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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SURREY.

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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SURREY

(*INCLUDING ALDERSHOT*).

FIFTH EDITION.

WITH MAPS.

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PREFACE.

In this Edition, Surrey has been dissevered from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The arrangement of the routes has, however, been retained, as these seem to radiate conveniently from the Metropolis.

Every important locality has been revisited, and new lines of Railway are noticed in the Routes in which they occur. The Editor takes this opportunity of again expressing his thanks for the information which numerous correspondents have so kindly given him, and begs that any mistakes or omissions which, in spite of every care, will creep into a work of this kind, may be pointed out to him, care of Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street.

July, 1897.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

SURREY.

INTRODUCTION.

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Extent and History.

The county of Surrey, says Fuller, "is not unproperly compared to a cynamon-tree, whose bark is far better than the body thereof. For the skirts and borders bounding this shire are rich and fruitful, whilst the ground in the inward parts thereof is very hungry and barren, though, by reason of the clear air and clean waves, full of many gentile habitations." This comparison, however, can never have been strictly applicable, since the western border of the county still consists, in a great measure, of open heaths and commons. Toward the centre, along the ridge of the chalk downs, and scattered in patches throughout almost every parish, much "hungry and barren" land remains, although much has been reclaimed and planted. That portion of the county which lies in the valley of the Thames is the richest and most productive.

Surrey is one of the smallest English counties, its extreme length from N. to S. being not quite 27 m., and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 40 m. Under the "Local Government Act, 1888," the area and population were reduced. The former is now 461,230 acres, and the latter was 521,551 at the census of 1891, 1,209,792 within the Metropolis being then included in the county of London. Its form is that of an irregular square. The marked feature of the county is the line of the North Downs, which traverses it from E. to W., and

is accompanied, on its southern border, by a chain of parallel hills, formed of the Shanklin or Lower Greensand. Both the chalk and the greensand rise to considerable elevations; the latter, at Leith Hill (965 ft.), forming the highest ground in all this part of England. The scenery throughout the county is varied and picturesque; prospects of great richness being commanded from the high grounds north of the chalk ridge, whilst those from the summits of the downs themselves, especially westward of Guildford, are frequently as wild and romantic as parts of the Scottish Lowlands.

Historic Notes.

There is no evidence that Surrey was extensively inhabited during the Roman period. No remains of villas of any importance have been discovered here—those at Titsey (p. 33) are the most extensive—although the Stane Street traversed the entire county on its way from Chichester (Regnum) to London. One important event of this time, however, is connected with Surrey. It was either at Kingston or at Walton—most probably at the latter place (p. 228)—that Cæsar crossed the Thames during his second invasion, when advancing westward in pursuit of Cassivelanus. The spot now known as Cowey Stakes, near Walton, was traditionally pointed out in Bede's time as having been that at which the river was crossed by the legionaries. The antiquity of the tradition must be allowed its full weight; although the remains alluded to by Bede, portions of which existed until very recently, were perhaps those of some later Roman work.

The county seems to have been divided into more than one small state or "kingdom" during the early Saxon period; when its reguli or "kinglets" were subject, at first perhaps to the chiefs of the South Saxons, and afterwards to those of Wessex. Its name, Suth-rige = Surrey, the "South kingdom," apparently alludes to its position south of the Thames. After the capture of Winchester by the Northmen in the reign of Ethelbert, elder brother of Alfred, the royal "villa" of Kingston in Surrey became of considerable importance; and it was here, instead of in the ancient metropolis of Wessex, that the Saxon monarchs from Edward the Elder to Ethelred II. were solemnly crowned (see p. 213). Surrey formed one of the many Earldoms of Godwin and his sons; and after the Conquest, William de Warren, who had married Gundrada, probably a step-daughter of the Conqueror (their remains were discovered at Lewes, Oct. 28, 1845—see *Handbook for Sussex*), was created Earl of Surrey. His descendants, the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, appear actively engaged in all the great events of their time until the death of the last heir male, John de Warren, in 1347. His nephew, Richard Fitzalan, son and heir of Edmund Earl of Arundel, by Alice de Warren, succeeded to the greater part of his honours and estates, and appears as the first Earl of Arundel and Surrey. With some occasional intermissions the title

has descended through the Howards, representatives of the Fitzalans, to the present Duke of Norfolk.

The most important event in the history of Surrey is of course the grant of the Great Charter at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215 (p. 292). Tradition has asserted that many conferences were previously held by the party of the barons in the caverns under the keep of Reigate Castle (p. 77). It is sufficiently clear, however, that this story is entirely without foundation; and Surrey must be contented with the honour of containing within her bounds the scene of one of the most important events not only in the history of England, but in that of freedom. In the following year, 1216, Louis of France landed on the Kentish coast; and after the death of King John a treaty was concluded between Louis and William the Earl Marshal, Protector of the Young King Henry III., by which the French prince agreed to relinquish his claims to the crown of England, and to surrender all the places which then remained in the possession of his followers. The scene of this treaty was "an island in the Thames, near Staines"—in all probability that now known as Charter Island.

By a remarkable chance, both the first and almost the last appearance in arms during the great Civil War occurred in the county of Surrey. Both took place at Kingston-on-Thames (p. 213). On January 12, 1642, when an open rupture between King and Parliament seemed inevitable, Lord Digby, Colonel Lunsford, and other Royalists, assembled there, with the intention, it was asserted, of proceeding to Portsmouth and seizing it for the king. Before their design could be carried into execution, however, the Parliament called out the trained bands of Surrey and the neighbouring counties. Colonel Lunsford was committed to the Tower; and Lord Digby "escaped beyond sea." The second rising at Kingston took place July 7, 1648, when the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Lord Francis Villiers, after some skirmishing in the neighbourhood of Reigate, withdrew to Kingston, close to which place they were attacked by the Parliamentary troops and dispersed. On this occasion Lord Francis Villiers, a youth of twenty, was killed.

Antiquities.

There are but few remains of the *British* and *Roman* periods in Surrey. Some of the higher hills, both of the chalk and of the greensand, are crested with camps which may have been occupied in turn by either people, but the true date of which is uncertain. The Stane Street, the Roman road which passed from Chichester to London, is very conspicuous S. of Dorking; and Roman relics have been discovered at Albury, at White Hill, in the parish of Bletchingley, at Titsey, at Walton-on-the-Hill, at Woodcote near Croydon, at Ewell, and elsewhere. None of these, however, were of any great interest or importance; and it is sufficiently clear that Surrey was not one of the British districts most favoured by the Roman conquerors.

The Surrey *Churches* are of very mixed architecture. The portions here indicated will best repay inspection.

NORMAN, A.D. 1066–1135.

ROUTE
1. Addington, chancel.
5. Albury (Old), tower.
11. Bookham, Great, parts.
— Bookham, Little, piers.
4. Charlwood, chancel arch.
— Chipstead, nave.
9. Chobham, parts.
12. Ewhurst, tower.
4. Godstone, slight remains, by W. door.
11. Merrow, parts.
10. Pyrford, N. doorway, with Dec. porch.
5. Shere, S. door.
— Walton-on-the-Hill, Norm. leaden font.

LATE, OR TRANS.-NORMAN, A.D. 1135–1189.

11. Compton, chancel.
— Farnham, parts.
15. Godalming, tower.
7. Merton.
11. Puttenham.
5. Reigate, pillars of the nave.
7. Walton-on-Thames, nave.

EARLY ENGLISH, A.D. 1189–1272.

5. Abinger, chancel.
1. Addington, nave.
4. Bletchingley, chancel.
12. Bramley, chancel.
6. Carshalton, parts.
4. Chaldon, mural paintings.
— Charlwood, porch, frescoes.
15. Chiddingfold, chancel.
4. Chipstead, chancel and tower.
11. Effingham, parts.

ROUTE
11. Farnham, pillars of nave.
5. St. Mary, Guildford, very interesting; mural paintings.
11. Horsley, East, parts.
— Horsley, West, N. aisle and chancel.
4. Merstham, chancel and tower.
7. Merton, parts.
10. Newark Priory, church (?).
— Ockham, chancel, fine window.
— Ripley, chapel.
— Send, chancel.
5. Shere, font.
10. Stoke d'Abernon, brasses.
11. Waverley Abbey, crypt.
14. Woking chancel, W. entrance within the tower.
5. Wotton.

DECORATED, A.D. 1272–1377.

11. Bookham, Great, chancel.
14. Byfleet, chancel.
12. Cranleigh.
11. Merrow, barge-board, unique (*Rickman*).
4. Merstham, W. door.
7. Merton, porch.
10. Ockham, good tracery.
14. Woking.

PERPENDICULAR, A.D. 1377–1547.

1. Croydon (rebuilt).
7. Kingston.
5. Leigh, brasses.
4. Lingfield, brasses.
— Merstham, E. window.
7. Molesey, West, font.
8. Putney, Bp. West's chantry.
10. Stoke by Guildford.
7. Thames Ditton.

In *Military* architecture, notice Guildford Castle (p. 135), Norm., and Farnham Castle (p. 337), parts, early Edwardian.

The *Domestic* buildings to be noticed are:—Croydon Palace Hall (p. 11), *Perp.* Crowhurst Place (p. 67), *Hen. VII.* Sutton Place (p. 316), Wolsey's Tower, Esher (p. 224), *Hen. VIII.* Beddington, the Hall (p. 165), Loseley (p. 331), Smallfield Place (p. 72), Swain's

Farm (p. 88), Tyting (p. 131), Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon (p. 14), *Elizabethan.* Abbot's Hospital, Guildford (p. 138), Slyfield (p. 322), Cowley House, Chertsey (p. 364), *Jacobean.*

Products and Manufactures.

Beside the hop plantations in the neighbourhood of Farnham (p. 340), the only productions of the county requiring especial notice here are the medicinal herbs grown for the most part in the parishes of Mitcham and Carshalton. In the open fields there, which perfume the whole county for a considerable distance round, we see cultivated in enormous quantities, for the supply of the London herbsellers and druggists, mint, lavender, pennyroyal, chamomile, wormwood, poppies, anise, liquorice, elecampane, rhubarb, soapwort, coltsfoot, vervain, angelica, rosemary, hyssop, marshmallow, damask and red roses, &c. These "flower farms," as they are called, are almost entirely confined to Surrey, but the cultivation of roses and lavender, in cottage gardens, for sale, is very common in Essex, Herts, and other counties. In the sandy soil about Woking and Bagshot are several very extensive nurseries, where rhododendrons, and azaleas, and American plants are reared in vast numbers.

Extensive market-gardens, from which the metropolis is largely supplied, lie along the banks of the rivers. They are successors of the earliest gardens in England in which vegetables were raised for sale—the Flemings who fled from the persecution of Alva having first established them in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, in Kent, and then brought them nearer London, into this county. The gardens about Battersea were long famous for the asparagus raised by the Flemings. They were the first also to cultivate carrots to any extent; and Chertsey, where this vegetable was first grown in Surrey, is still remarkable for the large quantities raised in its neighbourhood.

"Gardening," says Fuller, in his 'Worthies' (a posthumous publication, 1662), "was first brought into England for profit about seventy years ago, before which we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France, and had hardly a mess of rathe-ripe pease but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear. Since, gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich, Kent, and thence into this county (Surrey), where, though they have given six pounds an aker and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground!—for, though it be confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed (almost as much as the press beats the pen), yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth, that which is *set* multiplying a hundredfold more than that which is *sown.* 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more people than the field."

Along the heaths and commons in the north-western part of the county, formed by the Bagshot Sands—Weybridge, Woking, Pirbright,

Chobham, and Bagshot—are extensive plantations of Scotch fir—not fir and larch as is sometimes said, for the larch will not grow on them. The fir also grows extensively on the unenclosed commons, but is not planted there.

"The Scotch fir-trees [on these commons] come from seed, self-sown, and where once a clump springs up it seeds the ground, and each year young trees from seed extend over the common, and thus a forest is formed without labour or expense. . . . These fir-plantations are daily becoming more valuable; the timber being of light carriage, and inexpensively converted, is now extensively used for permanent railway sleepers, and for boarding of all descriptions. The small trees are cleft into lath, and are also much sought after for scaffold poles, railway fences, rafters, and many other purposes, and the cord wood is worked up in the lucifer-match manufactories."—*Mellersh.*

The *Manufactures* of the county are numerous, but are confined for the most part to the more immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. Some calico bleaching and printing (but to no very great extent) is carried on upon the Wandle, where, and upon the Mole, are paper, oil, snuff, and drug mills. Brick-making, candle-making, glass-working, cement-working, and pottery, are also to be ranked among the manufactures of Surrey; as is gunpowder, largely made at Chilworth. Fuller's earth is procured in the neighbourhood of Redhill.

Geology and Traveller's View.

The geology of the county has been most carefully described by the late Dr. Mantell, in a paper supplied by him for Brayley's 'History of Sussex' (vol. i. p. 121, and vol. v. pp. 51–67). This paper, with its illustrative map and sections, the tourist will find of considerable value and interest. Only a very brief abstract of it, with a few corrections, and the nomenclature of the maps of Surrey issued by the Geological Survey, can be here given.

The strata of the county of Surrey constitute 4 principal groups—*first*, the Lower Cretaceous, comprising the Wealden and the Lower Greensand strata (S. of the chalk downs), the lowermost and most ancient series of deposits; *secondly*, the Upper Cretaceous, which is superimposed thereon; *thirdly*, the Lower Eocene, including the London and Plastic clay; and *fourthly*, the Middle Eocene, or Bagshot sand group. Upon these last-named strata there are, here and there, accumulations of ancient drift, consisting of loam, gravel, and sand, which are designated Post-tertiary Detritus, or Alluvium of the Thames, &c.

In the *Post-tertiary* deposits, the principal beds of which occur on Clapham, Wandsworth, Mitcham, and Chobham Commons, and along the Thames, and the lower course of its Surrey tributaries, bones and teeth of gigantic elephants and rhinoceroses, antlers and bones of the Irish elk, and of one or more species of horse, deer, buffalo, and other pachydermata, have been found.

The *Eocene* formations, which constitute what is called the London basin, cover the whole of Surrey N. of the chalk downs. The Middle Eocene comprises:—1. Upper Bagshot sand, the uppermost or newest deposit; 2. Middle Bagshot, or Bracklesham, sands; 3. Lower Bagshot sand. The Upper Bagshot sand is confined to the range of high hills (the Fox Hills and Chobham Ridges) running N. and S. along the N.W. extremity of the county, and a few insulated patches, as on Pirbright Common, E. of Pirbright, and Duke's Hill on Bagshot Heath. It everywhere lies upon and is surrounded by the Middle Bagshot sands, or Bracklesham beds, which form the greater part of Bagshot Heath, Bisley, and Pirbright Commons, and occur in insulated spots eastward, as St. George's Hill, by Weybridge, and Redhill, 1 m. S., on Cobham Common. The Lower Bagshot sand occupies the N.W. angle of the county, extending southwards, with interruptions, from Egham to Woking and Pyrford. E. of Woking Common, Cobham Common (with the exceptions mentioned above), Claremont and Esher Common, belong wholly to the Lower Bagshot sand. A patch of it occurs also near Send, and a narrow band extends thence to Ash. Numerous shells and remains of marine fishes occur in this formation. The Lower Eocene group consists of—1, London clay; 2, Plastic clay; 3, Thanet sand. The London clay extends throughout the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and thence (with a break by Tooting and Mitcham, which are alluvial), in a narrowing belt, south-westward to the extremity of the county by Farnham. The London clay contains bones and teeth of extinct mammalia; bones of birds, serpents, crocodiles; fishes, crustacea, nautili, and other marine shells; wood, plants, and seed-vessels. The Plastic clay, which is found skirting the southern edge of the London clay, and in insulated patches at Headley, Netley Heath, near Dorking, &c.; and the Thanet sand, which crops out from under the London clay from Beddington to near Leatherhead, and occurs in patches at Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill, contain very similar fossils, beside large beds of oyster-shells, of a species very nearly resembling that which now exists.

These Eocene formations (of which the basins of London and Hampshire are the only representatives in England) find their counterparts in those of Belgium and the Netherlands, where the fossils are of the same species, and partly in those of the great basin of Paris. The Hampshire basin covers the southern portion of the county, besides parts of the Sussex and Dorsetshire coasts, and the N. coast of the Isle of Wight. Outlying patches of Tertiary strata occur here and there at great distances beyond the general limits, and at great heights upon the chalk which separates the basins of London and Hampshire. It has accordingly been suggested by Dr. Buckland that the two basins were "originally united together in one continuous deposit across the now intervening chalk of Salisbury Plain in Wilts and the plains of Andover and Basingstoke in Hants." Sir Charles Lyell, however, agrees only so far with this conclusion "as to believe that the basins of London and Hampshire were not separated until

part of the tertiary strata were deposited, and does not think it probable that the tertiary beds ever extended continuously over those spaces where the outliers above mentioned occur; nor that the comparative thinness of those deposits in the higher chalk countries should be attributed chiefly to the greater degree of denudation which they have there suffered."—*Principles of Geology*, book iv. ch. 20. The tertiary strata were formed after the breaking up of the bed of the ocean in which the chalk was deposited. Some parts of this were elevated above the waves, and formed groups of islands; while the depressions, or basins, were filled with the waters of a sea teeming with marine fishes and shells wholly distinct from those of the preceding ocean, and fed by streams which brought down from the land the remains of terrestrial mammalia, and of trees and plants, also of extinct species and genera. "The London area appears to have been upraised before that of Hampshire, so that it never became the receptacle of the Barton clays, nor of the overlying fluvio-marine and freshwater beds of Hordwell and the north part of the Isle of Wight. On the other hand, the Hampshire Eocene area seems to have emerged before that of Paris, so that no marine beds of the Upper Eocene era were ever thrown down in Hampshire."—Lyell, *Manual of Geology*, ch. xvi.

The Upper Cretaceous formation is divided into—1, Chalk; 2, Upper Greensand (Malm); 3, Gault.

The white chalk underlies the tertiary strata, at a depth varying from 100 to 500 or 600 ft. It gradually rises to the surface at a distance of about 10 m. S. of London, "forming the North Downs, which present a bold escarpment to the S., and, on the E., constitute an area of 8 or 10 m. across; but towards the W. they are contracted into that narrow but beautiful ridge called the Hog's Back, between Guildford and Farnham, which scarcely exceeds half a mile in breadth. Godstone, Reigate, Dorking, and Farnham lie to the S. of the escarpment of the chalk hills; Guildford stands upon the chalk, the river Wey flowing by it, through a chalk valley to the Thames. To the E. the Surrey chalk hills unite with the downs of Kent, which terminate in the cliffs of Dover; on the W. they pass into Hampshire, and are thus connected with the South Downs, that range from W. to E. through Sussex, and end in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. The general dip of the chalk varies from 10° to 15° towards the N., but at the Hog's Back the inclination is very considerable, being [in one place ½ m. W. of Seale] above 45°."

"The white chalk is composed of lime and carbonic acid, and a large proportion of the purest appears to be in great part, if not wholly, made up of the detritus of corals and shells. The nodules and veins of flint in the chalk show that water, holding silex in solution, must have been very abundant during the cretaceous period. The perfect fluidity of the flint before its consolidation is proved by the sharp impressions of shells, echini, and other marine exuviæ, and the complete impregnation of the sponges, alcyonia, and other zoophytes, with siliceous matter; so that polished sections of the flints display the most delicate structure of the enclosed

organic bodies. The chalk is distinctly stratified, and the flints are distributed in horizontal layers at irregular distances from each other—a proof of the tranquil and intermitting character of the deposition."—*Mantell.*

The upper Greensand, a grey chalk marl, in its lowermost beds becoming a greyish-green arenaceous limestone, provincially called firestone, extends in a narrow terrace all along the escarpment or southern face of the Downs. The firestone was anciently much quarried near Reigate. Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster, and parts of Windsor Castle, are built of it; but its use is now almost entirely confined to the formation of hearths and furnaces, for which its property of resisting heat renders it well adapted.

Under the firestone, and running like it in a narrow belt across the county, appears the Gault, a dark blue marl characterised by a few peculiar fossils; "whilst the beautiful state in which the pearly coat of the ammonites and other shells is preserved distinguishes the organic remains of this deposit from those of the associated firestone and marl."

The lower Cretaceous formation is divided into the Lower Greensand and Wealden groups. The Lower Greensand is subdivided into—1, Folkestone beds (sand); 2, Sandgate beds (clayey sand and clay); 3, Hythe beds (stone and sand); 4, Atherfield clay. The formation rises into a range of hills that runs parallel with the chalk (on its S. side), and forms the highest ground in this part of England. The Folkestone beds skirt the Gault on the S., and form the greater part of Black-heath and Farley-heath on the E., and the wide heathy tract stretching W. of Godalming to Farnham. The Sandgate beds are round S. of these, at Nutfield, Redhill, &c., where occur extensive beds of fuller's earth. The Hythe beds form the larger proportion of the southern part of the group, from Leith Hill to the Hindhead hills at the western extremity of the county. It is bordered for its whole extent on the S. by a narrow belt of the Atherfield clay, a large deposit of which also occurs between Guildford and Godalming. Fossils are but sparingly distributed in the Greensand of Surrey. A few trigoniæ have been found near Godalming; and at Nutfield large ammonites and nautili are not uncommon.

Below the chalk, and underlying the Greensand, appears the lowest series of deposits, which, from their occupying the Wealds of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, have received the name of *Wealden*. They consist of—1, Weald clay, with Horsham stone; 2, Tunbridge Wells sand, with Grinstead clay; 3, Wadhurst clay. This formation covers all the southern portion of the county. It is of freshwater origin, and originally formed the delta of a vast river that flowed through a country which enjoyed a tropical climate. The Wealden strata of Surrey consist almost entirely of the Weald clay, with interposed layers of sand, shells, and limestone. A layer of Paludina limestone, rising into a range of low hills, extends in the S.E. portion of the formation from E. of Horne to Charlwood on the Sussex border. The Tunbridge Wells sand and Grinstead clay strata are only seen at

Copthorne Common, and towards Grinstead in the extreme S.E. corner of the county. River shells, land plants, and skeletons of terrestrial reptiles, are the fossil remains which it contains.

"From a careful survey of the strata and organic remains of the Wealden, we have acquired data from which we obtain secure conclusions as to the nature of the country from whence those spoils were derived, of the animals by which it was inhabited, and of the vegetables that clothed its surface. That country must have been diversified by hill and valley, and irrigated by streams and torrents, the tributaries of its mighty river. Arborescent ferns, palms, and yuccas constituted its groves and forests; delicate ferns and grasses the vegetable clothing of its soil; and in its marshes equiseta, and plants of a like nature, prevailed. It was peopled by enormous reptiles, among which the colossal iguanodon and the megalosaurus were the chief; crocodiles and turtles, flying reptiles and birds, frequented its fens and rivers, and deposited their eggs on its banks and shoals; and its waters teemed with lizards, fishes, and mollusca. But there is no evidence that man ever set his foot upon that wondrous soil, or that any of the animals that are his contemporaries found there an habitation.—*Mantell.*

Further details of the Geology of the Weald will be found in the *Handbook for Sussex* (Introduction).

The *Art Collections* of the county are at Dulwich (pp. 154–8; picture-gallery), and at Ham House (pp. 273–9), but the latter is not shown, except in very special circumstances, and by permission.

The tourist in search of the picturesque will find Surrey a most attractive county, full of variety and interest. The views from its northern portion, adjoining the Thames, have long been celebrated. The most remarkable are those from St. George's Hill (p. 374); from St. Anne's Hill (p. 368); from Cooper's Hill (p. 295); and that from Richmond Hill (p. 252). From all these eminences prospects of wide extent and of extreme richness are commanded—such as perhaps no country but England can show. Along the chalk range, and the adjoining hills of the Greensand, the great views are—from Reigate Park and from the downs above the town; from Box Hill, Norbury Park, the heights above Denbies, Leith Hill, Newland's Corner, St. Martha's Chapel (Rte. 5), and the Hog's Back (Rte. 11). These views differ materially in their character from those near the Thames, and are often so wild and romantic as to render it difficult for the tourist to believe that he is at so short a distance from the great metropolis. South of Farnham a wild stretch of heath country extends, not without a picturesque beauty of its own; and the view from the top of Hindhead (p. 408) is a very fine one. In the neighbourhood of Marden Park (p. 29), Couldsdon, Chipstead, and Gatton (Rte. 4) on the E. side of the county, and Godalming on the W. (Rte. 15), is some interesting scenery, which the artist will find worth exploration.

The well-appointed coaches which leave the metropolis during the summer, drive through the most beautiful parts of the county. For particulars as to these, see the *Index and Directory* at the end of the book, under the places where they stop.

SKELETON TOURS.

Stations.	Chief Points of Interest [the most remarkable with the Asterisk].
Croydon	*Church; *Hall of Palace. Beddington Hall and Church. *Exc. to Sanderstead.
Epsom	*Race Course. *Banstead Downs (view).
Caterham	White Hill (view from). Marden Park.
Merstham	*Church. *Gatton (where is a fine Hall, and in the park some noble trees) may be visited from this Station. Chipstead Church.
Reigate	*Church. *View from Reigate Park. *View from the Chalk Downs. Bletchingley Church. Godstone. Titsey. *Exc. to Crowhurst and Lingfield.
Box Hill	*Box Hill. *Norbury Park.
Dorking	*The Deepdeene (the *grounds* only, and by permission). *Avenue in Betchworth Park. Wotton Church. *Leith Hill. Oakwood Chapel. Abinger Church.
Cobham	Cobham Church. Stoke d'Abernon Church, where are the earliest English Brasses.
Guildford	*St. Mary's Church. *The Castle. *Abp. Abbot's Hospital. *St. Catherine's Hill. *St. Martha's Hill. *Sutton Place. *Loseley. *Compton Church. *Newland's Corner. *The Hog's Back.
Godalming	Church. Charterhouse School. Hascombe Beeches. *Chestnuts at Burgate. *Oxenford Grange. *Peperharow Church, and Cedars in the garden. Devil's Punchbowl. *View from Hindhead. Haslemere.
Farnham	Church. *Castle. *Waverley Abbey. *Moor Park. Tilford, King's Oak. *Crooksbury. Frensham.
Woking	Church. Remains of Newark Priory. *Messrs. Waterer's nursery gardens. Bisley Camp.
Weybridge	*St. George's Hill. View from Oatlands.
Chertsey	*Cowley House. *St. Anne's Hill. Anningsley. Egham Church. *Cooper's Hill. *Runnymede. (Virginia Water may be visited from here.)

Stations.	Chief Points of Interest.
Walton	View from the bridges. *Church. Bradshawe's House. Cowey Stakes.
Esher	*Wolsey's Tower. *Claremont. Thames Ditton Church. Sandown Park.
Kingston	*Church of All Saints. Coronation Stone near the Market Place. View from Kingston Hill, and from the Bridge.
Wimbledon	Views from the Park and Common.
Richmond	*The Park between Richmond and Ham Gates. *Views from the Hill, and Terrace near Pembroke Lodge. Church. *Kew Gardens.

Nearly all the above places are within a long day's excursion from London.

AN ANTIQUARIAN AND ARTISTIC TOUR.

Dulwich Gallery (pictures). Croydon Church and Hall of Palace. Beddington Hall and Church. Chaldon Church (frescoes). Merstham Church. Gatton (Hall and Church). Reigate Church. The Pilgrims' Way on the Downs. Crowhurst, Church and Mansion House. Lingfield Church. Wotton Church. Abinger Church. St. Mary's Church, Guildford. Guildford Castle. Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, Guildford. Sutton Place. Loseley. Compton Church. Peperharow Church. Farnham Church and Castle. Waverley Abbey. Woking Church. Newark Priory. Stoke d'Abernon, Church and Brasses. Cowley House, Chertsey. Runnymede. Walton Church, and Bradshawe's House. Wolsey's Tower, Esher. Kingston Church and Coronation Stone.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR ALONG THE NORTH DOWNS.

Days.

1. From Reigate, along the Chalk Downs, by Box Hill to Dorking.
2. Ascend Leith Hill; and proceed by Shere and Gomshall to Guildford, visiting Newland's Corner and St. Martha's Hill on the way.
3. By the Hog's Back to Farnham, visiting Loseley and Compton by the way.
4. Across Hindhead, and by the Devil's Punchbowl to Headley; thence through Woolmer Forest to Selborne.

For the latter part of this tour see *Handbook for Hampshire.*

HANDBOOK

FOR

SURREY.

ROUTES.

**** The names of places are printed in **black** in those Routes where the places are described.

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4. London to Horley, by **Purley** and **Redhill**: Purley to **Caterham**: **Coulsdon** to **Chaldon**, Banstead, **Chipstead**, and **Merstham**. Excursions from Redhill: [**Nutfield**, **Godstone**, **Crowhurst**], and from Horley [**Charlwood**, **Burstow**, **Smallfield**].	45
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ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO CROYDON, BY SYDENHAM AND NORWOOD. (L. B. AND S. C. RLY.)

Miles.	Stations.
	London Bridge.
3	**New Cross.**
5½	**Forest Hill.**
6½	**Sydenham.**
7	**Penge.**
8¾	**Norwood Junction.**
10½	**East Croydon.**

Croydon can also be reached

(1) by the W.-End branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. from Victoria;

(2) by the S. E. Rly. from Charing Cross or Cannon St.;

(3) by the L. & N. W. Rly. from Willesden Junct., *viâ* Kensington (Addison Road) and Clapham Junct.; and

(4) by the G. E. Rly. from Liverpool St., *viâ* New Cross and Norwood Junct.

The line leaves London by the London Bridge Stat., and is carried on a brick viaduct for the first 2 m.; the S. London line running parallel with it on S. Left is the graceful *Tower Bridge*, and on the same side *St. John's Church, Horselydown*—an absurd building, on which an ill-proportioned Ionic column does duty as a spire.

The suburb of **Bermondsey** (Beormund's-ig, ey, or island), passed through before gaining the more open suburb, had once an unenviable notoriety as a breeding-place for cholera and fever, but the Southern main drainage works have greatly benefited it. Since the destruction of the Cluniac Abbey here — in which Katherine, queen of Henry V., died (1437), and in which Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Edward IV., was imprisoned by Henry VII., and died in 1492—Bermondsey has been the grand haunt of tanners, parchment and glue makers, and leather-dressers, to whom its numerous watercourses, rising and falling with the tidal current from the river, are very convenient, though being mere beds of mud twice a day, they are unfavourable to health. Here are to be found one of the principal leather-works in the kingdom (Messrs. Bevington's, the Neckinger Mills), and perhaps the largest hat manufactory in the world (Messrs. Christy's), where the regulation, military and police helmets are made, besides an enormous number of silk hats, &c. To the leather and skin market in Snow's fields are brought most of the sheepskins from the vast metropolitan supply.

A dense population has clustered about these large establishments; and the squalor of some of the most crowded quarters is excessive.

About 1 m. from London Bridge, lying beyond St. James's Church, is the district called *Jacob's Island*, the scene of Bill Sikes's death in Dickens's story; but many of the worst buildings have been pulled down since 'Oliver Twist' was written.

After passing *St. James's Church* l., the line crosses the site of the ancient enclosures of the abbey, and continues for some distance skirted on either side by very productive market gardens. They may be compared with the wide-spreading Belgian gardens of the Pays de Waes (between Ghent and Antwerp); but if the award of neatness must be assigned to our Flemish cousins, the quality of the crops raised here is very far superior.

In the distance, rt., is seen the Crystal Palace; l. rise the wooded heights of Greenwich Park, with the cupolas of the Hospital below them. At 2 m. rt., a junction line passes to the Bricklayers' Arms

Goods Stat., used jointly by the Brighton and South Eastern Rly. Companies.

Midway between this and New Cross is *South Bermondsey*, the first Stat. on the S. London line.

3 m. **New Cross** Stat. The *East London line*, starting from the Terminus of the Great Eastern Rly. in Liverpool Street, unites the lines N. and S. of London by a passage through the Thames Tunnel, and communicating with the Brighton Stat. by a covered way. On. l. on high ground is the *Royal Naval School*, founded under the patronage of Queen Adelaide, with the object of qualifying its pupils (whether sons of naval officers or not) for the Universities, the naval, military, and Indian services, at an inexpensive rate. It was opened in 1845. The architect has followed a design by Sir C. Wren.

The line rises from the New Cross Stat. with a steep incline (1 ft. in 100, or rather more than 52 ft. in 1 m.), and is carried through a wide cutting in the London clay, 80 ft. deep in the highest part.

About 4 m. is **Brockley** Stat., giving access to Lewisham.

Passing **Honor Oak Park** Stat., we reach

5½ m. **Forest Hill** Stat., where the country, although covered with villas in every style of architecture, becomes wooded and less uninteresting.

> "It is impossible," says Southey, "not to like the villas, so much opulence and so much ornament is visible about them; but it is also impossible not to wish that the domestic architecture of England were in better taste."—*Espriella's Letters.*

Quitting the Stat. Shooters' Hill is seen, l., and the spire of Beckenham Church (see *H.Bk. Kent*).

6½ m. **SYDENHAM** ✲ Stat. This, once one of the most pleasant of the villages round London, is now little more than a collection of groups of villas, and detached houses of large size (see *H.Bk. Kent*).

Campbell, the poet, resided for a time at *Peak Hill*, near the site of the Stat., which is in a walled cutting, formerly the bed of the Croydon Canal.

[A branch strikes off to the **Crystal Palace**, the entrance to which, on the Sydenham side, is but ½ m. off.

> The Crystal Palace may be reached by all the southern railways, also, *viâ* Clapham Junct., or Holborn Viaduct, by all the northern lines. The Mid-Kent line from Charing Cross has a Stat. at Lower Sydenham, about ¼ m. from the lower part of the grounds; and the Brighton, and the L. C. & D. Co.'s Stats. at Penge are scarcely a stone's throw from the Palace garden-entrance.

For the Palace itself, its gardens, its courts, and the "populus statuarum" which throng them, the visitor must have recourse to the excellent Handbooks sold in the building. Perhaps the best general view of the Palace is obtained in passing up the garden from the Penge entrance.

The **Views** on either side, both Kent and Londonward, from the high ground of what was once Sydenham Common, are fine and extensive, embracing Harrow and the Knockholt Beeches (see *H.Bk. Kent*). The Watling-street passed in this neighbourhood; and in 1806 there was found here in a gravel-pit, together with other Roman antiquities, fragments of a bronze plate—a "tabula honestæ missionis,"

or honourable discharge from military service of certain veterans serving with the troops in Britain. It was of the time of Trajan (A.D. 98–117), and is figured in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Romanæ.*]

[**Dulwich College and Picture Gallery** may be reached from Sydenham Stat. by a pleasant walk of less than 3 m., the greater part of the way through what was once Dulwich Wood. Though the birch trees and wood anemones have disappeared before the advance of brick and mortar, something of the striking view of London, for which its summit was famous, still remains unimpeded. For Dulwich, see pp. 152–9.]

7 m. **Penge** Stat. The hamlet, now consisting of streets, terraces, and semi-detached villas (with 4 churches and a Pop. of over 16,000), lies E. of the Stat. The spire of a good modern Dec. church rises beyond. Opposite is seen the **Watermen's Asylum**, founded by Queen Adelaide in 1840, and consisting of 41 houses for decayed watermen. The general design is good. Close by, in Penge Lane, is **King William's Naval Asylum** for widows of naval officers.

At Penge is also a Stat. of the L. C. & D. Rly., which here crosses the Brighton line, and passes into Kent.

7½ m. **Anerley** Stat., so named from a former owner of the surrounding estate. The Crystal Palace rises above the trees, rt. The Anerley entrance, about ¼ m. from the Stat., introduces the visitor at once to the lower grounds, where there are, in the place of the great fountains and the lower lake, with its Iguanodons, Ichthyosauri, Labyrinthodons, and other "delicate monsters," 2 arenas constructed (1895) for sports, and capable of containing 100,000 spectators.

8¾ m. **NORWOOD ✲ JUNCT.**

A large Stat., at which the West-End branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. (from Victoria Stat.) unites with the main line; it also serves to connect the lines that meet at Clapham Junct. (pp. 21–2) with the Kentish lines.

On the hill, rt., is seen *Upper Norwood Church*, a modern building of no interest; and below it, over the ridge, lay the once famous *Beulah* (beautiful) *Spa*, in a hollow surrounded by coppices. The spa, with its buildings, fell long since into decay, and the site (360 ft. above sea-level) has been covered with villas.

The hills and thickets of Norwood —"Norwood's oak-clad hill"—(some of which, like that on which the Crystal Palace stands, rise to 395 ft. above the sea-level, and command noble views), now dotted with villas in every direction, were once a favourite haunt of the gipsies, who ranged from here to the immediate neighbourhood of London. Bricks and mortar, however, have driven them off, and the Pop. now exceeds 22,000. A famous tree called the "Vicar's Oak" marked in Aubrey's time the point at which met the 4 parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, and Croydon; and under its broad branches the "perambulators" of the parishes feasted at their annual "beating of the bounds." This was the great tree of Norwood, growing to an unusual size in the deep clay soil.

Rt. a branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. goes *viâ* Streatham Common to Clapham Junct. and Victoria, and another branch goes to West Croydon Junct.

10½ m. **East Croydon** Stat.

The ornamented red-brick building on l. is the *Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.*

CROYDON ✲ is a very large parish, including a considerable part of

Norwood, Woodside, Waddon, and other hamlets. Its Pop., 120,000, shows an increase of over 40,000 since 1881. The Registrar-General attributes this large increase to "the great facilities afforded by railway communication," which are indeed abundant, their being no less than six Rly. Stats.

These are :—

(1) *East Croydon*, on the main line of the L. B. & S. C. and S. E. Rlys.

(2) *New Croydon*, adjoining the last, and entered through the same gateway ; used by the L. B. & S. C., L. & N. W., and G. E. Rlys. It serves for the West-End line to Victoria, and by means of the West London Extension (p. 22) connects the southern with the northern lines, all over the country.

(3) *Addiscombe Road*, 1 m. E. is the Croydon Stat. of the S. E. (Mid Kent) line.

(4) *South Croydon*, gives access to the lower part of the town.

(5) *West Croydon*, in London road, is the Stat. for some of the trains for Epsom, &c. (for others see Rte. 6), and for those to Mitcham and Wimbledon (Rte. 7).

(6) *Waddon*, on the Epsom line, really a suburb of Croydon.

Croydon is a newly enfranchised borough ; it is also an assize town, the summer assizes being held alternately here and at Guildford.

Croydon, the first place to apply for powers under the Health of Towns Act, carried out a complete system of connected *water-supply* and pipe-drainage, and has established a *sewage-farm* near Beddington.

Although parts of Croydon still wear an old-fashioned look, especially in High Street, Church Street, Market Street, and the lower part of the town, vestiges of antiquity are disappearing and giving place to modern requirements. Lines of villas encircle the town, the neighbourhood of which being pleasant and picturesque, and within easy reach of the city, is a favourite residence for men of business.

Historic Notes on Croydon.

Croydon is a place of great antiquity ; its name in *Domesday* is Croindene ; the signification seems uncertain, but is perhaps "Crooked Dene." The site of the Manor, given by the Conqueror to Abp. Lanfranc, was originally further W., toward Beddington. This old Croydon, at one time thought to have been the ancient "Noviomagus," now placed at Holwood (see p. 28 and *H.Bk. Kent*), has altogether disappeared.

The early descriptions of Croydon, such as Hannay's (*temp. Chas. II.*)—

"In midst of these stands Croydon, clothed in blacke,
In a low bottom sinke of all these hills ;
And is receipt of all the durtie wracke,
Which from their tops still in abundance trills"—

are indebted for their "blacker" features to the great number of smiths and colliers (charcoal-burners) with which the place abounded.

"The colliers of Croydon,
The rustics of Roydon,"

are mentioned in the old play of 'Locrine,' published 1595 ; and 'Grim the collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame,' is the title of a comedy written about 1662. The resemblance between the two, however, is explained to be only an outward one, and seems to have been a frequent source of pleasantry. Thus Greene, in his 'Quip for an Upstart Courtier' (quoted by Steinman)—"Marry, quoth hee that lookt like Lucifer, though I am black I am not the Devill, but indeed a collyer of Croydon." And Crowley, in his 'Satirical Epigrams' (1551), speaks of

"The Collier that at Croydon doth dwell,
Men think he is cousin to the Collier of Hell."

The charcoal trade here was quite extinguished at the end of the last century, by which time the use of Newcastle or "sea" coal had become nearly general.

Objects of Interest.

The remains of the **Palace** (open on *week days* from 2 till dusk), now used by the Kilburn Sisterhood as a higher grade day school for girls and infants, adjoin the church, in the lowest and formerly a very unhealthy part of the town.

"Croydon House is no wholesome House," wrote Abp. Grindal in 1575; and when Abp. Abbot cut down the timber which environed it, Lord Bacon is reported to have said, "By my troth he has done very judiciously, for, before, methought it was a very obscure and darke place, but now he has expounded and cleared it wonderfully well." Notwithstanding this "expounding," however, and in spite of large sums expended here after the Restoration by Abps. Juxon and Herring, the palace continued "unwholesome" and "incommodious"; and after lying quite deserted for more than twenty years, was finally sold by auction, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, in October, 1780.

Abp. Lanfranc is said to have founded the palace, but Abp. Kilwarby (1273) is the first primate who is known to have resided here. His successor, Abp. Peckham, occupied the palace, and various primates since made it their occasional residence. The last Abps. who resided for any length of time at Croydon were Tillotson and Tenison.

Croydon Palace was visited by Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here by Abp. Parker in April, 1567, in July, 1573, and on other occasions. On one of these the Queen took leave of the archbishop's wife with the well-known speech,—"Madam, I may not call you; mistress, I am ashamed to call you; and so I know not what to call you; but, however, I thank you." Grindal, Parker's successor, was not so honoured; but Whitgift, whose hospitality was princely, received Elizabeth here, in August, 1600.

From the end of the last cent. until 1885, the hall, chapel, and some of the other rooms were used as an armoury, a parish room, and lastly as a great washing establishment, but in 1887 the palace was purchased from the Starey family by the Duke of Newcastle, who placed it at the disposal of the Kilburn Sisters.

In its original state, the palace with its offices formed an irregular quadrangle, about 156 ft. from E. to W., and 126 from N. to S. Of the existing remains, the *Banqueting Hall*, of flint with stone butresses, is of Perp. character, of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI., and has its fine roof of Spanish chestnut, whose pitch reaches 90 ft., tolerably perfect. It has, however, been much damaged by the laundry operations; the walls being thickly covered with whitewash, and many of the carvings defaced except on the corbels which support the principal timbers of the roof. These consist of shields of the arms of Abp. Stafford, though it is probable that he only *restored* an earlier building, and his successors. Some of the bearings retain their original blazoning. At the W. end of the Hall is a stone canopy with a shield, supported by angels and bearing the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaling those of England and France. Under this canopy once stood the Abp.'s throne. The stone carving of the W. doorway is in good preservation. On the N. is an entrance porch with low groined roof, also in good preservation.

The exterior of the hall is as much defaced as the interior, and the buttresses especially show signs of decay. The outside was re-roofed, and the interior re-floored, in 1891, by the Sisterhood,

who have already spent nearly 1000*l.* on repairing the Hall alone, and purpose, so far as they can, to restore the whole building, and especially the chapel (*post*).

The *Withdrawing Room*, or *Guard Chamber*, where, according to tradition, the Duke of Rothesay, afterwards James I. of Scotland, was kept prisoner, is in the adjoining dwelling-house, and has a fine oriel window, and, judging from its heraldry, must have been constructed by Abp. Arundel (1397–1414), and is therefore half a century older than the present hall. Here, too, the corbels of the roof timbers are fairly well preserved. Overlooking this room W. is a musicians' gallery.

Beyond is the *Oak Dining Room*, with a plain timber roof (restd. 1893).

From this room we enter the *Long Gallery*, which runs along the S. side of the palace, and in which, it is said, Elizabeth danced "galliards," and even bestowed on Sir Christopher Hatton the Great Seal. This once fine room, now cut up into a variety of smaller rooms, has at its E. end, and with a window overlooking the great hall, Queen Elizabeth's *State Room*. Here, as in the long gallery, the panelling, moulding, and decorations are all gone.

On the N. side of the palace is the *Chapel*, believed to have been the work of Abp. Bourchier (1454–1486), though it is known that an earlier chapel existed, for it is on record that Abp. Peckham held an ordination in the chapel of Croydon Palace in 1283. Most of the interior woodwork was placed here by Abps. Laud and Juxon, who restored the chapel, and whose arms appear on the ends of the stalls. All the internal woodwork had been thickly covered with a dirty yellow paint, which has, however (1897), been partly removed. At the W. end of the chapel is *Queen Elizabeth's Pew*, the carving of which is in good preservation.

Beneath the oak dining-room are *Vaults*, in the walls of which appear fragments of very old masonry, which may have served as dungeons or cellars. In one of these is a large round receptacle, the use of which has given rise to much conjecture. Possibly it was a wine-vat, or a place for keeping fish taken from the moat which surrounded the palace. In an adjoining outhouse, the doorway of which preserves good stone carving, is a bricked archway, opening to a subterranean passage, which led to Beddington, said to have been used by Elizabeth.

The exterior walls and much of the woodwork, especially of the staircases, are in excellent preservation, and it is to be hoped that so interesting a relic, offering as it does infinite possibilities to the judicious restorer, may not be allowed to fall into decay.

A collection-box for the restoration fund is kept at the palace.

Close to the palace is the **Church of St. John the Baptist**, a large structure of flint and stone, which ranks as one of the finest in the county. It was burnt through the overheating of a stove, Jan. 5, 1867, but rebuilt in 1870, at the cost of 30,000*l.*, by the late *Sir G. Scott, R.A.*, who had restored the original edifice, in 1859. It consisted, like the present Church, of a nave and three aisles, two chancels, and a massive tower of four stories at the W. end. The whole was Perp.; the greater part having been built by Abp. Chicheley (1414-43), founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.

There were many fine *Monuments*, but these perished in the fire; the fragments, however, of the tombs of Abps. Sheldon and (in a vault under the organ) Grindal remain, and that of Abp. Whitgift (restored) was un-

veiled by the Abp. of Canterbury in 1888; as was also a memorial *window* to the Abp., with lights representing his hospital and school. Among those destroyed were that of Thomas Warham, uncle of the Abp. (there is a very similar one at Beddington); an altar-tomb for Elias Davey, founder of some almshouses near the Church (d. 1455); some Elizabethan tombs (as of the Herons) with coloured effigies; and a pleasing bas-relief by *Flaxman*, on the monument of Anne Bowling. Four or five *Brasses* were stolen and broken up during the repairs of the Church in 1859; but the late rebuilding brought to light one to a priest, Silvester Gabriel (d. 1512), and there is a modern *Brass* to Cottingham, the architect (d. 1847), and a similar memorial for Elias Davy. Alexander Barclay, author of the 'Ship of Fools,' an adaptation from the earlier work of Sebastian Brandt, was buried in the old Church June 10, 1552. In his 'Eclogues' he more than once mentions Croydon. J. E. Copley, R.A., is also buried in this Church. The rebuilt Church has a good panelled roof, a handsome reredos, and some indifferent painted windows; the lectern, a brass eagle, is ancient. The organ, a noted one by Avery, perished in the fire, and has been replaced by a fine one by Hill and Son. The N. porch and new buttresses were added in 1886.

Besides St. John's, Croydon has fourteen modern churches, and several chapels, one or two of them of some architectural pretension.

Whitgift's Hospital, founded 1596, stands in the higher part of the town, at the angle of Northend and George Street, which leads to the East and New Croydon Stats. The building, a plain specimen of Elizabethan architecture, cost the archbishop above 2700*l.*; and it is endowed with lands which now produce a large annual rental. It supports a warden, chosen from the almsmen, and 21 poor brothers, who, besides lodging, receive each 40*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, and 16 sisters, who receive each 30*l.* to 40*l.* They are nominated by the Abp. of Canterbury in equal numbers from the parishes of Croydon and Lambeth. The almsmen were a corporate body, managing their own affairs, until about 1830, when they were superseded in this by Governors. The whole administration of the Foundation, including the school (*post*), has been reconstituted by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners (1881).

The **Hospital**, of dark red brick with stone quoins, and displaying the founder's initials in the gables, forms a double quadrangle, the area of which is laid out in grass plats. The building was restored in 1860. Over the entrance are the arms of the see of Canterbury, with the inscription "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit."

In the tiny *Chapel*, at the S.E. angle, which retains its ancient fittings and oak benches without backs, is a portrait of Abp. Whitgift, with the lines:

"Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe, dedisti;
Improba, fac melius, si potes, Invidia";

an answer to those who ridiculed the insignificance of the benefaction.

Here, among other old paintings, is also the portrait of a lady, supposed to be a niece of the archbishop's; and a curious outline drawing of Death, the Skeleton.

A *Black-letter Bible* (Baker's ed. 1595), said to have been presented to the hospital by Queen Elizabeth, is carefully cherished.

At the N.E. corner of the quadrangle is the *Hall*. Its windows retain some good old stained glass, with the arms of the Abp. and his

motto: "Vincit qui patitur," and those of Edward Aylworth (1598), who "paid for the glazing of the casements in this hall." They were restored by the Governors at the expense of the Charity in 1887.

Above the hall are some *panelled rooms* reserved by the founder for his own use, in which he frequently entertained his "entire and honourable friends" on their visits to Croydon; they are now occupied by the warden, who very readily and courteously shows them to the visitor. The *Seal* of the hospital is a curious representation of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. In the upper part Dives is seen feasting, attended by his wife, who wears an Elizabethan ruff and head-dress; below is Lazarus, licked by the dogs, and receiving a dish of "crumbs" from a porter in trunk hose.

Adjoining the hospital, in George Street, are buildings, erected in 1848 for the reception of five additional members. These buildings stand in need of restoration.

The school attached was intended to receive ten poor boys and as many girls.

> "Oldham the poet was for three years an usher here under John Shepherd, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1675. Here he wrote his satires upon the Jesuits, and here he was honoured with a visit from the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other persons of distinction, who had seen some of his works in MS., and wished for a personal acquaintance with him. By a very natural mistake they were introduced to Shepherd the master, who would willingly have taken the honour of the visit to himself, but was soon convinced, to his mortification, that he had neither wit nor learning enough to make a party in such company."—*Lysons.*

The **School** remains, but in consequence of the great increase in the value of the property, the foundation was reorganised in 1871, when the *Poor School* was located in Church Road, and an additional one established, then known as the "Middle or Commercial School," in the red-brick structure just N. of the hospital, erected at a cost of 15,000*l.* (*Sir A. Blomfield, A.R.A.*, Archt.).

By the scheme of 1881 (*ante*) the "poor school" became the *Whitgift Middle School*, and the "Middle or Commercial" the present

Whitgift Grammar School (R. Brodie, Esq., M.A., Head Master), which gives a classical education to some 300 day scholars. It has justified its promotion, having within these few years sent out 2 senior wranglers and, among other prizes, carried off the Spencer Cup at the N. R. A.'s meeting at Wimbledon in 1881. In the *Hall*, a fine room used for concerts, &c., is a portrait of the Head Master by an old pupil, and a copy, by Mrs. Brodie, of the picture of the Founder in the chapel. Behind the school building is a playground of about 7 acres, and N. are fives and lawn-tennis courts and the laboratory. S. are the new buildings (1897), for the 3 lowest forms, removed here from the original schoolhouse in George Street.

The stately **Town Hall**, Katherine Street, which replaces the old building in High Street, of red brick, in Renaissance style (*Mr. Charles Henman*, Archt.), was erected at the cost of 80,000*l.* on the site of the old Central Stat. It was opened by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 19th May, 1896. Besides *Courts of Justice*, *Corporation Offices*, and *Corn Exchange*, it contains the *Free Library* and *Braithwaite Hall* (reading-room).

From here the visitor should go up Katherine Street and cross the Rly. line to

Park Hill Recreation Ground, and ascend the (disused) *Water Tower*, from which a fine view is to be had. From this recreation ground a path, along the E. side of the line, leads in a few minutes into George Street, opposite the *E.* and *New Croydon Stat.*

Of other recreation grounds, **Wandle Park,** in the lower part of the town (St. John's Grove leads to it from the parish church), should also be visited. The Wandle flows through it, and in it is a lake supplied by springs.

The **Public Hall** (Wellesley Road) is used for Lectures, Concerts, &c., and contains a *Library.*

The **Theatre** is on Crown Hill.

The **Grand Theatre** and **Opera House** (1896), in High Street, facing Laud Street, is a pretentious building of no artistic merit.

The **Barracks** (Mitcham Road), formerly used as a depôt for recruits of the Foot Guards, are now the headquarters of the 1st Surrey R.V.

Messrs. Gillett's **Clock Factory** and **Foundry** (White Horse Road) is worth a visit. It has supplied, among other Institutions, the Eiffel Tower, Paris, the Courts of Justice, London, and the L. B. & S. C. Rly. Stats. with clocks, and the new Eddystone Lighthouse with its 2-ton bells.

Immediate Neighbourhood.†

The **Wandle,** which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, rises a short distance W. of Croydon Church, and flowing some distance underground speedily becomes a stream of some importance. There is a pleasant walk along its l. bank, past Waddon Mill, to, 2 m., *Beddington*, once the seat of the Carews (pp. 164–7).

Haling House (Miss Watney), 1 m. S. of Croydon, occupies the site of a mansion granted by Elizabeth to her Lord High Admiral, Charles Lord Howard, of Effingham, the defeater of the Armada, afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, who died here 1624. He is buried at Reigate (p. 79).

The views from **Duppa's Hill,** W. of the town, are extensive: a portion of the hill has been set apart for a public park, but the remainder is now built over. The walk thence, over the Banstead Downs to Banstead village (p. 168), about 5 m., is a very pleasant one. (For the country on this side of Croydon, lying along the course of the Dorking and Horsham Rly., see Rte. 6.)

1 m. E. of Croydon and over the boundary between Surrey and Kent is **Addiscombe,** where stood the *Royal Military College* for cadets of the East Indian Army; pulled down 1863. 3¼ m. E. of Addiscombe is **Shirley House** (Baroness Bretton), the grounds of which are very beautiful. **Shirley** (*Inn*) is a hamlet of Croydon, from which it is 2 m. E., with a Dec. *Church* of black flint with stone dressings, and a pretty churchyard. *Shirley Common*, once a favourite haunt of the botanist and the sketcher, is now little more than a name, through the joint effect of inclosure and building.

† For more detailed information than it is possible to give within the limits of this Handbook, the pedestrian is recommended to 'Field Path Rambles round Croydon,' to be obtained of J. Bartlett, 63, North End, Croydon. (Price 6*d.*)

ROUTE 2.

LONDON TO EAST GRINSTEAD, BY CROYDON, SANDERSTEAD, [ADDINGTON, WICKHAM, HAYES], UPPER WARLINGHAM, [CHELSHAM, FARLEY CHURCHES], OXTED, [LIMPSFIELD, TITSEY, TATSFIELD], AND LINGFIELD, [STARBOROUGH CASTLE]. (L. B. AND S. C. RLY.)

Rail. Stations.
Victoria.
2¾ m. **Clapham Junction.**
4¾ m. **Balham.**
10½ m. **CROYDON.**
12¼ m. **Sanderstead.**
Road.
4 m. Addington.
5¼ m. Wickham Church.
7 m. Hayes.
15¼ m. **Upper Warlingham.**
Road.
1¼ m. Warlingham Village.
3 m. Chelsham Church.
4½ m. Farley Church.
17 m. **Woldingham.**
20½ m. **Oxted.**
Road.
¾ m. Limpsfield.
3¾ m. Crockham Hill.
6¾ m. Westerham, *or*
6 m. Edenbridge Stat. (S. E. Rly.).
6¾ m. Edenbridge Stat. (L. B. & S. C. Rly.).
26 m. **Lingfield.**
Road.
2 m. Starborough Castle.
27¾ m. **Dormans** (for Bellagio).
30 m. **East Grinstead.**

This, the West-End line, on leaving Victoria Stat. crosses the Thames, a little E. of the Chelsea Suspension Bridge, by an iron bridge of 4 arches, designed by Mr. J. Fowler, but since greatly widened to accommodate the increasing traffic.

¾ m. **Battersea Park** Stat. The **Park**, which is admirably laid out, was formed in 1855 out of Battersea Fields, and includes the site of the old Red House, noted for pigeon-shooting and duelling: it was here that the hostile meeting took place between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchilsea in 1829. Battersea Park has an area of nearly 200 acres, of which 34 acres are appropriated to cricket and playgrounds, and 23 are ornamental water; the remainder is planted. This park, by some considered the most beautiful in London, has attained great popularity among bicyclists on account of its excellent roadway; it should be visited during the summer months for the sake of its **Sub-Tropical Garden**, the finest in this country. For *Battersea*, which lies W. of the park, see pp. 194–5.

Adjoining the L. C. & D. Rly. Stat. is the **Dog's Home**, an excellent institution where lost dogs are housed and kept for a certain number of days, to give the owners an opportunity of recovering them; if unclaimed, or if incurably ill, they are put to death painlessly.

2¾ m. **CLAPHAM JUNCT.**, the chief connecting link between the Rlys. of the N. and S. of England, occupies a very large space, and has 9 platforms and staircases, all connected by a tunnel. An enormous amount of traffic passes through the junction, along a network of lines which converge at this point, the daily number of trains which pass both ways through Clapham Junction being about 1500.

The *Cabstand* is at the S. end of tunnel.

Besides the L. B. & S. C. and S. W. Rlys., which run through the Junct., the following lines connect with it:—

(1) The *L. C. & D. Rly.* (from *Victoria Stat.*).

(2) The *G. N. Rly.* (from *King's Cross Stat.*).

(3) The *Midland Rly.* (from *Kentish Town Stat.*,

all by the *Metropolitan Extension*).

(4) The *L. & N. W.* (viâ *Willesden Junct.* and *Kensington* (*Addison Road Stat.*)), which runs through to Croydon New Stat. (Rte. 1).

(5) The *G. W. Rly.* (viâ *Bishop's Road* and *Addison Road Stat.*).

(4) and (5) are served by the *W. London Extension Rly.* Its trains leave Clapham Junct. for Addison Road from platforms 2 and 9 alternately, it has intermediate Stats. at *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, and *W. Brompton*, and is most useful to or from the W. part of the Metropolis. (For further particulars, see *Bradshaw.*)

The S. E. Rly. has no direct communication with Clapham Junction, but it is readily reached from the Charing Cross line, *viâ* Waterloo Junct.

(For Clapham, 1½ m. S.E. of the Stat., see pp. 42-3.)

Passing l. the *Royal Freemasons' School* for Girls, on the summit of the cutting, then, also l., the *Battersea Cemetery*, and then rt. the *Royal Victoria Patriotic Schools*, seen to more advantage from the South Western line, we reach

3¾ m. **Wandsworth Common** Stat. (For Wandsworth, see pp. 237–39.)

4¾ m. **Balham** (and **Upper Tooting**) Stat. These hamlets of Streatham (p. 160) contain many good suburban residences and a district and two other churches.

On l. a branch runs to the Crystal Palace (p. 5).

The main line crosses the Epsom, Dorking, and Horsham Rly. (Rte. 6), to

6¾ m. **Streatham Common** Stat.

9 m. **Thornton Heath** Stat. (*Inn*), close to which is an old **Farmhouse**, bearing on its gable the date 1590, now known as "Collier's Water," once the abode of Francis Grimes, the charcoal burner, and afterwards of John Gilpin, "of credit and renown." The house is associated, too, with Dick Turpin, who is said to have been hidden here by Grimes after one of his rides; the staircase to his hiding-place and a doorway for escape to the roof being still shown. In the orchard, and visible from the road, is a cairn which marks Grimes' grave, permission having, it is said, been refused to bury him in consecrated ground.

[Here a line branches off by (9¾ m.) *Selhurst* Stat., and runs into the terminus of *West Croydon* (p. 8).]

The main line to East Grinstead, Tunbridge Wells, and Brighton proceeds by

10½ m. **EAST CROYDON** Stat. (p. 7).

11 m. **SOUTH CROYDON** Stat. (p. 4), to

11½ m. **Selsdon Road** Junct.

[From here a branch line of the S. E. Rly. connects Croydon with Lewisham, New Cross, and Cannon Street, and from here the S. E. Rly. also runs S. to Edenbridge (*post*) and Tonbridge.]

12¼ m. **Sanderstead** Stat.

The village (*alehouse*) is 1¼ m. up the hill from the Stat., on the plastic clay, 576 ft. above the sea-level; the views over parts of Surrey and Kent are well worth seeking. The **Church**, of flint and stone, mainly Perp., was restored in 1846. There are one or two *Brasses*, now loose and kept at the rectory, the most important being a palimpsest of John Awodde and his wife Dyones (1525). Of the *Monu-*

ments observe—one with a kneeling figure of John Ownstead, servant to Queen Elizabeth, and "Serjant of her Ma^{ties} Carriage by y^{e} space of 40 years" (d. 1600); an altar-tomb, with a well-executed recumbent effigy of Maria Bedell (d. 1655); a mural monument on a spandrel of one of the nave arches, with an effigy of Joanna Ownstead (d. 1587), and two small modern *Brasses*. Notice, on N. wall, the monument of George, son of Henry Mellish (d. Nov. 18, 1693, æt. 23). He is represented in a flowing wig, and is honoured with a magniloquent epitaph descriptive of his many virtues.

In one corner of this retired and picturesque churchyard rest the remains of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., distinguished as an officer, as Governor of Canada, and as author of 'A Ride across the Pampas' and 'Bubbles from the Brunnen' (d. 1875). There are two fine old *yews* in the churchyard; and the sketcher will find the Church itself, with its tall roofs and low shingled spire, worth his attention. The lich-gate is modern.

Adjoining is *Sanderstead Court* (L. A. Wallace, Esq.), a red-brick mansion, bearing the date 1676. The hall is carried up to the second story, on columns with Corinthian capitals.

[From Sanderstead a very pleasant excursion may be made to Hayes as follows. Passing

¾ m., rt. *Selsdon Park* (W. Stevens, Esq.), a very large castellated mansion, finely situated, and commanding extensive views, we reach, through a very pleasant, undulating country

4 m. **Addington** ✲ (3½ m. from E. Croydon Stat.). The village, almost wholly rebuilt by Abp. Sumner, consists of very neat cottages, with flower-beds in front.

L. are the well-wooded grounds of *Ballards* (Charles A. Goschen, Esq.).

Addington Park is said to occupy the site of a hunting lodge of Henry VIII., which succeeded a manor-house of the Aguilons, licensed to be fortified in 1278, and since 1807 has been the country residence of the Abps. of Canterbury. It was purchased, with the manor of Addington, in that year by Abp. Sutton, "with trust moneys of the see which had been assigned for the purpose, in place of Croydon Palace"; and much land was subsequently added by Abp. Howley. The house, which is little more than a large country mansion, was built by Alderman Trecothick about 1770; but a chapel, a library, and other apartments were added by Abp. Howley in 1830. The grounds contain many fine cedars, firs, and rhododendrons. The park is large, broken in surface, and well-wooded, and commands good views from the higher ground where it rises toward the Addington Hills. The archbishops have usually passed the last half of the year here, but it is now (1897) contemplated to give up the park.

Addington Church adjoins the park. The exterior walls were refaced in 1843, when the porch was erected, and the interior restored. The N. aisle and vestry were added and the church again restored in 1876, The chancel is late Norm., the nave E. E. At the E. end (which much resembles that of Darenth, see *H.Bk. Kent*), are 3 small round-headed windows, and the outline of another may be traced in the wall above. On the N. side of the chancel is a large 16th-century monument for the Leigh family. *Brasses:* John Leigh and his wife Isabel, 1509 and 1544; Thos. Hatteclyffe, one of the household of Henry VIII., 1540. In the Church

is a mural monument to Manners Sutton, Visct. Canterbury (d. 1848), Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1835. There is also a large *Monument* for Alderman Trecothick, the builder of Addington House, who expended much on the Church. In the chancel is a mural slab to Abp. Manners Sutton (d. 1828) and an altar-tomb for Abp. Howley (d. 1848). There is also a memorial for Abp. Sumner (d. 1862), and a stained glass window in the N. aisle in memory of Abp. Tait (d. 1882).

In the churchyard are buried Abp. Longley (d. 1868) (in the same grave with Mrs. Levett, his daughter), and Abp. Tait, with his wife, and son. Abp. Benson, who died 'like a soldier' in Hawarden Church (Oct. 11, 1896), is buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The N. aisle and vestry were added, and the Church restored in 1876.

Like many other Surrey parishes, Addington looks back to a golden age; and there is a lingering tradition that the village was once "a far greater place" than at present. The Domesday survey records that the manor of "Eddintone" was bestowed after the Conquest on Tezelin, "the king's cook," and the "Serjancia Coquinæ" long continued the tenure by which some portions of it were held. William de Aguilon, temp. Hen. III., held certain lands here by the service of making "hastias" in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation; or, if he preferred it, he might display his culinary talents in the concoction of "giroun" or "malpigernoun"—dishes which antiquaries pronounce to have been made of minced chickens and milk of almond. The lord of the manor of Addington (now the Abp. of Canterbury) is by custom bound to present a "dish of pottage" to the sovereign at his coronation dinner in Westminster Hall.

On **Thunderhill Common**, above the village, a group of 25 *tumuli*, all of which have been opened, may still be traced.

Continuing by the road past Addington Church, in ½ m. we cross the border into Kent, and reach

5¼ m. **Wickham Church**, which, with *Wickham Court*, the picturesque red-brick and ivy-clad house close by it, was built, says Leland, temp. Edw. IV., by Sir Henry Heydon; considerable additions have been made to the house by the present owner, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart. It contains portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh and his son by *Zucchero*, and of the historian Hallam. Wickham Church has been restored, and contains much coloured glass, some of which is ancient and curious, an oak *reredos*, and fine oak *screen* and pulpit. The Church is late Perp., but fragments of an earlier building seem to have been retained or inserted. *Brasses:* Wm. Thorpe, rector, 1407; John Stockton, 1515. In the chancel aisle is a piscina with trefoiled niche. The Church was reseated and the organ chamber built in 1889. The lichgate is picturesque, and the churchyard is surrounded by fine elms.

Wickham was for many years the residence of Gilbert West, who died here in 1756, and who has obtained a place in Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' on the score of a translation of Pindar.

"Here he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used to find at Wickham books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of far more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his 'Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.'"—*Johnson.*

The village of **West Wickham** (*Inns*) lies about 1 m. N.W. of the

Church, and has a Stat. on the S. E. Rly.'s branch to Hayes (*post*).

At *Down* near here Francis Darwin lived, and died 1882.

From Wickham Church we may proceed N.E. to

7 m. **Hayes** (*small Inn*). *Hayes Place* (Everard Hambro, Esq., D.L., J.P.) was the favourite residence and the death-place of the Earl of Chatham and birthplace (1759) of his mighty son, William Pitt, who was baptized in the **Church** opposite, which has been restored and enlarged (1862) under the direction of the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.*

[2 m. S. of Hayes, beyond Keston Common, is **Holwood Camp** (Sir J. F. Lennard, Bart.), locally called *Warbank*, where are the remains of a large intrenchment, thought to be the ancient Noviomagus, which commands a noble view. (For further information see *H.Bk. Kent.*)]

A branch line connects Hayes with the S. E. Rly.'s system at **Elmer's End** Stat.]

On leaving Sanderstead the line continues to

15¼ m. **Upper Warlingham** (and **Whyteleafe**) Stat. (*Rose and Crown Inn*, ½ m.). The village of Warlingham (*Inn*) lies 1¼ m. E., on the table-land. The **Church**, restored and enlarged in 1894, has E. E. portions and a stained window, which records the tradition that Edw. VI.'s first Prayer Book was first read in this Church; near the N. door is a painting in distemper of St. Christopher, 9 ft. high. In the N. wall are 4 lancet windows, one moved from the S. side in 1894. In the chancel are 3 piscinæ, 2 stone sedilia, a priest's door, and a curious curved recess with step, beneath a window, perhaps used as a confessional.

[From Warlingham, the churches of **Chelsham**, 2 m. E., and **Farley**, 1½ m. N., should be visited.

The most direct way to Chelsham **Church**, 1 m. E. of the village of Chelsham (*small Inns*), is by **Bull Green**, and in front of *Ledgers*, a modern Jacobean mansion, on the site of an ancient manor-house of the same name. The Church of St. Leonard (restd. 1872), which is small, has a Perp. nave and a Dec. chancel, and two piscinæ. It stands high and the view from the churchyard is very fine, particularly looking northwards, where the Crystal Palace, the Greenwich Observatory, and the tower on Shooter's Hill show to advantage.

Farley Church, 1½ m. N.W. of Chelsham Church, through *Farley Wood*, is small and plain, chiefly E. E., with two very narrow lancet E. windows, and a Norm. doorway. The Church has been restored, and has lost as well as gained something in the process. In the chancel is a *Brass* for John Brock, of London (d. 1495), with figures of Brock his wife, and 5 children. Notice also a gravestone to Samuel Bernard (d. 1657), described as "vir nullo fœdere fœdatus," an expression which has given rise to some controversy as to its meaning. Observe the grand old yew W. of the Church, and the picturesque farmhouse, surrounded by goodly trees, close by. The manor and living belong to Merton College, Oxford, having been purchased by Walter de Merton, the founder. A two-mile walk will bring the traveller back to Upper Warlingham Stat.]

Next is

17 m. **Woldingham** Stat. *Marden Park*, formerly the seat of the Evelyns (mentioned in Evelyn's 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. p. 434) and then of the Claytons, is now the residence of Walpole Greenwell, Esq.

William Wilberforce resided in it about the close of the last cent., and

several of his letters are dated from there. A deer park existed here temp. Edw. III., and the manor, which appertains to Godstone, was sold by Sir John Evelyn to the loyal Sir Robert Clayton in 1677.

The house, which is in the style of a French château, is spacious, and is approached through the park by a drive a mile long. The park is well timbered, in parts remarkably picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds, especially from a flagstaff tower called "The Castle," on Winder's Hill, which overlooks the Godstone Road, are very extensive. In the garden is a pillar with an inscription recording the virtues of Thomas Firmin, the philanthropist (d. 1697). The pillar was erected by his friend, Lady Clayton, wife of Sir Robert, the first baronet.

From the edge of Marden Park a "bourn" sometimes breaks out in wet seasons and runs to the Wandle near Croydon. Its overflowing was formerly held to be

> "Ominous, and prognosticating something remarkable approaching, as it did before the happy restauration of King Charles the Second, of ever glorious memory, in 1660,—before the plague of London in 1665,—and in 1688, the æra of another change of the Constitution."—*Aubrey.*

It also broke out in 1868, and continued flowing for some weeks, but no memorable event is known to have followed thereupon.

The Marden Deer Park horse breeding establishment, formerly carried on here, was broken up on the death of Mr. Hume Webster in 1892.

¾ m. S.E. of the Stat., on the tableland, lies **Woldingham,** a truly rural spot; the whole parish being divided into two farms of some 500 acres each, called *Nether Court* and *Upper Court*, with about 20 cottages. The place once belonged to the Staffords, and by one of them the Nether Court was leased to Sir Thos. Uvedale in 1363. Two bronze fibulæ, stone arrow-heads and celts have been found near this spot.

The small **Church** (restored 1890 by Mr. Greenwell), is said to stand on the site of an ancient pilgrim's chapel. From the brow of the hill, at the turn of the road, ¼ m. S. of the Church, is a very wide and splendid view. [About 2 m. E. by road, passing *Flinthouse Farm*, is **Botley Hill** (883 ft.), the highest point in the neighbourhood.]

20½ m. **Oxted** Stat. The red building on the hill, l., is a *Home for Missionaries' Children*, built by the Church Missionary Society.

The village of Oxted (*Hotel*) lies to the W. (p. 65).

[¾ m E. of the Stat. is the village of **Limpsfield,** ✲ lying under a picturesque common, dotted with clumps of fir-trees. The **Church** (restored 1872) is mainly E. E. and Perp., with a Trans.-Norm. tower, in the S. wall of which is a piscina. During the restoration a low side window, E. E., of somewhat uncommon form and in a peculiar position, was discovered. Against the exterior of the W. wall of the Church is a *Monument* to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who occupied Hookwood (d. 1859), and at the W. end of the S. aisle is a recumbent effigy by *Noble* of John, 13th Baron Elphinstone (d. 1860). The tower has been thrown into the Church, and converted into an organ chamber. There is a *Brass* for G. Elyett, Groom of the Chamber to Henrietta Maria (d. 1644), and also much fine modern stained glass. This Church is, on the whole, the most worth visiting in the district

The *Manor-house* (A. Boyson, Esq.), S. of the Church, was long occupied by the widow of Philip Stanhope, the natural son of Lord Chesterfield, whose well-known letters to her husband were published by her after his death. On the Common are the links (9 holes) and house of the *Limpsfield Chart Golf Club* (there is a club for ladies as well as men), and adjoining are the **Caxton Convalescent Home**, a charitable institution for printing and allied trades, and the **Passmore Edwards Convalescent Home** for Charing Cross Hospital, the latter opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (July 11, 1896). Both are the gifts of Mr. Passmore Edwards.

Hookwood, near the Church (Lancelot Fletcher, Esq.), and *Tenchleys Park* (E. Brodie Hoare, Esq., M.P.), 1½ m. S.E., are among the more noteworthy residences. *Detillens House*, opposite the Bull Inn, has two fine chimney-pieces of chalk, some good panelling, and a fine king-post in one of the upper rooms.

The whole of this country is pleasant and picturesque; the valley stretching up to the chalk hills is varried by low wooded knolls, whilst a series of open commons extends S.E. towards Tonbridge. *Stafford's* or *Staff's Wood*, S. of *Limpsfield Common*, was once a favourite resort of gipsies. The "delicate, wholesome and sweet air" of this district was much commended by Aubrey.

[There is a very pleasant walk S. from Limpsfield across the common and *Chart* over *Kent Hatch* to

3 m. **Crockham Hill** (KENT), where the road l. may be taken to

6 m. **Westerham**, ✲ or the descent made rt. to

5¼ m. **Edenbridge Station** (S. E. Rly.). The Edenbridge Town Stat. (L. B. & S. C.) is ¾ m. further, near the town. ✲]

[*Surrey.*]

1½ m. N. of Limpsfield is **Titsey** (no *Inn*). A Roman villa was discovered in 1864 in the park, and also traces of British occupation. It is named in *Domesday* as belonging to the Clares, and in the 14th cent. it passed to the Uvedales, one of whom sold it (c. 1535), to Sir John Gresham (the brother of Sir Thomas), with whose descendant in the female line it still remains.

The family being greatly impoverished by the civil war, Sir Marmaduke Gresham suffered the manor-house to fall into decay, and died so embarrassed that an Act of Parliament was obtained to sell the greater part of his estates. His son, Sir John, the last baronet, repurchased some of the property, and built the present mansion (using up some remains of the old one), but he also, in 1776, pulled down the ancient Church, which was of the 12th cent., "for no better reason than that it stood too near his new house" (*G. L. G.*), erecting a tasteless structure in its stead, at some distance, and inclosing the churchyard, still marked by some ancient yews, in his grounds.

Titsey Place is the seat of G. C. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., J.P. In the dining-room is a fine portrait by *Antonio More* (which has been engraved) of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. Here are also preserved some good carvings in wood from the old mansion, and some antiquities found on the site. The park and grounds have been considerably enlarged and improved by the late owner; *admission* to the garden can be obtained at any time by application at the lodge. The plantations, one of the principal features, are 210 acres in extent. The clump of beeches at the top of the hill, one of the numerous "Coldharbours," is 881 ft. above the sea. A fine spring

used to rise in the garden, and was one of the sources of the Medway, but of late years it has run dry.

The *Pilgrims' Way*, which is marked in the park by a line of ash-trees, traverses the village, and is perfect as far as Chevening.

The late Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, the father of the present owner and great-grandson of Sir John, built the present **Church** in 1862, from the designs of *Mr. Pearson, R.A.* It is a mixture of E. E. and Dec. in style; cruciform; the N. transept serves as a mortuary chapel, and contains the monuments and a brass of the Gresham family, removed from the old Church, as also the tomb of Mr. W. L. Gower (d. 1860), and of his wife (d. 1872); the S. transept is carried up as a tower, and crowned with a spire 95 ft. high. The Church forms a conspicuous and picturesque object for many miles round.

1 m. further, on the Warlingham Road, is *Botley Hill* (*ante*).

The little **Church** at **Tatsfield**, on the ridge of the chalk hill (720 ft.), 1½ m. N.E. of Titsey, is ancient, and worth a visit. It is of flint and stone, partly Dec., with some Perp. windows inserted; but some parts are earlier. Two of the N. windows are mere slits high above the head, and by their splays show the great thickness of the walls. The tower and porch are modern (1838) and poor. The Church was restored (1882) at the cost of the late Mr. Leveson-Gower (*Mr. Streatfeild*, Archt.). Observe the *piscina* in the E. wall (behind the curtain) and the double *aumbry* in the S. wall, both unusual positions. Notice also the quatrefoil low side *window* E. of the chancel arch. E. of the Church is a yew of great size, but of several stems. The Church stands on high ground, and the views around are very pleasing.

Ken Court (E. H. Wilkins, Esq.) is a Jacobean mansion.

The walk from here to **Westerham** (Kent), 3 m. S.E., affords some very wide prospects. (For further information as to this and other places mentioned in this route in *Kent*, see *Handbook* for that county.)]

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26 m. **Lingfield** ✲ Stat.

By the numerous hop-gardens on either side of the line the tourist will see that he is now nearing the borders of Kent.

The **Church**, restored 1846–47, deserves careful examination. It is Perp. and large (140 ft. by 70 ft.), and of considerable interest, having been made collegiate, and probably rebuilt, in 1431, by Sir Reginald Cobham and his 2nd wife, Anne Bardolf. The original foundation was for a provost, six chaplains, and "certain clerks of the Carthusian order." The college, which stood at the W. end of the churchyard, was perfect in Aubrey's time, but was taken down in the reign of George I., and a farmhouse built on its site. This is now occupied by a market garden, and portions of the foundations are occasionally dug up.

W. of the tower, and at the W. end of the nave, some traces may be discovered of an earlier building; but the rest of the Church is Perp., and the work of Sir Reginald Cobham. Remark — the chancel screens, good though plain; the oaken lectern, on which is laid an old black-letter Bible, with the chain which formerly attached it to the desk; and the stalls for members of the college, of which 11 remain. The movable seats of several are perfect, having their under sides (*subsellæ*) carved in high relief with heads of ecclesiastics

(observe the remarkable mitre-like appendage of one), armorial bearings, flowers, &c. Fragments of stained glass, once scattered throughout the Church, have been collected, but have not as yet been inserted in any of the windows, which contain only modern glass. The roofs are waggon-shaped.

A Perp. altar-tomb, with effigy, near the screen on the N. aisle, is that of Reginald, 1st Lord Cobham of Sterborough, one of the earliest Knights of the Garter, distinguished at Cressy and Poitiers (d. 1361); the garter will be seen on the l. leg of the effigy. Notice at his feet the Oriental figure of the "Soldan," the family crest, perhaps traditional of the Crusades.† In the centre of the choir is a later altar-tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of the founders of the College, Sir Reginald Cobham (d. 1446), and Anne his wife. He was the only son of the 2nd Lord, but was apparently not summoned to the House of Lords.

The *Brasses*, restored by Capt. Brooke, of Ufford, Suffolk, a descendant of the Cobhams, include one, on an altar-tomb against the N. wall, for Reginald, 2nd Lord Cobham (d. 1403), a good specimen of early plate armour; by the tomb of the 1st Baron, one for Elizabeth Stafford, 1st wife of the 2nd Baron (d. 1376); and one for Eleanor Culpeper, the founder's 1st wife (d. 1420). Several others remain, for members of the Cobham family or masters of the College.

The 15th cent. half-timber houses N. of the Church, said to have been used as the *Monk's Residence*, have been restored (1897) by their owner (C. F. Hayward. Esq., F.R.I.B.A.), to as nearly their original form of *one* house as possible.

Notice in the street opposite the Star Inn, a half-timbered house, which retains much of its original character. Close to the Stat. is *New Place* (J. W. Shaw, Esq.), a Jacobean house, of stone; the garden walls and gateways are especially interesting. It was originally a farmhouse, but has been converted into a gentleman's modern residence.

A little S. of the Stat., rt., is the **Racecourse**, opened under Nat. Hunt Rules in 1890, and for flat racing in 1894, when it was enlarged and now possesses one of the best "straight miles" in the country; it is a successful and well-appointed undertaking, with 6 or 7 meetings in the course of the year.

From the high ground in the S. part of the parish there are some striking views towards East Grinstead and the Sussex hills.

Some seats in the neighbourhood of Lingfield are: *Wilderwick* (Mrs. Jeddere Fisher), *Ford Manor* (Beresford Melville, Esq., J.P.), and *Chartham Park* (Major Margary).

[On the green at **Plaistow Street**, ¼ m. S.W. of Lingfield, the largest of several little collections of houses scattered over the parish are "the remains of a cross, under a most venerable and picturesque oak, or rather skeleton of an oak. The cross itself is gone, but below the foot of it, covered by a modern tiled roof, is a small sandstone building, barely large enough to shelter two, or possibly three, worshippers. This yet retains the appellation of *St. Peter's Cross*, the parish church having been dedicated to St. Peter." —*Hussey.* It has since been used as a "village cage."]

[About 2 m. E. of Lingfield lies **Starborough Castle** (W. Waterhouse, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Cobhams. Nothing remains, however, but the moat and some traces of foundations. The present house is modern.

† For further information as to this and the other Memorials, see 'Surrey Archæol. Soc. Coll.,' vol. ii. pt. 2, and vol. v.

The Cobhams who settled here belonged to the Cowling branch of the great Kentish family. Reginald de Cobham founded Starborough in 1342. His grandson, also Reginald, founded the college in imitation perhaps of that established at Cobham by the head of his house, Sir John de Cobham, in 1382 (see *H.Bk. Kent*); His granddaughter, the aspiring "Dame Eleanor," wife of the Protector Duke of Gloucester—

"Who swept in through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife,"—

was tried for witchcraft by Abp. Chicheley, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. This branch of the Cobhams soon after became extinct in the male line, and the Castle of Starborough, after passing by marriage into the hands of the Borough family, at last fell into ruin, and was pulled down.]

27¾ m. **Dormans** Stat. The country around is thickly wooded and abounds in beautiful walks and drives. This is the Stat. for (¼ m.) **Bellagio,** ✲ which comprises some 40 bungalow residences, Church, hotel (*Dormans Park*), cricket, and polo grounds, golf links, and two lakes, connected by a feeder of the Eden brook, and full of trout. The views, especially from the hotel, are very striking.

The village of **Dormans Land** (*Inn*) is scattered along the high ground on the E. of the line. The Church was built in 1883.

At 29½ m. the boundary between Surrey and Kent is crossed, and at

30 m. **East Grinstead** Stat. is reached, from which the tourist may proceed to Brighton or Tunbridge Wells. (For **East Grinstead,** ✲ see also *H.Bk. Kent.*)

ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO CRYSTAL PALACE.

I.—BY **WEST NORWOOD.** (L. B. AND S. C. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
7¼ m.	**West Norwood.**
8 m.	**Gipsy Hill.**
8¾ m.	**Crystal Palace.**

For the route from London Bridge as far as Sydenham, see pp. 2–5. For that from Victoria as far as Balham, see pp. 20–22. The next Stat. on this line is at

6¾ m. **Streatham Hill.**

[Soon after the line gives off a short branch on N. to **Tulse Hill** Stat.]

7¼ m. **West Norwood** Stat. The large and handsome red-brick Jacobean building adjoining, rt., evidently a reminiscence of Charlton House, is the **Jews' Hospital,** for the maintenance of the aged poor, and the industrial training of friendless children; it was erected in 1862 at a cost of nearly 25,000*l.*, and enlarged in 1897. A little further on, l., is the **South Metropolitan** or **Norwood Cemetery,** covering over 40 acres. Notice the remarkable monument of John W. Gilbart, the "father of joint-stock banking" (d. 1863); and the simple monolith to John Britton, the antiquary (d. 1857). (For Norwood, see p. 7.)

8 m. **Gipsy Hill** Stat., a part of Upper Norwood, which takes its name from Margaret Finch, the "Gipsy Queen," who lived here to the age of 109, and was buried (1740) in Beckenham churchyard under the site of the present tower.

8¾ m. **Crystal Palace** Stat.

A line worked by the L. C. & D. Rly. connects this Stat. with Beckenham, Bromley, and Bickley.

II.—(*a.*) FROM **HOLBORN,** BY **LOUGHBOROUGH JUNCTION** AND **SYDENHAM HILL.** (L. C. AND D. RLY.)

(*b.*) FROM **VICTORIA,** BY **BRIXTON, DENMARK HILL,** AND **UPPER SYDENHAM** (HIGH LEVEL). (L. C. AND D. RLY.)

(*a.*)	Rail.	Stations.
		Holborn Viaduct.
	3¼ m.	**Loughborough Junction.**
	4½ m.	**Herne Hill Junction.**
	5¾ m.	**Sydenham Hill.**

(*b.*)	Rail.	Stations.
		Victoria.
	2½ m.	**Clapham.**
	3¼ m.	**Brixton.**
	4 m.	**Denmark Hill.**
	8 m.	**Upper Sydenham.**
	9 m.	**Crystal Palace** (High Level).

(*a.*) From the City:—From the terminus on the **Holborn Viaduct** (which by the Metropolitan Rly. is in connection with the Northern and Eastern lines), we reach at once

Ludgate Hill Stat., and 2 min. after

St. Paul's Stat. Thence the line is carried across the Thames by a stately iron bridge of lattice girders, supported on piers formed by groups of iron cylinders set on stone bases. The bridge is of 5 spans, the centre 202 ft. 6 in., the intermediate 192 ft. 3 in., and the side or shore spans 176 ft. 9 in. each. From **Blackfriars,** where also there is a spacious and handsome Stat., used for goods only now, the line is carried through **Southwark** on 600 brick arches of 30 ft. span. After

¾ m. **Borough Road** Stat., we reach

1¼ m. **Elephant and Castle** Stat., a few yards E. of the tavern once well known to every traveller as the halting-place for stage coaches to or from Kent and Sussex: now the house of call for South-London omnibuses. Soon after leaving the Stat. is seen on the rt. the great **Metropolitan Tabernacle,** founded by the late Mr. Spurgeon.

2 m. **Walworth Road** Stat. L. is *Emmanuel Church,* a so-called Norm. building, erected in 1841.

Near it stood Bowyer House, Sir Edmund Bowyer's "melancholy seat at Camberwell," mentioned in *Evelyn's* Diary. The house, with its rich interior carvings, remained till 1862, when it was pulled down and the materials sold. The site is now covered with streets of mean houses.

2¾ m. **Camberwell New Road** Stat. The lofty spire on l. is that of *St. Giles, Camberwell,* a spacious cruciform building, completed, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, in 1844, on the site of the old Church, destroyed by fire, Feb. 7, 1841, and one of the first churches built by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The parish contains 10 other Churches. The foundation-stone of an *Art Institute and Technical School* was laid on July 30, 1896, by its donor, Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, which is to form a frontage to the *South London Museum and Art Gallery.* On **Camberwell Green,** near the Stat., was held every August the notorious Camberwell fair; but the fair was suppressed in 1857, and the green laid out as a public garden.

3¼ m. **LOUGHBOROUGH** Junct. is the next Stat. [Here the City line turns l. and proceeds to the Crystal

Palace (High Level) by the route given *post.*]

4½ m. **HERNE HILL** ✲ Junct. on the main L. C. & D. line. Here is a handsome Gothic *Church* (St. Paul), originally built in 1844, but, having been seriously damaged by fire, remodelled by *Mr. Street* in 1859.

Adjoining the Stat. rt. is **Brockwell Park**, once the seat of Lord Blackburn, opened to the public 1892. The next Stat. beyond Herne Hill is

5¼ m. **Dulwich** (the nearest Stat. for the *College* and *Picture Gallery* (pp. 152–8)), and then

5¾ m. **Sydenham Hill**, a few minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace.

A long tunnel under that building conducts the line to (7 m.) **Penge**, and so into Kent.

(*b.*) From Victoria. The line crosses the Thames by the same bridge as the L. B. & S. C. Rly., and runs side by side with the South London, until near Brixton, when it begins to diverge southwards.

2½ m. **Clapham** Stat. (a distinct Stat. from Clapham Junct.).

Clapham, ✲ though known as Cloppeham in the time of King Alfred, is usually taken to be the *ham* or home of Osgod Clapa, the Danish jarl, at the marriage-feast of whose daughter Gytha, Hardicanute fell senseless in a fit of intoxication, and died soon after. It formed a part of the possessions of Merton Abbey, and has in modern times gained a celebrity as the chosen residence of William Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Henry Thornton, and other men of marked and philanthropic and religious character.

It has a Pop. of over 43,000. Of its churches only one is entitled to attention as an architectural work. This is *St. Saviour's*, in Victoria Road, on the N. side of the Common, a cruciform building, with a central tower 120 ft. high, erected in 1864. The *Parish Church* on the Common, built in 1775, is uninteresting, save that in it the Thorntons, Macaulays, and Wilberforces were wont to worship and Venn preached from its pulpit, and is quite dwarfed by its neighbours, a *Roman Catholic Church* on the S., and a *Congregational Chapel* on the E., each of which has a lofty spire, whilst the Parish Church has only a miserable brick clock-turret, surmounted by a mean little cupola. Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece, and John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, are interred in it. An ugly brick structure, built 1815 on the site of a much older one, contains in N. transept the monument of Sir Richard Atkyns of the Manor, of his wife and 3 children, 2 recumbent effigies, and 3 statues by a good sculptor temp. James II., possibly *Gibbons*. They had been removed into a vault in 1815, and all record of them lost until 1885. In *St. Paul's Chapel*, a brick building erected in 1814, on the site of the old Parish Church, near the Wandsworth Road, is a monument by *Chantrey* for John Wilson, Esq. (d. 1835), with a marble bust of William Hewer, Treasurer of Tangier, temp. Chas. II.

Clapham Common is a tract of about 200 acres, well laid out and planted between its patches of native furze. Some large ponds serve to drain it, the whole having been a nearly impassable marsh until about 1760. It is surrounded by villas of all descriptions, and the neighbouring roads and lanes are everywhere bordered with them.

In the house called *Broomwood* on the W. side of the Common, Wm.

Wilberforce resided; here Bishop Wilberforce was born.

In the house above an archway in Church Buildings, Nos. 3 and 4, once Mr. Greaves's school, Lord Macaulay began his education, 1807–12. Long after him, Tom Hood was also a pupil at this school.

3¼ m. **Brixton** Stat., a district of Lambeth. It has a number of churches and chapels of every style of architecture, the most noticeable one being *Christ Church*, built in 1841 (by Mr. J. W. Wild), and a picturesque example of Lombardic brick architecture. The *City of London Freemen's Orphan School*, Shepherd's Lane, with some other benevolent institutions, are in the parish. This suburb, with its broad main thoroughfare lighted by electricity, huge emporium—the *Bon Marché*—and *Electric Avenue*, adjoining the Stat., bears some resemblance to Paris in its brightness. The *Tate Free Library* (Brixton Road) was opened in 1892, and the *Theatre* adjoining it in Oct. 1896.

At Brixton the line divides, one branch running southward to the junction at Herne Hill, and the other making a circuit by Denmark Hill, Peckham Rye, Nunhead, Honor Oak, and Lordship Lane, with a Stat. at each of these localities, which are remarkable only for the wonderful growth of building in what were green fields a few years ago, to

8 m. **Upper Sydenham** Stat., and

9 m. **Crystal Palace** (High Level) Stat.

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO HORLEY, BY PURLEY AND REDHILL (L. B. AND S. C. RLY.). **PURLEY TO CATERHAM** (S. E. RLY.). **COULSDON** (S. E. RLY.) **TO CHALDON, BANSTEAD, CHIPSTEAD, AND MERSTHAM** (ROAD). EXCURSIONS FROM **REDHILL [NUTFIELD, GODSTONE, CROWHURST]**, AND FROM **HORLEY [CHARLWOOD, BURSTOW, SMALLFIELD]**.

Rail. Stations.

13¼ m. **Purley Junction.**
Rail.
2¾ m. Warlingham.
4½ m. Caterham.

[15 m. **Coulsdon** (S. E. Rly.).
Road.
2½ m. Chaldon.
4¼ m. Banstead.
8 m. Chipstead.
10½ m. Coulsdon, *or*
10½ m. Merstham (S. E. Rly.).]

20½ m. **Redhill Junction.**
Road.
2 m. Nutfield.
3 m. Bletchingley.
5 m. Godstone.
7¾ m. Godstone Stat., *or*
7½ m. Oxted.
8½ m. Oxted Stat.
Rail.
5¼ m. Godstone. Thence
Road.
2 m. Crowhurst.
6 m. Lingfield.

25½ m. **Horley.**
Road.
3½ m. Charlwood.
1 m. Thunderfield Castle.
3 m. Burstow Church.
5 m. Smallfield Place.
6 m. Horne Church.
10 m. Horley Stat.

N.B. Coulsdon and Merstham, on the S. E. Rly., are described in this Rte., but L. B. & S. C. trains do *not* stop at either Stat.

Between London Bridge Stat. and Redhill the L. B. & S. C. Rly. and the S. E. Rly. Companies use the same sets of line, of which about 14 miles belong to the former Company and 6 to the latter.

A separate line for the L. B. & S. C. Rly. is now (1897), however, being built between Croydon and Redhill. It has been commenced at the latter Stat., where it goes under the present line from E. to W., and has already been constructed for some distance, parallel with the present line and to the W. of it. It is expected that this new line will be completed by the end of 1898. There will be two new Stats. (both, of course, belonging to the L. B. & S. C. Rly.), one midway between S. Croydon and Purley Junct., and the other about 2 miles S. of Purley.

For the country from London to Croydon, see pp. 2–7 and 20–3.

2 m. after leaving Croydon, the chalk, forming the line of the N. Downs, begins to be at once recognised by its gently swelling hills and open fields. It is here about 9 m. in width.

13¼ m. **Purley** ✲ Junct. (for **Caterham**). Shortly before reaching the Stat., remark l., near some fine old oak trees, *Purley Bury* (W. Sullivan, Esq.), long the residence of John Horne Tooke, who named from it his well-known 'Diversions of Purley' (first published in 1786). Purley at one time belonged to the regicide Serjeant Bradshaw. At the Stat. the pedestrian or cyclist will do well to quit the line for a while, in order to visit some of the pleasantly placed villages that lie hid among the hills on either side.

For the Chipstead Valley line, see *post.*

[From Purley, a branch of the S. E. Rly. runs up a picturesque valley to Caterham by

1½ m. **Kenley** ✲ Stat., a village of modern villas, with a pretty small *Church.* On l. rises the height of **Riddlesdown** (296 ft.), a favourite resort of holiday-makers from London, with a good *Inn* (*Rose and Crown*). Riddlesdown has been purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, with a view to being preserved as an open space for ever.

2¾ m. **Warlingham** Stat. 1½ m. N.E. is the village (p. 28).

4½ m. **Caterham** ✲ Stat., in a valley which closely adjoins the East Grinstead road, and around which a complete town of handsome residences has sprung up of late years. Well-kept winding roads give easy access to *Caterham Park*, *Harestone Park*, and other spots occupied by excellent mansions, as well as to the original village on the hill-top. Here is the old Church, a very plain structure, now only used as a Sunday School, and, exactly opposite, a new *Church*, equally deficient in interest. Adjoining the latter is the ground of the *Cricket Club*, commanding a fine view and invigorating air. There is also a *Rom. Cath. Church*, opened (1881) by the late Cardinal Manning.

1 m. W., on a fine open space, stands the **Metropolitan Imbecile Asylum**, a very large pile of building, of white brick, with some slight dressing of red, and a tower-like chimney shaft, but not of the highly ornamented character so often seen in similar edifices. About 2000 unfortunates find a refuge here, and the place is open to the visits of their friends every Monday.

Near the Asylum are the **Barracks**, which serve as the depôt for recruits of the Foot Guards, moved here from Croydon in 1877. Caterham is said to be a centre of strategical importance in the defence of London.

The country around Caterham, especially E. and S., is well fitted for a day's ramble. It is exceedingly pleasant, and, though but thinly peopled, full of interest. Bold hills overlook valleys, not too fertile, perhaps, but still, as in Aubrey's days, ornamented with "boscage," and "stored with wild thyme, marjoram, and other delicate herbs," rendering a stroll among them a positive pleasure, with which no churlish "warning to trespassers" interferes.

Botley Hill (p. 31), near Woldingham, occupies the highest point (883 ft.), but the camp placed on it by *Aubrey* and his copyists does not exist. There is, however, a large and well preserved camp, with a deep ditch and considerable earthworks, called *Cardinal's Cap*, on *White Hill*, midway between Caterham and Bletchingley. Near it is *White Hill Tower* (Claude Long, Esq.), with a belvedere easily mistaken for a church tower. A vicinal way, known as *Stane Street*, passes at the foot of the hill, and here traces of a Roman villa were found in 1813. *War Coppice* (C. Verner, Esq.), adjoining, suggests the site of some battle, but is probably a mere contraction of Warwick, the neighbouring land being known as Warwick Wold. Hence it is less than 3 m. to either Bletchingley or Godstone (pp. 59–63), whence the tourist may return to Caterham: a round of about 10 m. altogether, with charming scenery on every side.]

Resuming his journey by rail from **Purley** Junct., the traveller will notice on *Russell Hill* a short distance W. a large fanciful red-brick building. This is the **Warehousemen's and Clerks' Orphan Schools**, where about 200 boys and girls are educated.

½ m. S., but l. of the Rly., is the **Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children**, a spacious Italian edifice, erected in 1858 for 300 children. The institution is named after its founder, the late Dr. A. Reed.

The Rly. now passes along the hollow, called *Smitham Bottom*, and through

15 m. **Coulsdon and Cane Hill** Stat. (S. E. Rly.). (See note at head of Rte.) The village (small *Inn* and a *Temp. Hotel*) lies scattered E. of the Rly. The **Church**, partly E. E., but chiefly Dec., is a plain rough-cast edifice. Of the exterior the most noticeable feature is the heavy tower, with its massive buttresses and Perp. porch; inside is a curious *Monument*, with acrostic verses to one Grace Rowed (d. 1635). *Coulsdon Court* (Edmund Byron, Esq., J.P.), has fine grounds, extending from the Church to the trim little village green. On **Farthing Down**, between the Rly. and the Church, are several barrows and some slight traces of earthworks.

The barrows were opened in 1871, and yielded a sword, a spear, knives, and gold and silver ornaments, which are described in *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. vi.

[The Chipstead Valley Rly. (1897) commences in this parish, and will connect with the S. E. Rly. at Purley Junct., having Stats. at *Chipstead* (*post*), and at *Kingswood* for *Walton-on-the-Hill* (pp. 88–9), where it will join the Epsom Downs extension line and run into its terminus at *Tattenham Corner*.†]

[From Coulsdon there is a charming walk S. by *Coulsdon Common*, through the *Rookery* into a deep bottom, and then up *Dean Hill* to

† As the line has not been opened while this H.Bk. is in the press, the above information is subject to correction.—Ed.

2½ m. **Chaldon** (no *Inn*). The large building rt. is the **County Pauper Lunatic Asylum**, on *Cane Hill*, erected at a cost of nearly 200,000*l.* in 1883, and enlarged in 1890; it will now hold over 2000 patients.

Chaldon Church is a plain rural building (dating from 1100), of which some portion is E. E., but most Perp.; the tower and spire are modern, but the bell in the tower is reputed as being the oldest in Surrey. The restoration (1870) led to the discovery of one of the earliest and most important wall paintings in the country. It covers the entire space of the W. wall, 17 ft. 2 in. in length by 11 ft. 2 in. in height. The subject, "the ladder of human salvation," is one that has never before been discovered in England, and may therefore bear a somewhat detailed notice. The picture is in compartments, divided lengthwise by the ladder. In the top right-hand compartment is a representation of Christ bearing a cross and banner, and advancing against the prostrate form of Satan; in the upper part is an angel flying with a scroll, and against the ladder another angel is standing, assisting souls in their ascent; the flames in the lower part represent Purgatory, the jaw of the monster, Hell. In the top left-hand compartment is a figure of St. Michael weighing souls in the scales, whilst a demon with cloven feet, dragging at his back a number of souls, is touching one scale; an angel is standing near the ladder, and one above is flying, bearing a soul in his arms. The right-hand lower compartment has the Tree of Life. Midway between it and the ladder is a figure seated amid flames, representing Usury; over his head is the Bridge of Spikes borne by two demons, upon which are five figures. The left-hand lower compartment represents the torments of hell.

The date assigned to the painting is the latter part of the 12th cent.; it is painted in tempera, the prevailing colours being red and yellow-ochre, but has faded since its exposure to the air.†

The Ch. stands in a secluded and picturesque nook, and all around are tempting rambles, but more particularly eastward, in the direction of the valley traversed by the Caterham Rly.; Caterham Stat. (*ante*) is 2½ m. E.]

[Another pleasant round from Coulsdon Stat. is as follows: Starting N. by the Brighton road, in a couple of hundred yds., take a lane l. (about the same distance short of the *Red Lion Inn*), to a point where it meets four others; here take the l.-hand one, and in another couple of hundred yds. bear to the rt., take the first road rt. again, and you will reach

3 m. *Woodmansterne* (no *Inn*) (p. 169). Continuing due W.

4¼ m. *Banstead* (*Inn*) is reached (p. 168). The return from here may be made by taking the road beyond the Church, l., past *Garratt's Hall* (F. Lambert, Esq.), to

8 m. **Chipstead** (*Inn*). The **Church** will repay examination. It is placed on high ground, commanding wide views. The nave is Norm., the chancel E. E., as is the low central tower, and the whole has been well restored. On the N. wall of the nave is a white marble tablet, with inscription for Sir Edward Banks (d. 1835), the builder of "three of the noblest bridges in the world, those of Waterloo, Southwark, and London"; and the architect of the naval works at Sheerness Dockyard. The 3 bridges are indicated in the centre of the tablet,

† The archæologist will find it fully described in *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 275.

and on the arch of one rests a bust of Sir Edward, who, born in the humblest rank of life at Sheerness, was "the founder of his own fortune." There is a *Brass* for Katherine Roper, 1614; and inside the altar-rails is the grave-slab of Alice Hooker (d. 1649), eldest daughter of the "judicious" author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity.'

There is much pleasant scenery in the neighbourhood of Chipstead, especially about *Shabden Park* (J. Cattley, Esq., J.P.); and the lanes beyond, towards *Gatton* (p. 84); the trees (beech and oak) are especially fine.

From Chipstead Church you may, by Church lane, gain the Brighton road, and following this N., for about 1 m. to *Hooley*, turn rt. to

10½ m. *Coulsdon* village, or keep straight on to

10¼ m. *Coulsdon* Stat.

Or from Chipstead an agreeable walk of 2½ m. over the common, called *Chipstead Roughet*, leads to the picturesque hill of firestone on which the *Church* of *Merstham* is placed just N. of the village. At the foot of the hill is *Merstham* Stat. (*post*).]

After leaving Coulsdon Stat. the train passes through vast chalk cuttings and plunges into

17¼ m. **Merstham Tunnel**, 1820 yds. long, piercing the ridge of the N. Downs, which divide the London basin from the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and stretch from Hampshire to the extreme S.E. of Kent. It then passes Merstham Church, rt., and

18¾ m. **Merstham** Stat. (S. E. Rly.). (See note at head of Rte.) Close by, rt., is the village. ✲ The **Church**, which stands at its N. end, among fine old trees, and close to the grounds of *Merstham House* (Lord Hylton). It has a square tower and spire at the W. end, and contains portions from E. E. to Perp. The acanthus leaf (possibly of French design) occurs among the ornaments of the chancel arch. Remark also the curious double piscina, of Dec. character; and the square Norm. font of Sussex marble, of a design very common throughout Surrey and Sussex. The W. door (Early Dec.) is very graceful, but the characteristic dog-tooth moulding has been almost destroyed by injudicious scraping, if not recutting, and the lancet windows of the tower, though original, have from the same cause a painfully modern appearance. The Church indeed suffered severely from ill-directed efforts in 1861, when, in removing coats of whitewash, mural paintings supposed to represent the death of Becket were destroyed, and good Perp. screenwork was cast out as old material (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii.). The E. window is Perp., of 5 lights, of awkward construction and late date. The S. porch is also Perp. The aisle roofs have been raised, so that the clerestory windows are now within the Church. Of the *Monuments*, the most ancient is the mutilated stone effigy of a civilian (c. 1420), name unknown; it was found several years since beneath the pavement, and is now placed in the S. chancel. There is also an altar-tomb, with *Brass*, for John Elinebrigge (or Elmbrigge), his 2 wives and 7 daughters (4 sons lost), 1473; and *Brasses* for John Ballard, and wife (1463), John Newdegate (1498), Thomas Elinebrigge (1507), and for Peter and Richard Best, children (1585, 1587).

Merstham was given by Athelstan, a son of Ethelred II., to the monks of Canterbury, and it is recorded as having a Church at the Domesday Survey.

The oldest part, however, of the present edifice is at least a century later. The "Pilgrims' Road," a very ancient line of way from Southampton toward Canterbury, passed through this parish, but is now not easily traceable; it is better seen on the crest of the downs above Betchworth and Reigate.

The narrow terrace of firestone, which ranges along the foot of the S. escarpment of the N. Downs, is well developed at Merstham, and quarries of it have been worked here from a very early period. It is a "greyish green arenaceous limestone," forming the lowermost beds of a grey calcareous marl, upon which the white chalk rests. The Church is built of it. It is soft when first quarried; but acquires hardness by exposure. Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster and some parts of Windsor Castle are built of this firestone, of which the more ancient quarries are situated near Reigate, in Gatton Park, and on Buckland Green. They were formerly considered of so great importance as to be retained in the hands of the crown. The stone, which resists heat in a remarkable manner, is now used principally for hearths and furnaces. The Merstham greystone is extensively used for converting into lime.

One of the earliest railways in the S. of England was completed in 1805, for the conveyance of stone and chalk from Merstham to Wandsworth on the Thames. It was worked by horses, but proved unprofitable, and was eventually bought up by the L. B. & S. C. Rly. Co.

At the foot of the knoll on which the Church stands is a pool, from which in wet seasons a springs breaks out (like the Kentish "nailbournes" and the Hampshire "lavants"), and finds its way to the river Mole. It is within the grounds of Merstham House, and is crossed by a footbridge which gives access to the Church. At the *Feathers Hotel* is a well 210 ft. deep.

Soon after leaving Merstham Stat., *Gatton Park* (J. Colman, Esq., D.L., J.P.) (p. 84) is seen rt., whilst on the l. is the open land called *Nutfield Marsh*, with the hills above Godstone and Westerham, on the Kentish border, in the background.

20½ m. **Redhill** Junct.

Here the main line of the S. E. Rly. goes off eastward, to Ashford, Dover, &c., and its branch, W. to Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, &c. (pp. 74–133). The L. B. & S. C. Rly. runs S. to Three Bridges, where it gives off branches E. to Tunbridge Wells, and W. to Horsham, &c. (for which see *H. Bks. Kent and Sussex*).

On the W. of the Stat., and extending as far as the walls of Gatton Park, is *Warwick Town*, a modern creation on land which belonged to the late Countess of Warwick.

REDHILL, ✲ rapidly extending itself in the direction of Reigate, to which it is joined by an almost unbroken line of villas and small houses. Near the Stat. is the **Market Hall** and **Assembly Rooms**, a rather showy Elizabethan building, constructed of the rough local stone, with Bath-stone dressings. It was largely added to in 1891, and now contains the *Literary Institution* of the town.

Close to the Stat. is the **St. Anne's Royal Asylum** for children, a large red-brick building, built in 1884, at a cost of 35,000*l.*, where 400 children of poor parents are clothed and educated.

Less than 1 m. E. of the Redhill Junct., on the Nutfield Road, is the **Farm School** of the **Philanthropic Society**, for the reformation

of criminal boys. It is the parent of the numerous Reformatories which, since its establishment here in 1849, have been founded in different parts of the kingdom. The farm, 300 acres in extent, is always open to visitors, and there are few institutions which will be found to awaken a deeper interest. An excellent gymnasium was added in 1891.

The average number of boys in the school is 300, distributed in 5 "houses." The average cost per boy is about 21*l*. Of those discharged a considerable proportion are sent by their own wish as farm-servants to different colonies. The boys received here are either "the children under 15, of convicted felons, or children who have themselves been guilty of criminal practices; and of late years admissions to the school have been principally confined to boys of the last-mentioned class." The whole of the work on the farm is done by the boys. Brick-making, gas-making, carpentry, smith's work, bricklaying, tailoring, and shoemaking, are also taught, and with excellent results.

On the whole, though reformation is of course not effected in every case, and not without much labour and watchfulness in any, the success of the Redhill school has been very great. One of the usual dangers of similar institutions—jealousy and dislike on the part of the neighbouring farmers and labourers—seems in this case to have been happily avoided, by the tact of the managers and staff. A considerable portion of the cost of the care, maintenance, &c., of the boys committed under the Reformatories Act is borne by the Treasury; the parents are also bound to supply a certain sum weekly towards their maintenance; but their contributions are not to be relied on, and "the expenses of the industrial training and ultimate disposal of the inmates" are so considerable that the assistance of the philanthropic is largely required, and there are not many purposes to which aid can perhaps be more beneficially given.

Excursions.

(A.) Through *Nutfield* and *Bletchingley* to *Godstone*, by road, returning by rail from *Godstone* Stat. or *Oxted* Stat.

The road, for nearly the whole distance, follows the crest of the greensand, running parallel with the chalk downs, N., and the views about Bletchingley are fine.

On the l. we see *St. Anne's Asylum*, and after passing *Patteson Court* (T. Nickalls, Esq.), and next, rt., *Nutfield Priory* (Mrs. Fielden), we reach

2 m. **Nutfield**,* a very pleasant-looking village, which contains many new houses, built of the local sandstone, and a handsome **Schoolhouse**. The **Church** is picturesquely placed on high ground a little N. of the village. It has a low square embattled tower of Perp. date, surmounted by a shingled spire, on one of its buttresses are cut the names: "William Gawton, of London, Thomas Bristo, Henry, William, and John Best," and the date, "1594." The N. aisle of the nave is also Perp., but the rest of the building is early Dec. Some fragments of stained glass remain in the N. aisle and chancel, as also a portion of the rood screen, and an aumbry and piscina. In the chancel also, under a Dec. canopy, is a slab with an inscription nearly obliterated, which ran as follows: "Sire Thomas de Roldham gist ici, Deu de sa alme eyt merci." The reredos is of oak, elaborately carved, and the pulpit, also of oak, is of the Tudor period. There is a somewhat remarkable *Brass*, to the memory,

apparently, of a priest who is represented without the tonsure, and in layman's costume, with a female by his side, and whom the inscription describes as William Graffton, "quondam clericus hujus ecclesie" (c. 1465). The epitaph of Thomas Steer, 1769 (on the S. wall of the Ch. by the porch), is a warning to bachelors:

"He Liv'd alone, He Lyes alone,
To Dust He's gone, both Flesh and Bone."

There are also *Brasses* to Ellen, Viscountess Canterbury (d. 1845), and her daughter Marguerite, wife of Capt. Tollemache, and to Lady Powerscourt (d. 1780); the last shaped like a "fret" (the Tollemache arms). The stained E. window in the chancel was designed by Sir E. Burne Jones (1892). Observe the finely carved oak chancel screen.

Nutfield Court (J. T. Charlesworth, Esq.), adjoining the Church, once belonged to the Evelyn family. The Stat. is 1¼ m. S.

[The farmhouse of *Kentwaynes*, or *Kentwin*, ¾ m. S., once the residence of the Cholmeley family, with its Elizabethan porch bearing the letters R.C. D.C., from its situation is worth a visit.]

Nutfield is famous for its beds of *fuller's earth*, which has been dug here for centuries. They—

"Are situated near the top of the lowermost division of the Shanklin sand, and occupy a line on the N. side of a ridge that extends from the E. of Nutfield, nearly to Redstone Hill, on the W. of Copyhold Farm. . . . The fuller's earth is of two colours; dark slate or blue, and yellowish brown. The blue alone is used by manufacturers of fine cloth, and is sent chiefly to Yorkshire. The yellow is employed in the manufacture of all kinds of coarse woollen goods, and is sent in great quantities into the N. of England, Scotland, and Wales. Norwich also receives a supply for its stuff manufactories." —*Mantell.*

From the pits in the district about 6000 tons are exported annually. Sulphate of barytes is also found throughout the beds in detached nodular masses, sometimes 140 lbs. in weight. It is semi-diaphanous and crystallized, occasionally affording specimens of great beauty. There are also extensive hearth-stone quarries in the parish. In the sandstone-beds here, among other organic remains, occur a large species of ammonite, and a nautilus (*N. undulatus*). Proceeding from Nutfield, with a beautiful view rt., which embraces the Weald of Kent, the South Downs, and, to the W., Leith Hill, we reach

3 m. **Bletchingley,*** which, like several other places in Surrey, retains a tradition of former importance. It is said that it once possessed seven churches; and that Earl Godwin, after the sea had converted his finest Kentish manors into the Goodwin sands, retired to this place, where he established himself in great state. There is no proof, however, that it ever belonged to him, and the only real evidence of its former consequence is to be found in the slight remains of the foundations of a castle, in the grounds of *Castle Hill* (excavated by the late owner, J. Norris, Esq.), overlooking Holmesdale and the Weald; the line of the inner and outer moat can be distinctly traced.

The place was granted by the Conqueror to the Clares, lords of Tunbridge, and went from them to the Staffords; on the fall of the latter house it passed through various hands, and was in the time of Charles II. purchased by Sir Robert Clayton, a London alderman. In 1263 the castle, being held for the barons by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of

Gloucester, was captured by the royal forces, and almost demolished. It was soon rebuilt, but seems never to have been of any great importance, and the time when it fell into utter ruin is unknown.

Bletchingley was once a Parliamentary borough, according to Cobbett: "the vile rotten borough of Bletchingley"; but was disfranchised by the first Reform Act. The number of electors had then dwindled down to 10 or 12; its last two members were Lord Palmerston and Mr. T. Hyde Villiers.

Pendell (or *Pendhill*) (Miss Kenrick), 1 m. N. of the village, is said to have been built in 1636 from designs by Inigo Jones; observe the basement, the house being built on substantial arches.

The fine old mansion of *Pendell Court* (W. A. Bell, Esq.) was built 1624. On the road called Brewster Street, at a short distance from the Rectory, is a fine half-timbered *farmhouse*, formerly the gatehouse of the old 15th-cent. manor-house, of which the foundations may be traced in a meadow at the back.

The **Church** (St. Mary's) is a large and interesting building. It is chiefly Perp., but the chancel is E. E., and the lower portion of the tower Norman. The tower was once surmounted by a timber spire (160 ft.), which was destroyed by lightning (Nov. 17, 1606), and has not been replaced. In 1864 the Church was partially restored, a new N. aisle added, and an E. window by Watson. Other improvements were effected in 1872, and several memorial windows inserted, but much still remains to be done. Above the porch is a *parvise chamber*, the entrance to which appears to have been by an external staircase. Between the two chancels is an altar-tomb without inscription, but known to be that of Sir Thomas Cawarden (d. 1559). The canopy has been removed. (Sir Thomas was "bow-bender" to Henry VIII., and lord of the manor of Bletchingley; and on suspicion of his having favoured Wyatt's rebellion his armour and "munition of war" were seized there by the sheriff, 1554.) In the S. chancel, known as the Clayton Chapel, and entirely blocking up one of the windows, is a surprising *Monument* erected during his lifetime by the first Sir Robert Clayton of Marden (the Ishban of Dryden) (d. 1707), for his own "commemoration" (glorification?), and that of his lady. Under a lofty canopy appears Sir Robert in his robes as Lord Mayor. At his feet are the words "Non vultus instantis tyranni," alluding to his patriotism during the reign of James II. My Lady Clayton stands beside him, with the motto, "Quando ullam invenient parem?" On either side are cherubs, shedding marble tears. A curtain behind the figures displays an inscription which Sir Robert would no doubt have approved, though it is uncertain whether, like the statues, it was furnished by himself.

> "It is but just," it asserts, "that the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after ages, since in all the private and public transactions of his life he has left so bright a pattern to imitate, but hardly to be outdone."

Sir Robert was the founder of his family; and seems to have been in truth a far "better and greater" man than his monument would lead us to suspect. In the N. transept is a *Brass* for Thomas Warde and wife (d. 1541); a small one in the chancel to an unmarried lady (c. 1470) has lost the inscription.

A pleasant road leads to

5 m. **Godstone** (*Hotel*), built on the side of a large green, on which some very fine horse chestnuts

may be noticed. A footpath conducts you by the side of a large pond, well known to anglers, but now completely choked with weeds, to the **Church**, which has some E. E. portions, and was restored under the direction of the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.* (1872), who added a S. chancel aisle, in the Dec. style. The Norm. doorway preserves one stone of the original, found during the restoration; and the timber porch recalls that at Wiston Green, Sussex. The spire has been raised several feet; and the interior of the tower converted into a mortuary chapel, which contains the recumbent effigy of the wife of Mr. Macleay, of Pendell Court (d. 1869). In the N. chancel is a very fine altar-tomb (restd. 1869) of black and white marble, with effigies of Sir John Evelyn and his wife Thomasin, whom he "espoused" in 1618. There is no date of death. The figures are unusually fine and deserve attention. A wreath of drooping flowers sculptured by Bacon on a tablet to the memory of Sarah Smith (d. 1794), should also be noticed. Notice outside the W. door some remains of Norm. work. From the churchyard is a striking view of the combe and heathy hillside, S.; and a picturesque lane, overhung with ivy below the Church, will afford material to the sketcher. Near the Church are some picturesque Almshouses (*Sir Gilbert Scott*, Archt.), erected by the late Mrs. Hunt, of Wonham House, in memory of her daughter.

Godstone (a corruption of Gatesden, and formerly called Walhampstead) has many indications of antiquity. On the green are vestiges of 2 small tumuli, and there are 2 more in the fields adjoining N. On *Castle Hill*, adjoining *Leigh Place* (*post*), are the remains of a fortification, and a well called "Diana," though at what time the "nymph of the grot" received so classic a name does not appear. An ancient road, called Roman, passing from Sussex towards Croydon, and probably joining the vicinal way under White Hill (*ante*), ran through the village. Its course is marked by such names as *Stratton* or *Stretton*, and *Stane Street*. It seems to have passed over the summit of Tilburstow Hill.

From this point the tourist may make his way (*a*) to the Godstone Stat. (*Inn*) of the S. E. Rly., $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the village on the East Grinstead road, or (*b*) to Oxted Stat. (Rte. 2).

(*a*) The road to **Godstone** Stat. winds round the base of **Tilburstow Hill**, an elevation of the Shanklin sand, which has considerable interest for the geologist. On the N. side of the hill towards Godstone, the strata rise uniformly about 10°; on the S. they terminate abruptly, and present a steep escarpment towards the Weald. This "fault" or dislocation is well exposed a few hundred yards below the summit of the hill. The beds thus elevated form a total thickness of 60 or 70 ft., and consist of sand and sandstone, ranging in colour from pale yellow to red, and interspersed with chert and ironstone. Cinerary urns have been found in the stone pits. Part of the hill is unenclosed, and the views from it are fine and extensive. At its S. foot, near the Stat., is a chalybeate spring, which at one time was in considerable repute. *Legham* (now a farmhouse) S. of the Stat., formerly a seat of the St. Johns, has the remains of an extensive moat.

A little S.E. of Godstone Church is *Leigh Place* (Mrs. Brookbank), once a seat of the Evelyns.

(*b*) Should the tourist elect to take the train at **Oxted** Stat., he should, on foot, take the field path N.E. from the churchyard, which joins the main road, opposite *Rook's Nest* (F. H. M. Turner, Esq.), now the

residence of the Hon. Pascoe Glyn, and once of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Turning rt., both here and at the *School*, he will come to

6½ m. **Tandridge** (*small Inns*), where was a priory of Augustinian canons, founded temp. Rich. I. by Eudes de Dammartin. It stood at the foot of the chalk hills, but no remains exist. The name is perpetuated in the *Priory*, a modern house at the foot of the hill; the tiles and other architectural remains have been from time to time dug up in the garden. *Tandridge Court* (Earl of Cottenham), the residence of J. Cooper, Esq., J.P., occupies the site of a farmhouse of that name. The little **Church** (restd. 1851), which stands high, and looks across to the Cardinal's Cap camp on the opposite hill, is partly E. E. The N. transept added in 1836 has been pulled down, and a N. aisle (Dec.) and organ-chamber, erected by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott* 1874. Notice the massive oak framework visible on the inside, which carries the tower and spire. The same arrangement occurs at Horne (p. 72) and Newdigate (p. 190). The large W. window (late Dec.) is filled with painted glass, a memorial to the Lord Chancellor Cottenham (d. 1851). W. of the Church is a beautiful alabaster *Monument*, erected by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, to his wife, who died 1872. At the early spring the churchyard is strewed thick with violets and primroses. At the W. end is a gigantic yew-tree, probably one of the largest in England; the trunk is hollow, but the foliage is most flourishing.

From the Church we may, if on foot, ascend over the meadows N.E., and proceeding by a lane and through a field by a lime kiln, regain the main Godstone-Oxted road, and turning rt., reach

7½ m. **Oxted.** ✲
[*Surrey.*]

¾ m. beyond the straggling village and close to the Stat. is the **Church** (St. Mary) (restd. 1877), containing some fragments of painted glass. Part of the tower is E. E., the chancel Dec., the porch Perp. The edifice "was burnt by a great tempest of lightning in 1719." *Brasses*: John Yuge, rector, 1428; Joan Haselden, 1480; and 3 for members of the Hoskins family (1611, 1620), one a child, with a curious inscription. In the vestry is an old iron box, the lid entirely covered by the lock, which has 13 bolts. On the N. wall of the chancel is the monument, with effigy, of John Aldersey, "haberdasher and merchant venturer" (d. 1616). In the chancel are numerous monuments to members of the Hoskins family, now represented by C. Hoskins Master, Esq., J.P., of Barrow Green (formerly the residence of Geo. Grote, the historian), a Jacobean mansion, N. of the village, altered temp. Geo. I. It has its name from a large conical hill, which was imagined to be a barrow; but excavations made in 1870 proved it to be a natural elevation. About Oxted and Tandridge are several hop-gardens.

(B.) From Redhill the tourist may proceed, by S. E. Rly. to *Godstone* Stat., whence, if preferred, interesting excursions may be made N. to several of the places just noticed. The country S. of the line is comparatively level, but contains several objects of antiquarian interest, as Crowhurst, Starborough, and Lingfield. The line passes through the long rich valley of *Holmesdale*, found invincible, says tradition, alike by Dane and by Norman—

> "The vale of Holmésdale,
> Never won ne never shall."

It lies between the chalk and the greensand, and extends, though with somewhat uncertain boun-

daries, from Reigate to Tunbridge and the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks. Approaching Godstone there is a good view of the range of hills stretching from Sevenoaks to Westerham.

In piercing the clay for the *Bletchingley Tunnel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length), a stem with leaves of Clathraria, and many bones of a young Iguanodon, were discovered.

Soon after passing this tunnel we reach

$5\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Godstone** Stat. (*Inn*), in the midst of oaken coppices, but serving as an outlet for many neighbouring villages. [The village is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. (*ante*).]

2 m. E. is **Crowhurst** (the name indicates the thick woods with which all this district, on the deep clay, was anciently covered), a very small village (*Alehouse*). The little **Church** (restd. 1886) is well situated on high ground, and contains portions ranging from E. E. to Perp. An entry in the parish register dated 1652, states that it had "lien in heaps a long time," and was then "made plain and repaired." The font is very rude, probably coeval with the Church. The early Dec. windows on the N. were inserted when the Church was repaired in 1852. The present timber roof is of the same date. There are some good fragments of stained glass, chiefly in the E. window, and a good *Brass* to Rich. Cholmley, cup-bearer to Charles I., on the floor of the nave. In the chancel are 15th-cent. tombs with effigies to John Gaynesford, Sen. and Jun. Within the altar-rails is a cast-iron grave-slab, with a very rude figure in a shroud (comp. a similar figure at Leigh, near Tunbridge, *H.Bk. Kent*), small kneeling figures of two sons on one side, and two daughters on the other, and an inscription, some of the letters of which are reversed, for "Ane Forstr," daughter and heir to Thomas Gaynesford, Esq. (d. 1591). Many repetitions of this curious slab exist in Surrey and Sussex. In the kitchen of the farmhouse N. of the Church it is used as the east-iron back for a chimney, and it occurs also at Baynards, in Ewhurst.

The hollow *yew-tree* in the churchyard, 32 ft. 9 in. in girth at the height of 3 ft. from the ground, should be noticed. A fair or "wake" used to be held under the boughs of this yew on Palm Sunday, but was put an end to about 1850. The tree is the largest in the county; and in point of antiquity may probably contend with its venerable brother at Crowhurst in Sussex, which, according to Decandolle, is 1200 years old. It was barbarously hollowed out about 1820, a table fixed in the centre, and a bench giving sitting room for 12 or 14 persons placed round it. A cannon-ball was then found in the centre of the tree, which is preserved at the farm adjoining.

Close to the Church are two farmhouses which deserve notice. That S.E., still called the *Mansion-house*, formerly the residence of the Angell family (who have several monuments in the Church), has been a mansion of considerable size, and may date from the reign of Henry VIII., but none of the large state rooms are left. The great kitchen fire-place, with its smoke-jack and capacious chimney-corners, remains. Remark the enormous stack of chimneys and the yew porch. The Church key is kept here.

The tourist may proceed about 1 m. S. to **Crowhurst Place**, now a farmhouse, but once the stately mansion of the Gaynesfords, who, although they may have been resident here from a much earlier period, only became lords of the manor in 1337, and continued here until the

commeneement of the 18th cent. The house, whieh is temp. Hen. VII., or possibly somewhat earlier, is partly timbered in panels, and partly of briek. The roof is of Horsham stone. Much of the surrounding wall remains, and the moat is still entire. The great hall has been floored over about halfway up, though open to the roof when *Aubrey* wrote (e. 1700); but the original roof, of good design, remains. The eornice and eeiling of the "large parlour" should be especially remarked. For the cornice, a Gothic G, alternating with the double-fluked grapnels (the badge) of the Gaynesfords, in blue and gold, is laid on a crimson ground. The ceiling has been coloured blue, and studded with gilt stars. Henry VIII., says tradition, frequently visited Crowhurst Plaee in his way to Hever, 4 m. distant, and a yew hedge in the garden is absurdly said to have been planted by him.

1 m. S.W. of Crowhurst Place is the **Moat House**, a fine old farm, worth a visit, "and remarkable as standing in the three parishes of Tandridge, Crowhurst, and Lingfield" (*Brayley*). 1 m. W. of this is **Blindley Heath**, a hamlet of Godstone, with a very pretty small Chureh built in 1842 by the late Archdeaeon Hoare, and enlarged in 1886.

From here the tourist ean make his way through some long lanes, and, crossing *Eden Brook*, a stream that falls into the Medway, proceed over *Lingfield Common* to

6 m. (in all from Godstone Stat.) **Lingfield**. (For this and *Starborough Castle*, 2½ m. further E., see pp. 35–8.)

Proeeeding by L. B. & S. C. Rly. to Horley, the line passes over *Redhill Common*, high ground, whieh affords some interesting views, and reaehes

21½ m. **Earlswood** Stat. Almost adjoining is the **Earlswood Asylum for Idiots**, built in 1856, at a cost, with the estate, of 39,000*l*., to aeeommodate 400 inmates, but considerably enlarged in 1870 and 1877, the ordinary number being now about 600, with nearly 150 attendants. It is an admirable institution, and the system adopted is found to be remarkably suecessful in raising alike the mental and physical eondition of a class whose state had previously seemed hopeless; they are taught various trades, particularly shoemaking and printing, and many of them evince considerable aptitude for music. The asylum is open to visitors every Monday, and is well worth visiting.

Shortly before reaching the next Stat. (Horley) we have on E. *Harrowsley Green* (*post*), which, according to tradition, once belonged to King Harold.

25½ m. **Horley** Stat. The tall shingled chureh spire of **Horley** ✲ is seen rising above the trees from all the high ground N. The **Church** itself, which is ¾ m. W. of the Stat., at the far end of the village, deserves a visit. It has some good late Dec. windows; and in the N. aisle a 15th-eent. recumbent effigy of a knight, with the arms of Saleman, a family whieh aneiently held land in the parish. There is a *Brass*, without date or inscription, but evidently of the 15th eent., of a lady with a collar of SS, to whieh an inscription has been added for Joan, wife of John Fenner, 1516. In the ehaneel is the brass of a eivilian (e. 1520), but the inseription is lost (*Haines*). There are some remains of stained glass. It was thoroughly restored under *Sir A.*

Blomfield, A.R.A., in 1882. Remark the fine old yews by the Church; the picturesque appearance of the Church and its surroundings from the Mole which skirts the churchyard; and the quaint old half-timber hostelry close by. Its sign, "The Six Bells," tells of the old number of the Church bells; there are now, however, eight—two having been added in 1840—and the ringers rather pride themselves on the accomplishment of some long "changes."

[3½ m. S.W. is **Charlwood** (*Inn*), where the **Church** is of sufficient interest to repay a visit. It has a nave of two aisles and double chancel; a low square embattled tower on the N. which opens into the chancel by a Norm. arch; and a curious E. E. porch, in which is a broken holy-water *stoup*. In the course of repairs a few years ago, some remarkable mural paintings representing the famous mediæval morality known as "Les trois Morts et les trois Vifs" were discovered in the S. aisle. These are preserved, and, though much faded, are, in their way, of exceeding interest. From the costumes, they appear to be of the first half of the 15th cent. The figures of the 3 skeletons are almost perfect. Partly covering one of them is a much larger figure of an archer; and above are vestiges of a representation of St. Nicholas (the patron saint of the Church) restoring the 3 children to life. Farther E. are remnants of a hunting scene. Of the many *Brasses* of the Sanders family mentioned by *Aubrey*, only one remains—of Nicholas Saunder (d. 1553), and his wife Alys, who are figured kneeling on opposite sides of a desk, with their 4 sons and 6 daughters behind them. The S. aisle is divided from the chancel by a lofty wooden screen, perhaps of the time of Mary, in excellent preservation, with the monogram and arms of R. Sanders, and in the centre a crowned M, supported by angels.

At **Lowfield Heath**, 2 m. S.E. on the Brighton road, is a small modern *Church*, in the French 13th-cent. style, richly ornamented.

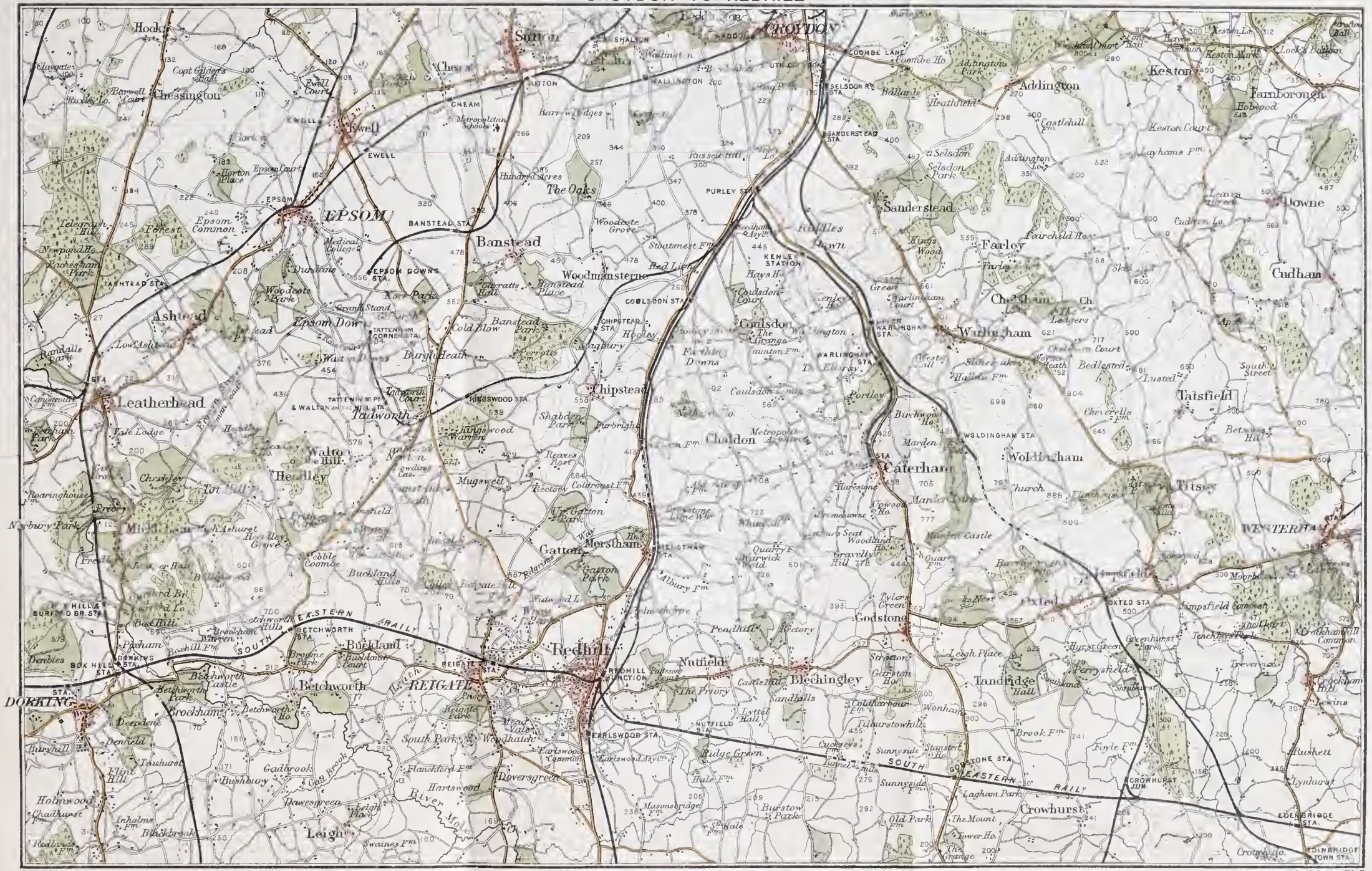
Charlwood Park (W. H. White, Esq.) is midway between Charlwood and Horley. The Sanders family (settled here as early as the reign of Edward II.) still occupy *Hookwood Farm*. *Kimberham* (or *Timberham*) *Bridge*, a little E. of Charlwood Park, is said to occupy the site of an older bridge called Kill-man Bridge, from being the scene of a great slaughter of the Danes by the natives of these parts.]

[On **Harrowsley**, on the E. side of the line, and less than 1 m. from Horley Stat., is *Horne Castle*, often called *Thunderfield*, which the late *Mr. Kemble* considered a reminiscence of the Saxon Thunor. The "Castle" is said to have been built by Athelstan, and to have been destroyed after a great battle, when the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Nothing remains but a deep fosse or moat, in which some large pieces of black, charred timber were found many years since; and human bones in great quantities have been discovered within the inclosure, which give an air of probability to the tradition.

2 m. S.E. of the Castle is the little E. E. **Church of Burstow**, restd. 1884. On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, on the N. an aumbry; by the pulpit is a stone seat under an arch. In the churchyard are two fine old yews. Flamstead, the astronomer, was rector of Burstow (1684–1719).

2 m. N.E. from **Burstow** village (*Inn*) is **Smallfield Place** (now a

CROYDON TO REDHILL



farmhouse), which preserves much of the appearance of a Tudor manor-house, built by Edward Bysshe, "a great practitioner in the Court of Wards," and a lawyer sufficiently honest to admit that he had built his once stately house "with woodcocks' heads"—the woodcocks being his foolish clients. The house contains a staircase of carved oak; and there is much oak panelling in the different apartments. He had much property in the neighbourhood, and his name is still preserved by *Bysshe Court*, a farmhouse, ½ m. E. Near Smallfield Place is the old *Plough Inn*.

The *Church* of **Horne** (*Alehouse*), about 1 m. N.E. from Smallfield, established 1880, is of very uncertain date, but contains several monuments for the Hope family, once of Horne Court, in which their name is duly punned upon. From Horne the way may be retraced by Smallfield and Thunderfield to

Horley Stat., 10 m. (in all).]

From Horley the Rly. skirts *Horley Common*, and passing rt. *Gatwick Racecourse*, enters Sussex and comes to

29½ m. **Three Bridges** ✲ Stat. (See also *H.Bk. for Sussex.*)

ROUTE 5.

REDHILL JUNCTION TO GUILDFORD, BY REIGATE (EXCURSIONS), BOX HILL, [BURFORD BRIDGE], AND DORKING (EXCURSIONS). (S. E. RLY. AND ROAD.)

Walk.	Rail. Stations.
Reigate.	2 m. **Reigate.**
3 m. **Walton Heath.**	*Road.*
6 m. Hand-in Hand Inn (Betchworth).	2 m. Gatton Park. 2 m. Buckland. 3 m. Leigh.
	4¾ m. **Betchworth.**
7¼ m. **Box Hill.**	7¼ m. **Box Hill.**
	Road.
8 m. **Burford Bridge.**	1 m. Burford Bridge.
	Walk.
	Box Hill.
9½ m. **Dorking.**	8 m. **Dorking.**
	EXCURSIONS FROM DORKING.
	Walk.
	1¼ m. Denbies.
	1¾ m. Ranmore.
	6 m. Dorking, (by Westcott), 8½ m. (by Wotton Hatch).
	Walk.
	4¼ m. Coldharbour.
	5½ Leith Hill Tower.
	Walk.
	2½ m. The Rookery.
	6¼ m. Leith Hill *or* Tower, 4½ m. Friday Street. 6¼ m. Felday. 7¼ m. Abinger Hatch. 8¼ m. Wotton House. 12 m. Dorking.
Road.	Rail—continued.
Dorking.	
3 m. **Wotton Hatch.**	
Road.	
¼ m. Wotton Church.	
Walk.	
¾ m. Wotton House.	
1¾ m. Friday Street.	
4½ m. **Crossway's Farm.**	
Walk.	
½ m. Evershed's Rough.	
1¾ m. Abinger Hammer.	
5½ m. **Gomshall.**	12¾ m. **Gomshall.**
6½ m. **Shere.**	
Walk.	
1 m. Cath. Apost. Ch.	
7¼ m. **Choice of road.**	
1¼ m. Newland's Corner.	
4¾ m. **Guildford** (by Merrow), or 3¾ m. (direct).	
8½ m. **Albury.**	
Road.	
4½ m. Ewhurst Mill.	
9 m. **Chilworth Pools.**	
Walk.	
1¼ m. St. Martha.	
3¼ m. Guildford.	
10 m. **Chilworth.**	17 m. **Chilworth.**
Road.	
1½ m. St. Martha.	
12 m. **Shalford.**	19 m. **Shalford.**
3 m. **Guildford.**	21 m. **Guildford.**

This route comprises much the most beautiful scenery in the county of Surrey. There are excellent inns at Reigate,✲ Burford Bridge,✲ Dorking,✲ and Guildford.✲

From Redhill Junct. (p. 55), the Reading branch of the S. E. Rly. passes W. to Guildford, where it joins the L. & S. W. Rly.

The tourist may *walk* to the town of Reigate (2 m. W. from Redhill Junct.), across Redhill, with its wide-spreading prospect. The views are, however, far more striking in the immediate neighbourhood of the town itself; and it will be better to proceed at once by the branch line to

2 m. **Reigate** Stat.

The town of **REIGATE**,✲ which from the Stat. we enter through a *tunnel* 60 yds. long under the castle grounds, stands at the head of the long valley of Holmesdale, in the hollow between the chalk and the Hastings sand, and consists principally of one long street, at the E. end of which is the market-house. Its name (*Rigegate*, the "ridge road") either alludes to its position on a line of ancient road, which, according to tradition, here ascended the ridge northward to Gatton on its way towards London, or to its proximity to the ancient Pilgrims' Road, which extends along the ridge of the North Downs, E. and W. Its more ancient name was Churchefelle, or Churchfield. That of Reigate does not occur until the 12th cent. The town returned two M.P.'s from a very early period, but was reduced to one by the first Reform Act, and was disfranchised by the Statute of 1867, on the ground of electoral corruption. It was incorporated in 1863, and its population has rapidly increased, being but 9975 in 1861, and in 1891, 22,646.

Objects of Interest.

The chief of these is the mound of the **Castle**, with its curious vaults, and the nearest way to it from the Stat. is to take the first road to the rt.

> The manor of Reigate was granted soon after the Conquest to the Earls Warren, by whom the stronghold here was probably built on the site of an earlier fortress, since it is locally known as "Holm Castle," and is said to have played a part in the defence of the country against the Danes. The importance of its position at the head of Holmesdale, commanding the pass through the valley westward, and the road over the hills N., will be perceived in looking down upon it from the high ground N. and S. It was not strong enough, however, to resist Louis of France in 1216, when it was seized and held by his adherents during his march into Hampshire. From the Warrens Reigate Castle passed to the Fitzalans, and thence to the Howards. It was reported as in a "decayed state" early in the reign of James I., and was entirely demolished during the Civil War, the Parliament fearing that "some use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom."

All that now remains is the oblong mound of the keep, rising about 50 ft. above the general level of the town. The gateway, erected about 1777 by a Mr. Barnes, is not to be commended. The enclosed area, having been granted on a long lease to the corporation by Earl Somers, has been laid out as a recreation ground. In the centre of the turf which covers the mound is the old entrance to the vaults or caverns—the excavation of which was no doubt suggested by the soft character of the dry sandstone in which they are worked. This is no longer used. By the present entrance we come almost immediately into a gallery,

140 ft. long, having a semicircular end, with a seat. The roof is pointed, and springs from a sort of cornice. Ancient tradition calls this gallery "*the Barons' Cave*," and asserts that numerous consultations were held in it by the party of the barons before the meeting with King John at Runnymede. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition, the Earl Warren, to whom the castle then belonged, was of the royal party; besides this, the knowledge we possess of the barons' movements shows the extreme improbability of any conferences having occurred at this place.

Rt. of this gallery is another one, also with pointed roof, and rude carvings on the walls, which terminates in an apartment known as "*the Guard-Room*." The steps leading up to the old entrance are believed to be the original ones.

The castle vaults may be seen by application to the gardener, who will provide lights. There are similar excavations in different parts of the town. The largest of these, which was entered from the cellars of the Red Cross Inn, in the open space fronting which was the original market-place, fell in, May 9, 1860. The sandstone in which all these vaults are cut, although very soft when first worked, hardens rapidly on exposure to the air. Its grain is unusually fine, and it is still used in the preparation of some sorts of glass. Cardinal Wolsey employed it largely for the building of the palace at Hampton Court. From the castle we may descend by steps and a passage into High Street. I . is

The **Market House**, on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to Thomas á Becket, to pay their vows at which pilgrims turned aside from the hill road above. Of the *old Market House* (Nutley Lane), the *crypt* alone remains.

A small *Public Hall*, Gothic in style, was erected in the High Street in 1861.

From the Redhill road, a path leads to the parish **Church**. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and has portions ranging from Trans.-Norm. (pillars of the nave) to Perp., the greater part, however, being Perp. The chancel was restored in 1845 (*Mr. Woodyear*, Archt.), when an interesting *reredos* (late Dec.) was discovered on removing the woodwork at the back of the altar. The nave was restored and reseated in 1858, and further restorations were made to it and to the aisles and tower, from the designs of *Mr. George Gilbert Scott* (1874–78). On the S. side of the sanctuary are 3 *sedilia;* traces of colour having been found on them, they were entirely repainted, but the effect is not satisfactory. Adjoining them is a *piscina*. Several memorial and other painted windows have been inserted. The picturesque tower formerly contained the parochial library, the foundation of which was laid about 1701 (with the assistance of John Evelyn, of Wotton), but it has been removed to a room over the vestry.

There are many *Monuments* worth notice, but some of them have been misplaced in the course of the alterations. Remark especially in the N. chancel the wonderful memorial of Richard Ladbroke, Esq., of Frenches (d. 1730), in which that "zealous member of the Church of England" appears habited in Roman costume, and attended by Justice and Truth, angels, trumpets, suns, and palm-branches. At the E. end is the monument of Sir Thomas Bludder of Flanchford (*post*) and wife (1618), who died within a week of each other. Both have recumbent figures. The child that lay at their feet was removed at the "restoration" in 1845 to a most uncomfortable position in the

side window of the N. chancel. In the centre of the chancel floor is a *Brass* to Elizabeth Thurland, sister and co-heiress of Richard Elyot. The *effigies* of Richard Elyot, sen. (d. 1609), and of his son (d. 1612), are now in the N. chancel. The kneeling figure of the daughter Katherine (d. 1623) occupies a niche in the S. chancel. In the chancel is a memorial *Brass*, erected in 1888, the tercentenary of the defeat of the Armada, to Charles Howarde, Earl of Nottingham, Elizabeth's Lord High Admiral, and the conqueror of the Armada. He died at Haling House (p. 19) in 1624, aged 87; but was buried in the vault beneath this chancel with others of his family, the manor and Reigate Priory having been granted to this branch of the Howards by Edward VI. In the S. chancel is another piscina. The chancel screen is old; that at the W. entrance to the Church has been erected by the present vicar to mark his jubilee (1897). Close to this door is a grave slab, with raised cross, which before the church's restoration served as a step in the S. chancel.

In the churchyard is an *Obelisk* for Baron Maseres (d. 1824), the editor of some valuable tracts relating to the periods of Elizabeth and Charles I. Notice the large black marble slab, with only the name "HUME" thereon; it covers the grave of John Deacon Hume, a writer on finance, &c. (b. 1774, d. 1842). Attached is a newer *Cemetery* for the district, in which is a tolerably good mortuary chapel.

The rapidly increasing population has occasioned the erection of 4 modern churches, none of which calls for any special notice.

On the Redhill Road not far from the Church is the **Grammar School**, a spacious and handsome building of Tudor character, of native stone and coloured brick, opened in 1871, to replace a school founded about 1675, mainly with funds furnished by a bequest of the charitable Henry Smith.

IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Through a lane pleasantly overhung with lime-trees, which flourish in perfection throughout this part of Surrey, the tourist may find his way from the Church to

Reigate Park, about ½ m. S. This is a remarkable elevation of the Hastings sand, commanding very extensive views in every direction, especially toward the S.; where the eye ranges over a vast extent of Weald country, across which the great waves of shadow sweep and break in perpetual change. Leith Hill, with its tower, the highest point of the greensand, is conspicuous rt.; and l. the ridge of East Grinstead forms a good landmark. The range of country seen from here, however, is the same as that commanded from the higher elevation of the North Downs, whence its character will be more easily pointed out (*post*). But the views from Reigate Park will perhaps be regarded with more favour by the artist. Its sides are broken into those picturesque hollows especially characteristic of this formation, and filled with a deep growth of fern, from the midst of which rise clumps of old thorns and hollies, most provocative of pencil and sketch-book. Larger trees rise toward the foot of the hill, nearer the inclosure of the Priory; and the view, looking across the town of Reigate, with the Church tower beyond, and the rich masses of foliage filling up the valley under the slopes of the chalk downs, is, especially towards sunset, very beautiful. The summit of the hill forms a level terrace of short turf, about ½ m. in

length. Seats are placed at the best points, all of which the tourist should visit, espeeially one under a clump of trees toward the eentre of the hill, a short distance below its erest, on the Reigate side. A picturesque walk encircles the hill at its base, which the visitor who has time will do well to follow. Either of the roads to E. or W. will take him back to Reigate.

Between Reigate Park and the town, and eontributing not a little by its well-wooded grounds to the beauty of the seene from the former, is

The **Priory** (Lady Henry Somerset), a modern house, partly of Queen Anne's time, which oecupies the site of a priory of Augustinian eanons, founded here by William Warren, in the early part of the 13th eent.

It was one of the lesser religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII., and its site was granted by Edward VI. to Lord William Howard (afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham). After some changes it was bestowed by William III. in 1697 on the family of the celebrated statesman Lord Somers, whose representative on the female side, Sir Charles Cocks, Bart., was created Baron Somers of Evesham, in 1784. His son was subsequently raised to the earldom (1821).

In the hall of the existing house is a riehly-carved oak *chimney-piece*, some part of which, aeeording to Manning, was formerly in Henry VIII.'s palaee of Nonsueh, and was brought here by Lord Howard of Effingham; but Evelyn says that it eame here from a house of King Henry's at Bletchingley. The house eontains a valuable eolleetion of pietures. It seems uncertain whether it was here, or in Reigate Castle, that Foxe the martyrologist spent some of the earlier years of his life in the family of the Duchess of Richmond, to whose eare the ehildren of her brother, the attainted Earl of Surrey, had been intrusted. It was, however, from her house at Reigate that he escaped after incurring the suspieion of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.

The **North Downs** lie at a greater distanee from the town than Reigate Park; but the view commanded from them is so magnifieent and so full of interest, that they should on no aceount be left unvisited. The tourist ean drive or walk to the *Suspension Bridge*, on the old London road, about 1¼ m. from the Stat., on his way to Gatton (*post*). [He may proceed from here to Gatton, ¾ m. further, by taking the steep lane, rough but praeticable for vehieles, rt. at the signpost just beyond the bridge, and entering the park by the Tower lodge.]

He should eross the bridge, from which the view is very fine, from E. to W. and continue through the *Beechwood* on **Reigate Hill**. On emerging he will find sueh a view spread out before him as probably no other eountry than England ean boast of. It extends from the borders of Hampshire over great part of Surrey and Sussex to the Weald country of Kent, which eloses in the prospect E. Far in the distanee rise the rounded outlines of the South Downs, strongly marked toward evening by the deep shadows of their hollows, a general eharaeteristic of the ehalk. The clump of trees in Chanctonbury Ring, above Worthing, is very conspieuous. Westward, Leith Hill, and beyond it the bare heights of Hindhead on the road from Goldalming to Petersfield, are prominent. To the E. the principal landmarks are Tilburstow Hill, near Godstone, and Crow-

borough Beacon, the highest point of the Sussex "forest ridge." In the valley below lies the town of Reigate, with the picturesque park of the Priory rising at its back.

To the geologist this view is of very high interest; since the physical structure of the entire district is laid open before him. He looks from one ridge of the chalk to the other, across the Weald valley, perhaps the widest in the world, from which the intervening chalk has possibly been removed by successive changes of the surface. The range of greensand, which runs parallel with the chalk, may be traced from Leith Hill, its greatest elevation (965 ft.) to Tilburstow Hill on the E. The greatest elevation of the forest ridge, with its ironstone, is seen at Crowborough (804 ft.), and the range itself is traceable from Horsham nearly as far as Hastings. For a fuller sketch of the geology of this district see *Introduction;* but it may here be mentioned that the displacement of the chalk from the Weald valley is thought to have been principally caused by the gradual elevation of this forest ridge, which broke up and threw on either side the superincumbent chalk masses; subsequent changes entirely swept away the chalk from the valley; and the two ranges of the North and South Downs now present on their sides which front the Weald the appearance of steep, ancient sea-cliffs, the bases of which were in all probability washed at one time by the ocean.

This feature of the chalk is nowhere better seen than above Reigate, where the hills stretch away on either side in a succession of folds rising sharply from the valley. Many quarries have been opened here, the sides of which are unprotected, and of which the visitor should beware. Along the very summit of the ridge runs the ancient track which, although probably of British origin, is known as the "*Pilgrims' Way*," and seems to have been generally followed by pilgrims to the great shrine at Canterbury who came from Southampton or the western counties. It has been traced from near Alton, in Hampshire, through Surrey and Kent, to the immediate neighbourhood of Canterbury; and is marked in this part of its course by lines of ancient yew-trees, which attain a great size in the chalky soil. The tourist should at all events follow this track (which he will easily find) for a short distance W. of Reigate. He may descend into the valley at *Buckland* (*post*) (2 m. W. from Reigate), from which place a row of dark yews climbs the hill-side. For good walkers the whole route along the crest of the Downs from Reigate to Guildford (about 20 m.) may be safely recommended. The return from **Reigate Hill** to the Stat. or town may be made by a road cut along the edge of the chalk-pits, joining the old London road about ¾ m. N. of the Stat.

A *fort* has been built on the Down above Reigate.

Excursions.

(A.) **Gatton Park** (J. Colman, Esq., D.L., J.P., who purchased the property from Lord Oxenbridge in 1888) is about 2 m. from Reigate, on the London road. Visitors are permitted to see the *Hall* and drive through the park on Sat., on signing the book at the lodge. The shortest way from Reigate is to enter by the West or Nutwood lodge, 1½ m. on the London road. The Park is undulating, richly and very picturesquely wooded, and the views opening here and there toward Reigate, and eastwards in the direction of Godstone, are very striking.

The house of Gatton, a stately

Italian structure, the grounds of which were laid out by "Capability" Brown, conspicuous from the Rly., was greatly enlarged and improved by the fifth Lord Monson, who, only 2 years before the introduction of the Reform Bill, gave 100,000*l.* for the estate, which then returned 2 members to Parliament, a privilege enjoyed since the reign of Henry VI. The pop. in 1891 was 243, so it has become comparatively populous, for in the 33rd Henry VIII. (1541) Sir Roger Copley, Kt., "being the burgess and *only inhabitant* of the borough and town of Gatton," freely elected and chose its two honourable members. The *Town Hall* still stands in the park. The *hall* of the house, a very fine apartment, copied from the Corsini Chapel in Rome, has a pavement of the richest coloured marbles, purchased in Rome, in 1830, for 10,000*l.* The walls are also panelled to some height with various coloured marbles, above which are 4 fresco paintings by Severn—Prudence, represented by Queen Esther; Resolution, by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; Meekness, by Ruth; and Patience, by Penelope.

Gatton Church, which adjoins the house, from which there is a private entrance, was entirely renovated by Lord Monson in 1834. It is fitted up with some richly carved oak-stalls, with canopies and subsellæ brought from Belgium. The altar and pulpit are from Nuremberg. The stained glass is from the old church of the monastery at Aerschot, near Louvain. Observe the luxuriously fitted transept pew appropriated to the Lords of Gatton.

The parish of Gatton, which probably derives its name from the road (Sax., *geat*, now *gate*) which here crossed the hills, was, according to tradition, the scene of a great slaughter of the Danes by the women of the district; whence a small bridge here is still called Battle Bridge. These Northmen, it has been suggested, if there is any truth in the tradition, must have been fugitives from the field of Ockley (p. 191), where the Danes were defeated by Ethelwulf in 851.

From Gatton Park the return to Reigate may be made by the road to the Suspension Bridge, given the *reverse* way on p. 82.

(B.) The picturesque little **Church** of **Buckland** (*Alehouse*), 2 m. W. of Reigate, should be seen. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860; only the old wooden tower was left untouched. The restoration was made with great taste. The interior is richly ornamented, and every window filled with painted glass by *Hardman*. Some fragments of old painted glass, one being a figure of St. Paul, of very fine character, were carefully preserved. At about the same time a new *School-house* was built; and altogether the village has been much improved without losing anything of its old picturesqueness. Adjoining the churchyard is *Buckland Court* (F. Beaumont, Esq.).

(C.) A walk to **Leigh** (pronounced **Lye** (*Inn*), 3 m. S.W. of Reigate, will give the tourist an idea of the general character of the Weald here, though it is not so pleasantly varied as it becomes farther S. and W., below Leith Hill. He may cross *Reigate Common*, W. of the town, where is a picturesque mill, admirably suited for the sketch-book. Some excellent points of view will be found at the clumps of fir-trees, near the Buckland road. The furze and heath on parts of this common are covered with the scarlet threads of the lesser dodder. In every sandpit throughout the district (and especially on Redhill), colonies of sand martins have established themselves; afford-

ing excellent opportunities for studying what Gilbert White calls "the life and conversation" of this elsewhere rare little bird. There is another and very pleasant way to Leigh, and easier to find, starting from Reigate Park and crossing the Mole by *Flanchford Place*, the ancient seat of the Bludders. Leigh may also be reached from Redhill Stat. by Earlswood, and through a succession of narrow Surrey lanes. In either case, as the way by the lanes and fields is somewhat devious and wayfarers are few, the tourist will do well to keep the tower of Leith Hill well before him as a landmark.

Just before reaching Leigh Church, l. of the road, is passed *Leigh Place*, the ancient residence of the Ardernes, but now a farmhouse. The house has been much altered, but is of considerable antiquity. The walls and heavy chimney buttresses are covered with ivy; and the moat remains crossed by narrow bridges. Some very large oaks stretch their arms over the neighbouring meadows.

The Perp. **Church** has been restored and contains the very fine *Brasses*, in the chancel, of John and Elizabeth Arderne (c. 1440). His civilian's costume is a good example; she wears the horned head-dress. The effigies of Richard Arderne and his wife Joan (1499), are gone, but the inscriptions remain; and at the top of the slab is a singular representation of the Holy Trinity. The Almighty Father, seated in a chair, supports a tau-shaped cross, on which is the figure of the Saviour. On the left arm of the Cross sits the Dove. The work is rude, and may have been local. The Church was lengthened and the present tower built by Mrs. Charrington (of Burys Court) in 1890.

A field-path leads from the churchyard towards **Swain's Farm**, where, says tradition (there is no other evidence), Ben Jonson occasionally retired from the smoke and stir of London, for the sake of uninterrupted study. The house is irregular, low, and built of brick, with much timber interspersed. Heavy beams cross the ceiling of the kitchen; and opening from it was a smaller room, oak-panelled, which has been thrown into an adjoining apartment. This was called "Ben Jonson's study," and the panelling is as old as his time. There is a long oaken table also called his; and a pair of firedogs of Sussex iron.

Mynthurst, the large modern Elizabethan mansion on the hill above, is the property of W. D. Freshfield, Esq. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

To reach Box Hill and Dorking by the North Downs, on quitting the Beechwood (p. 82), continue along the open down, and make for a larchwood ahead, and a little to the l. At the corner of this wood we enter on **Walton Heath**, and taking the middle one and widest of 3 grass tracks, skirt this breezy tableland. Rt. is seen the spire of Kingswood Church, and in front that of Headley, which we make our landmark. At the corner of another wood, l., a winding road is seen ahead. Passing l. some cottages and *The Hermitage* (H. Bostock, Esq.), we gain

4½ m. (from Reigate Stat.) the Dorking-Sutton road just beyond *The Oaks* (J. Benson, Esq.).

[1 m. rt. is **Walton-on-the-Hill** (*Inn*). The Crystal Palace is conspicuous far away to the rt., but this part of the country, although here and there pleasantly wooded, appears tame after the magnificent prospects toward the S. On Walton Heath, which is crossed on the

way to the village, and over which the Stone Street passes N. from Dorking, remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1772; they were more completely explored in 1856, when a good tesselated pavement was laid open. Walton **Church** has a 13th-cent. chancel and nave. The N. aisle was added in 1870, and the upper part of the tower rebuilt in 1896 (*Mr. B. Vaughan Johnson*, Archt.). On the outer side of the N. wall of the chancel is the grave of the founder, John de Walton. The Church contains a rare circular leaden *font*, of late Norm. character, richly moulded and ornamented with Norm. arches, in each of which is the sitting figure of a saint.† It is said to have been brought from the Monastery, now *Walton Place* (W. R. Malcolm, Esq.), one of the many residences which tradition has assigned to Anne of Cleves, after her separation from Henry VIII. The present house retains some ancient buttresses and chimneys.]

[1¼ m. W. across the heath on the old London road is **Kingswood** (*Inn*). The **Church** is modern and Dec. in style.

Kingswood Warren is the seat of H. C. O. Bonsor, Esq., M.P.

At **Lower Kingswood** is another **Church**, in the Romanesque style, built (1892) by Mr. Bonsor and Mr. Edwin Freshfield. The pulpit, lectern, and reading desk are of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and the font is of alabaster. The walls and floor of the baptistery are of marble. The bell-tower, which is detached, is of oak, on a base of Ham Hill stone.

† A leaden font resembling this, with figures illustrating the months, exists at Brookland, in Romney Marsh (see *H. Bk. Kent*); and there is another, with figures of the months and of the zodiac, in the Church of S. Evroult de Montfort, near Rouen. These fonts are all of the same date (end of 11th cent.).

For the Chipstead Valley line, which is intended to tap this district, see p. 49.]

On gaining the Dorking road (*ante*) we turn l. and follow it for ½ m. to where it forks at a danger-board for cyclists. [The steep road l. descends to Betchworth Stat.] We bear rt., and at the next signpost l., to

6 m. *Hand-in-Hand Inn* (Betchworth).

[Just short of the inn a path l. leads to the open down close to *Betchworth Clump;* below is Betchworth Stat. (about 1 m.). The view from the clump is magnificent.]

From the inn our road keeps straight on to

7¼ m. *Box Hill* (590 ft.). (For a description of the hill, see *post.*) Passing the Swiss Cottage l. we round the crest of the hill and descend by a steep chalky path to

8 m. *Burford Bridge Hotel.*✲ Cyclists may make this descent dismounted, but are recommended to keep to the crown of the turf rather than the path. At the hotel we turn l. for

9½ m. *Dorking*✲ (see *post*).

Proceeding from Reigate through the valley, between the chalk hills and the greensand, which rise rt. and l., the train reaches

4¾ m. **Betchworth** Stat., 1 m. N. from the village (*small Inns*). *Broome Park House*, just S. of the Stat. (Gen. Hon. Sir P. R. B. Fielding, K.C.B.), was formerly the residence of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon. The walk from here to Dorking, 4 m., through Betchworth Park (see *post*), may be safely recommended.

Betchworth Church was restored, and in part rebuilt in 1853, when

the tower was removed from its original position above the intersection of the nave and chancel, to its present site. It contains some interesting portions of Norm., E. E., and Perp., and on the chancel floor is the fine *Brass* of Wm. Wardysworth, vicar, 1533. In the S. chancel remark a rude iron-bound oak chest, which may be of great antiquity. All the windows are of stained glass. The pulpit of marble and mosaic is the gift of Jos. Maynard, Esq. (1885). In the churchyard is the grave of Captain Morris (d. 1838), aged 93, the well-known song-writer, who preferred the "sweet shady side of Pall Mall" to the oaks, beeches, and chestnuts of Betchworth. In this and Brockham parishes are considerable *grey stone lime works.*

Betchworth House (the residence of Louisa, Countess of Essex, and the property of Col. Goulburn) was long the seat of the Bouveries, from whom it passed, in 1817, to the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in whose family it remains. Farther E., on the Mole, is the old manor-house, *More Place* (Jas. Corbett, Esq.), the oldest piece of domestic architecture in the neighbourhood; it is said to be of the time of Henry VI., but it has been greatly altered, and its real age disguised. Immediately E., also on the Mole, is *Wonham Manor* (occupied by the Misses Marjoribanks), the pleasant seat of the late Mr. Albert Way, the eminent antiquary.

About 1 m. W. of Betchworth, and near the l. bank of the Mole, is **Brockham Green,** a pretty rural village (*small Inns*). On it is **Christ Church** (a district Church of Betchworth parish), a picturesque cruciform edifice, E. E. in style, erected from the designs of *Mr. B. Ferrey,* as a memorial to the accomplished eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Goulburn. On the green is a *Home* and *Industrial School* for training orphan girls for domestic service, founded by Mrs. Way (of Wonham Manor), and an *Infant Home,* established by Miss Way. See the very picturesque reach of the Mole, by the mill immediately N. of the green; a little W. is an entrance to Betchworth Park—the pleasantest route to Box Hill or Dorking. Notice the noble chestnut-trees, and the lime avenue.

Resuming our journey by Rail, we reach

7¼ m. **Box Hill** Stat., in the centre of the most picturesque district of Surrey.

[There is a pleasant walk from here to Mickleham (p. 187), 2 m. through the beautiful valley watered by the stream of the Mole, passing

1 m. **Burford Bridge,** ✲ close under **Box Hill.** Whilst staying at the excellent *Inn* here, Keats wrote the latter part of his 'Endymion'; and here Lord Nelson spent some days before sailing for Trafalgar. Close adjoining is *Burford Lodge* (Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt., J.P.). The view of Box Hill from this side is very striking. A rough chalky path leads direct from the side of the Burford Bridge Hotel to the summit of

BOX HILL (590 ft. above the sea and about 445 ft. above the level of the Mole towards *Norbury Park,* a very marked feature N.W.). It commands a most noble prospect, resembling those from the Reigate Downs, and from Leith Hill, and quite as beautiful, though of less extent than either. On the summit is a *Swiss Cottage,* built by the late H. T. Hope, Esq., of the Deepdene, to whom the hill belonged. The grounds of the cottage (where light refreshments may be had) are open to the public on weekdays, except Tues. and Fri.

A *fort* is (1897) being built on the adjoining space. About 230 acres on the W. side of the hill are covered with box and yew, giving it an evergreen character very unusual in England. Some doubt has arisen as to whether the box is an English "native"; the names, however, of Adam and Henry "de Buxeto," which occur here as witnesses to charters, temp. John and Henry III. (besides many other indications), prove that, if introduced at all, it must have been at a very early period. It is far more probable that, like the yew, it is of indigenous growth.

> On the N.W. brow of the hill, and nearly in a line with the stream of the Mole, was buried, June 11, 1800, a Major Labellière, who had lived for some years at Dorking, and whose mind had become unsettled in consequence of "an unrequited attachment." He was buried here at his own request, and with his head downwards, since in his opinion the world was "turned topsyturvy," and he thus hoped to be "right at last."

For the descent to Leatherhead, see p. 188, where it is given the *reverse* way.

At the end of West Humble "Street" is *Camilla Lacey* (J. L. Wylie, Esq.), the cottage in which Miss Burney lived after her marriage with General D'Arblay, and where she wrote 'Camilla'; hence the name of the house, which was fitted up for the occasion by Mr. Lock, of Norbury. Madame D'Arblay resided here for many years, but the house has since been much enlarged and improved.

In the *Fredley meadows* is a group of those remarkable *swallows* into which the River Mole disappears at certain intervals. They are situated in private grounds, not accessible to the public, but they may be observed in dry seasons; and although Camden exaggerates when he asserts that

> "The inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep,"

it is nevertheless true that in very dry seasons the river disappears from Burford Bridge, to within a short distance of Leatherhead, nearly 3 m. of its course. They occur in two large deep pools close to the eastern bank of the river, and may be seen in operation by descending to the brink of the stream. The water rushes into these crevices as through the holes of a colander; and "in some places may be distinctly heard in its transit to the gullies beneath." There are other swallows below Norbury Park and elsewhere. Near Thorncroft Bridge, Leatherhead, numerous springs break forth both from the bed and sides of the river, and the Mole once more pursues its course "under the open skies." It should be remarked that the bed of the river is only dry during the summer; in winter the subterannean hollows speedily become filled, and the water flows on above in its proper course. Compare with this the subterranean rivers in the E. part of Staffordshire, the Hamps and the Manifold. (See *H.Bk. for Staffordshire.*)

> "The phenomena," says Dr. Mantell, "observable in the bed of the Mole as it passes through the chalk valley at Box Hill, are referable to the cavernous nature of the subsoil over which the river flows. The vale of Box Hill, like the other transverse outlets of the chalk of the N. Downs, has evidently resulted from an extensive fissure produced in the strata while they were being elevated from beneath the waters of the ocean by which they were once covered. A chasm of this kind must have been partially filled with loose blocks of the chalk rock, the interstices being

more or less occupied by clay, marl, sand, and other drift brought down by the floods which traversed this gorge, and found their way to the vale of the Thames. . . . The *swallows* are evidently nothing more than gullies which lead to the fissures and channels in the chalk rock beneath." †

In the grounds of Burford Lodge are some deep hollows called "hold-waters," into which the water rises during winter floods, showing an underground connection with the bed of the river, and the cavernous nature of the strata beneath.

"Swallow-holes" of nearly the same character as these occur in different parts of the chalk districts throughout the south of England. The Hampshire "lavants" and the Kentish "nailbournes" are produced by similar causes—the existence, namely, of extensive subterranean hollows which become filled with water and overflow in wet seasons. Such outbursts of water occur also in different parts of Surrey, as at the Bourne Mill, near Farnham, at Merstham, and under Marden Park.

> "In the face of extensive chalk-quarries, it is not uncommon to find traces of large subterranean channels, partially filled with alluvial débris which have once served as water-courses. The chalk-pit at South Street, near Lewes, contained a fine example of this kind at the period of my residence in that town."—*Mantell.*

It is to its underground course through these hollows that the river is indebted for the epithet of "sullen" applied to it by Milton and by Pope, and the name also has sometimes been derived from them: thus Spenser, at the "banquet of the Watery Gods" ('Faery Queen,' b. iv., canto xi. st. 32), describes

> "Mole, that like a *mousling mole* doth make
> His way still underground, till Thames he overtake."

This, however, is very questionable. It seems to have been known by its present name during the Saxon period, although it is afterwards referred to as the "Emlay" or "Emlyn" stream, and gives name to the hundred of Emley, now Elmbridge (about Molesey), the "Amele" of *Domesday*. The two names probably represent the same original word, though whether this is, as has been suggested, the British *Melin* or *y-Melin*, the "mill" (mill-stream), is uncertain. The principal springs of the Mole rise in St. Leonard's and Tilgate forests in Sussex: it receives, however, two important accessions from the S.E. and N.E., near Kinnersley Bridge, S. of Reigate; and at the base of Box Hill is joined by the Pip brook from the W.

Fredley Farm was for many years the residence of Richard Sharp, Esq., better known as "Conversation Sharp" (d. 1835)—Sir James Mackintosh, and other celebrated "conversationists," having frequently assembled at Fridley, famous, like all this neighbourhood, for the myriads of nightingales which haunt its groves. For the walk to *Mickleham*, and through *Norbury Park* to *Leatherhead*, see pp. 184–8, where it is given the *reverse* way.

After leaving the Box Hill Stat., the stately front of *Denbies* (Lord Asheombe), and the spire of *Ranmore Church* are seen on the hillside rt., and the train soon reaches

8 m. **Dorking** Stat., locally called "Darking," and anciently so spelt. The name, according to Kemble,

† A careful notice of the swallows on the Mole, together with Dr. Mantell's remarks on their origin, and a map of this portion of the river, will be found in *Brayley's* 'History of Surrey,' vol. i.

marks the site of a primitive Saxon "mark" or settlement, that of the Deorcingas.

DORKING ✲ lies about ½ m. S. of the Stat. The grassy common at the back of the High Street, called *Cotmandene*, should be noticed, as from it a good view of *Deepdene* is obtained. The town contains little of interest, although pleasant and cheerful, and an excellent centre for the tourist, who will find in its neighbourhood some of the finest scenery in the county. Dorking lies on the Roman "Stone-street," which ran from Chichester to London; and the great number of large inns it formerly contained mark it as having been a place of considerable traffic importance. It was at one time much frequented by Dutch merchants, "who used to come from London to eat water souchy of perch, made in great perfection here."

The old **Church** of St. Martin,† in which were buried Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature,' and Jeremiah Markland, the learned editor of Euripides, was, with the exception of the chancel, replaced in 1835–7 by a tasteless edifice, which has now given way to a really handsome Gothic Church, completed 1876. The work was begun in 1873, when the chancel was rebuilt, at the cost of the late W. H. Forman, Esq., and the whole has now been rebuilt in a sumptuous and correct style, and with stately fittings, from designs by *Mr. Woodyear*, Archt. It is constructed of flint and Bath stone, is in the Dec. style, and has a lofty tower and spire, designed as a memorial of Bishop Wilberforce, who laid the foundation stone in May, 1873. It contains much painted glass, including a "Jubilee" window, erected by subscription (1887). Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, is buried in the churchyard, which also contains the tombs of Abraham Tucker and Jeremiah Markland. The "Stone-street" crossed the N.W. angle of the churchyard, where many coins have been found. The churchyard is no longer used as a burial-place, a cemetery having been formed about ½ m. E., on the Reigate road. John Mason, the author of 'Self-Knowledge,' was long minister of the Independents at Dorking.

Dorking has, besides, St. Paul's Parish Church, a modern building, a Roman Catholic Church, and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, but none of them deserve more than passing mention.

Dorking is celebrated for its breed of poultry, characterised by their 5 claws; there are three varieties, the "coloured," "cuckoo," and "white or rose-combed," of which the two former are specially noted for their hardiness and quality as a table-fowl.

† In chap. i. of Mr. Beresford Hope's 'Worship in the Church of England' (Murray), an account is given of the mode of performing the service in a certain church in the reign of George IV. The name is not given, but there can be little doubt that it is meant for Dorking.

Excursions.

(A.) In the immediate neighbourhood of Dorking is **The Deepdene** (Lord Henry Francis Hope, rented by Lilian, Duchess of Marlborough), lying S. of the rail, and close to the town, long the well-known residence of Thomas Hope, the author of 'Anastastius,' and then of his eldest son, the late H. T. Hope, Esq. The Deepdene was for some centuries the property of the Howards, into whose hands it passed (with the manor of Dorking) through the Fitzalans and the Warrens. It was sold in 1791 to Sir Wm. Burrell, from whose successor it was purchased by Mr. T. Hope. He built the greater part of the present house, the S.E. (Italian)

front being added by Mr. H. T. Hope, and filled it with art treasures, notably sculpture. (The house is not shown; for leave to visit the *grounds*, see *post.*)

Of the sculpture, the great part has now been removed. There remains, however, in the *hall*, *Thorwaldsen's* "Shepherd Boy from the Campagna," a cast from which may be seen at the Crystal Palace. The dog was Thorwaldsen's own "Transtevere."

In connection with the "Jason," which formerly stood in the hall, the following story may not be without interest. Thorwaldsen, disheartened, was on the point of leaving Rome, when Mr. Hope paid an almost accidental visit to his studio. Here he saw the design for the Jason, immediately ordered it in marble, and the sculptor at once became famous.

In the hall also are *Flaxman's* "Cephalus and Aurora," and *Canova's* "Psyche with the Casket."

In the *Sculpture Gallery*, opening into the *Conservatory*, now stands a fine copy of the "Florentine Boar," in white marble, by *Bartolini.*

In the *Etruscan* or *Music-room*, is a very interesting collection of early Greek and Etruscan vases and antique bronzes. The seats here, as well as much of the furniture in the principal apartments, are from the designs of Mr. Thomas Hope himself, whose book on 'Household Furniture' was published in 1807. The furniture depicted in that work was that of his London house, in Duchess Street, Portland Place, now pulled down. A large portion of this, and of the collections in that house, were transferred to the Deepdene, already rich in works of art.

In the *Billiard-room* are *Martin's* well-known "Fall of Babylon," one of the best of his gigantic subjects; several pictures from the Iliad by *Westall;* some views in India by *Daniel;* two curious "Scenes on the Boulevards" and "at the Tuileries," by *Chalon;* and a few ancient paintings. The *Drawing-rooms*, *small Dining-room*, and *Boudoir* have been renovated, their walls hung with silk, and the ceilings of the Drawing-room and boudoir painted, at the cost of the present tenant. The *large Drawing-room* contains some fine Sèvres and Dresden china. In the *small Drawing-room* are two fine enamels by *Bone*, Mr. Hope in the Turkish dress which he wore in his Eastern travels, and Mrs. Hope (afterwards remarried to Marshal Lord Beresford).

In the *Dining-room* are—two allegorical pictures, with figures the size of life, by *P. Veronese*, representing, one "Strength led by Wisdom," and the other the artist himself turning away from Vice to Virtue — "fine and remarkable works of the master" (*Waagen*); "St. Michael overcoming Satan," by *Raffaele;* and a Magdalene by *Correggio.* In the *small Dining-room* is a portrait of Lady Decies by *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

In the *Boudoir* is a large collection of enamels, chiefly by *Bone;* a fine portrait of Mrs. Hope; a pleasing collection of miniatures; and a number of Dutch paintings, among which are views of streets and buildings in Holland, by *G. Berkheiden.*

The **Grounds** are not open to visitors at any particular time; but application to see them, if made direct to the Agent, Estate Office, The Deepdene, Dorking, is seldom refused.

The **Dene** itself, a long steep glade, carpeted with turf, and closed in by an amphitheatre of fern, opens close to the house. The lower part forms a flower-garden; and the whole scene, with its occa-

sional cypresses and sunny patches of greensward, is Poussinesque and strictly classical; belonging not to English fairies, but to the wood spirits of the old world—"Panaque Sylvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores."—A walk leads to the upper part, through a beech wood, in which much of the undergrowth consists of rhododendrons. At the head, and looking down over the Dene, is a small Doric Temple, with the inscription "Fratri Optimo H. P. H., 1810." This temple was erected by Mr. Thos. Hope to commemorate the generosity of his brother, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who made him a present of the estate of Chart Park, since then incorporated in the Deepdene.

The view here, although very striking, is perhaps not so much so as that from below; and the middle distance, owing to the bare chalk hill opposite, is not good. The "Dene" is the "amphitheatre, garden, or solitaire recess," seen and commended by Evelyn on the occasion of his visit to "Mr. Chas. Howard" in 1655. A more recent visitor to the Deepdene, Mr. Disraeli, wrote here the greater part of his romance of 'Coningsby.'

Behind the temple, on the top of the hill, is a terrace with a fine beech avenue, commanding noble views over the tree-covered Wealds of Surrey and Sussex. Brockham spire close below, the range of the chalk toward Reigate, and East Grinstead tower on its distant high ground, make good landmarks. This terrace belonged to *Chart Park*, the house of which stood below, but has long been destroyed, and the park added to that of the Deepdene. In that part which lies below the terrace are some groups of very large Oriental planes, some of which measure upwards of 10 ft. in circumference at one foot from the ground. There are also some large Scotch pines, of which the varying growth and character may be well studied here; and some grand old cedars of Lebanon. Other trees of unusual size, hawthorns, Sophora japonica, Salisburia, and Liquid-ambar, are scattered through the park.

The whole of the ground about the Deepdene is varied and beautiful. A large tulip-tree on the lawn fronting the house should not pass unremarked; the trunk measures 10 ft. in circumference. A walk leads through the Deepdene Park into that of *Betchworth*, which, like Chart, now forms part of one domain. Here is one of the noblest avenues in the world, nearly 1000 it. long, and formed of lime-trees, a true sylvan cathedral. In the lower park, near the river, are some grand old chestnuts with gnarled trunks, that form choice studies for the painter, and which may be as old as the first inclosure of Betchworth by Sir Thomas Browne in 1449. Two of these trees are upwards of 20 ft. in girth. *Betchworth Castle*, of which some shapeless ruins remain on the W. bank of the Mole, was fortified and embattled by Sir Thomas at the same time as the park was inclosed. It subsequently became the property of Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature,' who resided and died here.

The "Glory Wood" derives its name from a clump of Scotch firs of great age and size which formerly crowned the hill rising to the S. of St. Paul's Church. About sixty years ago the hill was planted, so that a thick wood surrounds the firs, which are now sadly diminished in numbers.

(B.) Fronting Deepdene and "The Glory," but on the N. side of the Rly., is **Denbies** (Lord Ashcombe), the stately residence built by the late T. Cubitt, Esq. The estate formerly belonged to W. J.

Denison, M.P. (the banker, and brother of the Marchioness of Conyngham), who bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Londesborough. From him the Cubitts bought it, and rebuilt the mansion, which is remarkable for the very protected range of conservatories connected therewith. The house contains some good pictures. The road from Dorking to the carriage-drive through the grounds (which is open to the public on any week-day on obtaining an order from Mr. Clark, the Library, Dorking), ascends immediately to the rt. of the S. E. Rly. Stat.

The traveller who reaches Dorking by the L. B. & S. C. Rly., and wishes to visit Denbies on foot, should take the following short cut:

On leaving the L. B. & S. C. Stat., turn l. by the high road for the town, and about 300 yds. after crossing under the S. E. Rly. line, go through a swing-gate rt., and follow the path past the *Mill ponds*. Just before getting abreast of the Church go through another swing-gate rt. and take the path which then turns l. and leads into the road to the S. E. Rly. Stat. at the *Gas Works*. Here turn rt. and follow the road, and at the fork 100 yds. beyond the Rly. bridge (the left-hand road here is the one to the carriage-drive through Denbies, mentioned above), go through a swing-gate l. and take the path which will bring you to the lower lodge. Ascend the road to the rt. of the lodge, till a swing-gate rt. is reached. Go through this and follow the path through the grounds. The views are magnificent, and perhaps the finest is obtained just before the path rounds the last shoulder of the plateau on which the house stands. The view sweeps from the tower on Leith Hill rt. over Redland and the Deepdene Woods to Reigate on the l., with E. by S., the high ground about East Grinstead. Crossing the carriage-drive, a bridle-path leads out by the Ranmore Lodge. Here another splendid view bursts upon us N., wider if less broken than the one we have just left. On a clear day St. Paul's and the towers of Westminster are distinctly visible; in the middle distance we see across the plain Kingston, and farther off, Windsor Castle and Holloway College.

Here we may take the road l. over **Ranmore Common** (lodgings at the Post Office), passing l. the handsome **Church** of St. Barnabas, erected by the late *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, at the cost of Lord Ashcombe. It is cruciform, with a large octagonal tower containing 8 bells, and a spire 150 ft. high; E. E. in style, very richly ornamented both outside and in, and exquisitely finished.

The walk may be continued across the Common by White Down, Hockhurst Down, and Netley Heath to Newland's Corner, and so on to Guildford (pp. 124–5), about 12 m. in all.

[Or, if the visitor pleases, he may cross Ranmore Common toward Polesden, and then descending rt., upon West Humble, returning to Dorking by Burford Bridge (about 6 m.). The finest views of Box Hill are obtained from this route. There is also a pleasant walk, through very picturesque and varied scenery, along the E. side of Ranmore Common, and over Fetcham Downs to Leatherhead (about 6 m.).]

It is impossible in a work dealing with the whole of a county which so abounds in beautiful walks, and where the landowner is, as a rule, so liberal to the pedestrian, to give in detail more than those which seem to us the best.† The approxi-

† The pedestrian may well take as his guide to this district 'Field-path Rambles,' by *Walker Miles*, which give the most accurate and minute directions. It may be had of Mr. Clark, the Library, Dorking.

mate distances from Dorking are taken from the junction of the London and Reigate roads.

Perhaps the following return to Dorking (*a*) by Westcott, (*b*) by Wotton, is as characteristic of this county as any. ¾ m. W. of the Church at Ranmore, a grass ride is seen l. (note the warning at the corner as to crossing the hill overlooking the *Rifle Range*), which leads to a black gate. At the gate for (*a*), take the path straight ahead and follow it down hill till cross paths are reached with a chalk-pit, "*Pickett's Hole*," rt. Here take the l.-hand one, cross the S. E. Rly. line at a level crossing by a signal-box, and follow the telegraph wires, bearing l. by a lane into Westcott (p. 115), a round of about 6 m.

(*b*) If bound for Wotton, at the black gate take the rt.-hand track, and in 50 yds. again the rt.-hand track. Follow it through a glade, with a fine view of Ewhurst Mill and Leith Hill Tower l., to cross-paths. Here turn l. and in a few yds. rt. through a larch wood. At the end of this, when a belt of beeches is reached on White Down, turn l. and descend the Down by a faint path to the cart-track seen below. Follow this under the S. E. Rly. line, pass the front of *Coombe Farm*, and keep on by the road till in a few yards a stile is reached rt. Cross this and the meadow, and by another stile enter a corner of Deerleap Wood, and follow the path across a carriage-drive, till it divides, then bear l. and through a wicket join the carriage-drive past the Rectory, where turn rt., go through the gate ahead, and follow the carriage-drive till a path rt. leads to Wotton Church (p. 116). From here the walk may be continued to Wotton House (p. 118), a round, back to Dorking, of 9–10 m. in all.

Or we may return to Dorking by Wotton Hatch and the high road, or, retracing our steps through the gate close to the Rectory, follow the carriage-drive with a wood rt. through another gate into a lane, which will bring us rt. into the high road a little W. of the entrance to the Rookery (*post*), about 8½ m. in all.

(*c*.) But the principal excursion from Dorking is, undoubtedly, to

Leith Hill (965 ft.), the highest ground in this part of England.

N.B.—The road through Mosse's Wood is now (1897) closed, except to authorised persons, for driving or cycling. For the latter, the best route is by Wotton Hatch, Hollow Lane, and Abinger Common to the W. side of the tower, about 7 m.

Walking: The shortest road is by *South Street*, keeping rt. at the first fork beyond the sign post, and then keeping straight on by *Rosehill* and *Redlands* (where the woods are fine and worth exploring), and by a long ascent through wooded lanes, to

4¼ m. **Coldharbour** (*Inn*), at the foot of the hill. Here the prospect suddenly opens S. and S.E., rich and very beautiful. L. of Coldharbour, immediately over the village, is *Hanstiebury*, a circular camp with a double trench. The area (about 10 acres) is nearly covered with trees and underwood.

Flint arrowheads have been found close by. At *Winterfield*, not far distant, a wooden box, containing about 700 coins, was found in 1817. The dates ranged from 726 to 890, indicating that the hoard was probably buried during the Danish troubles.

Passing rt. of the modern Church which contains a stained window by *Willement*, we enter *Mosse's Wood*, and, following the road through it,

bearing rt., come out immediately below

5½ m. **Leith Hill Tower.**

From Coldharbour a nearer way (by ⅓ m.) on foot is to strike at once across Coldharbour Common rt., and follow the track through a gate, and down a steep stoney descent into the hollow, just below the tower.

Perhaps the most varied and pleasant walk to Leith Hill is as follows :—

Leaving Dorking by West Street, we pass, l., the *Public Hall* and a lane with a direction post marked "Coldharbour 3½ m.," and as soon as the town has been left take the first turning rt., *Milton Court Lane*, and follow this past *Sondes Place* (B. Bovill, Esq.) on the l., and on the rt. *Milton Court* (L. H. Rate, Esq., J.P.), an Elizabethan house, formerly a farmhouse, but now enlarged and restored. It contains a fine old staircase.

Here Jeremiah Markland, well-known for his labours on Statius and Euripides, lived for many years, and died in 1776. Porson is said to have made a pilgrimage to Milton Court as a mark of respect for Markland's learning.

At the lodge of Milton Court turn rt., skirt the *Mill Pond* by a path, pass through the rt.-hand one of 2 swing-gates, and take the path along the *Pip Brook*. Crossing 2 stiles and a footbridge follow a path which bears l. through a small wood to a lane. Go through the gate opposite, and still following the path pass *Westcott Mill* and *Pond* rt., and join the Dorking-Guildford road nearly opposite the entrance to

2½ m. the **Rookery** (J. A. Fuller, Esq.).

Here go through the gateway and follow the carriage-drive through a fine avenue of beeches, and across the stream by a pretty Mill. Passing in front of the house (the birthplace of the Rev. T. R. Malthus in 1766), ascend through the beautiful grounds by the path marked "to Leith Hill" to the beech wood. Crossing a grassy lane and stile take the path which leads diagonally across a field, with l. a view of Leith Hill Tower, to a road. Here turn l. and follow this road, passing rt. *Tillingbourne House* (R. N. Wolfenden, Esq., M.D.), and presently an artificial *Cascade*. Still keeping to the carriage-drive which now bears rt., go through a gate and enter the *Broadmoor Valley*. [Rt. is *Broadmoor Hamlet*, from which you may make a détour through the pine wood, rt., in ¼ hr. to Friday Street (*post*).] Follow the track straight on up the valley to

6¼ m. Leith Hill.

[Instead of going direct to Leith Hill the following delightful round may be made :—

Do not turn l. on reaching the road near Tillingbourne House from the field path as given above, but take the path straight ahead. Descend by this, cross the carriage-drive to Tillingbourne House and turn l. up the lane, which ascends through the wood (there is a good view of the house over a gate l.) to a grassy lane. Soon you will see 2 stiles opposite each other; cross the rt.-hand one, take the field path, and on reaching a lane turn l., go through a gate and bear round rt. by *Kempslade Farm* and over a small common to

4½ m. **Friday Street** (*Inn*), a picturesque group of red cottages faced by a pond and embowered in woods.

[From here we may proceed by *Abinger Bottom* and *Leylands* to Leith Hill (6½ m. in all).]

If inclined for a further ramble, the following charming woodland walk may be taken.

On quitting Friday Street at its S. end turn sharp rt., and take a well-defined path through the wood; at the first 2 forks take the l.-hand path, and at the 3rd keep straight on till a cart-track is reached. Follow this to a point where 4 tracks meet, here turn rt., and at the next fork l. and you will reach

Abinger Common. Here turn l. along the "hard" road past the *Well*, built by Mr. Evelyn in 1893, and Post Office. Take the first turn rt., and at the lodge of *Parkhurst* (Lieut.-Col. Lewin) take the rt.-hand road. Follow this, and at the next lodge, that of *Pasture Wood* (F. J. Mirrelees, Esq.), take the lane straight ahead and descend by it through a spinney of young oak, passing rt., first the lodge of *Feldsmore* (Edwin Waterhouse, Esq.), then the beautifully placed house itself. Passing a very solid-looking oak gate l. we come to a sign-post marked "Private road," "Public road," and following the latter reach another gate. [Here a path l. leads in 2¼ m. further through woods and, with lovely views of the *Weald*, past, l., the entrance to *High Ashes* (Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams), and, rt., that of *Tanhurst* (Dow.-Marchioness of Hertford) to Leith Hill.]

Going through this gate we reach the Ockley road at Pitland Street (*Coffee-tavern*), and turning rt. in a few minutes reach

6¼ m. **Holmbury St. Mary**, or **Felday** (*Inn*), a hamlet delightfully situated in a pine-forest. The **Church**, the design as well as the gift of the late *G. E. Street, Esq., R.A.*, is in E. E. style, and was built (1879) of stone from Holmbury Hill. Note the raised N. aisle, below which are the Vestries. The altar-cross is of Limoges enamel (probably 12th-cent.), and over the altar table is a *triptych* of the 14th cent., attributed to *Spinello Aretino*. On the W. wall is a fine medallion of the Virgin and Holy Child by *Lucca della Robbia*, presented by Mr. J. R. Clayton, of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who executed the stained windows in the Church, of which there are several, notably one in memory of Mr. Street's second wife. The pillars of the nave are of Pennant stone with smaller shafts of Belgian marble, and similar to those in the American Church in Paris, also Mr. Street's design. [A path leads from the Church S. in 1¼ m. to *Holmbury Hill* (800 ft.), where are vestiges of a British encampment, and where the Danes are said to have been defeated by the English under Ethelwolf and Athelstan in 851. And the walk may be extended over Coneyhurst Hill to Ewhurst Mill (1½ m. further); the views over the weald are very fine.]

From Felday we may strike the S. E. Rly. at Gomshall Stat. (*post*), (3 m.), or complete the round on foot to Dorking as follows:—Beyond the last cottage at the N. end of the village, turn through a gate rt. Cross a brook, and then a stile, and follow the path l. through a wood and up some steps, through a swing-gate into a field. Here we get l. a view of *St. Martha's Chapel* (p. 129), further W. one of Crooksbury Hill (p. 336), while still further l., almost behind us, is seen Ewhurst Mill. Crossing a road and another field, we come to

7¼ m. **Abinger Hatch** (*Inn*). The **Church** (restd. 1880) stands on higher ground than any other in the county; except, perhaps, the modern one at Coldharbour, on the E. side of Leith Hill. *Domesday* mentions a Church here; and the W. part of the

nave has narrow circular-headed windows, high up in the wall, which, if not Saxon, are very early Norm. The main chancel is E. E., but parts of the walls are perhaps earlier; a circular-headed door, placed unusually far toward the E., was discovered in 1857, at a previous restoration. The Church contains some good stained windows. The pulpit carvings were the gift of the Rev. J. W. S. Powell. The church plate was the gift of the Countess of Donegal, Swift's "glory of the Granard race," who was long resident at Abinger Hall. In the churchyard is the vault of Sir James Scarlett, the first Lord Abinger, interred here in 1844.

Just beyond the inclosure, to the W., is a large mound, crested with fir-trees, apparently an ancient barrow; the same occurs at Wodnesborough (see *H.Bk. for Kent*). The stocks and whipping-post which adorn the green are said never to have been used, and now seem falling to decay. Hoole, the translator of Ariosto, lived for many years in the village.

From the little green turn l., and at the white rails just beyond the Institute, which adjoins the Inn, turn rt., go through an iron swing-gate just rt. of the School, and take the path with a plantation of young firs l., and follow it through a gate and wood till a road is reached. Here turn l. past Chandler's Farm into Hollow Lane, and just beyond the last cottage, turn through a wicket rt., and take the path to another road, with the garden-wall of Wotton House rt. Follow this road, always keeping the wall rt., past the entrance to

8¼ m. *Wotton House* (*post*). Follow the carriage-drive rt., and at the top of the ascent a little short of the lodge you may save a few yards by turning rt. through the gate in the rails, and, crossing the Recreation Ground, join the Dorking-Guildford road at

9 m. **Wotton Hatch** (*Inn*). Opposite is the road to Wotton Church (*post*). Having visited the Church, a delightful walk may well be finished by taking the carriage-road by the Rectory, given on p. 106, and joining the Dorking-Guildford road just W. of the Rookery. The whole will be a round of about 12 m.]

Arrived on Leith Hill the tower itself should most certainly be ascended for the sake of the increased view from its summit, especially westwards. The view takes in an area of about 200 m. in circumference, and is very fine, although the artist will rather find his work among the picturesque hollows that lead up to it.

> "Twelve or thirteen counties can be seen from it," says Evelyn. Aubrey reckons as visible parts of Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, "and, by the help of a telescope, Wiltshire." "On July 15, 1844, the air being remarkably clear, a party of the Ordnance Surveyors then encamped on the hill, saw with the naked eye an observatory, only 9 ft. square, near Ashford, in Kent; and with a small telescope, a staff only 4 in. in diameter, on Dunstable Downs. The spires of 41 churches in London were also visible, as well as the scaffolding around the new Houses of Parliament."—*Brayley.*

The Clock Tower at Westminster and the smoke-cloud of London, with the heights of Highgate and Muswell Hill, crowned by the towers of the Alexandra Palace, may readily be made out on a clear day, while the Crystal Palace stands out plainly just over the shoulder of Box Hill, and E. we see the Knockholt Beeches. Westward St. Martha's Chapel is a striking object, and the sand-hills bordering the chalk lift themselves, fold behind fold, toward Hindhead, like so many bastions stretching

forward into the oak-covered Wealden below. On these hills Ewhurst (*post*), with its windmill, is most conspicuous. The high grounds about Nettlebed, in Oxfordshire, are sometimes visible, while southwards are seen the Sussex Downs, with Chanctonbury Ring a conspicuous landmark, and on clear days the Chapel of Lancing College and the hotel at the Devil's Dyke may be made out with the naked eye, and the sea through Shoreham Gap. It is said that Dungeness Point may even be made out with a glass, and in the other direction the Purget Hills in Dorsetshire.

> Pope's Dennis, the hero of the 'Dunciad,' declares that it is more extensive than that upon Valdarno from the Apennines, or that over the Campagna (which Arnold compares to the "surging hills of Surrey") from Tivoli, and that it "surpasses them at once in rural charm, pomp, and magnificence."

The geological character common to Surrey and Sussex may readily be traced from this "watch-tower," ranging from the chalk of the Hog's Back, over the gault, sands, and Wealden clays, to the distant South Downs. (See *Introduction.*) The tower on Leith Hill was built in 1766, by a Mr. Hull, of *Leith Hill Place.* Mr. Hull, who died Jan. 18, 1772, was, by his own wish, buried in the tower (a square stone on its E. face marks the spot), and a wall-tablet (now destroyed) recorded that, having

> "lived the earlier part of his life in intimacy with Pope, Trenchard, and Bp. Berkeley, he at last retired to Leith Hill Place, where he led the life of a true Christian and rural philosopher."

A Latin inscription near the entrance to the tower informs the visitor that Mr. Hull erected it, not for himself alone, but for the gratification of his neighbours and of all. The tower, however, was said to be used by vagrants and smugglers, and was accordingly filled up with stone, &c., and the entrance bricked up, by subscription among the neighbouring gentry in 1795. But Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton, having purchased the estate, repaired and heightened the original tower in 1864 (as a tablet over the entrance tells us in Latin), added the one with the staircase, as it was found impossible to re-open the original entrance, so securely was it cemented, and has kindly thrown the whole open to the public daily throughout the year, except in Dec. and Jan. (Mrs. Skilton, who is in charge, supplies light refreshments and useful information). An earthern jar, containing gold coins of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, was found on the S. side of the tower in 1837. Tallis says :—

> "The hill is crowned by a small structure, traditionally said to mark the spot where an eccentric farmer of the neighbourhood was buried on horseback upside down, so that when the world was turned, as he believed it then soon would be, topsy-turvy, he might at last come up in the right position." — *Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales.*

The return may be made from Coldharbour by S. Holmwood, Holmwood Common, and N. Holmwood (about 7 m.).

> If pressed for time a descent may be made to Ockley Stat., $4\frac{1}{4}$ S.E. (*viâ* Mosse's Wood), turning rt. before Coldharbour is reached and by Broome Hall, or to Holmwood Stat., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. (*viâ* Coldharbour and Minnickwood Farm). For the nearest way on foot (the *reverse* way), see pp. 192 and 189. Both Stats. are on the L. B. & S. C. Rly., but by no means all trains stop at either.

[To Guildford by *Road.*—From Dorking the Rly. continues westward along the valley to Guildford; but the tourist, if he is in search of the picturesque, will make the journey leisurely and by the old hilly roads, either keeping for the most part on the top of the chalk ridge (for the first part of the Rte., see pp. 103–5; for that from Netley Heath to Newland's Corner, see p. 325; and for that thence into Guildford, see pp. 124–5); or he may take the lower, but still very interesting, main Guildford road, which we shall now describe.

Leaving the town by West Street, we pass l.

1 m. **Bury Hill** (R. Barclay, Esq.), with well-wooded grounds, commanding fine views, gardens, an extensive *Pinetum*, and an *Observatory* stored with the best instruments. There is a fine sheet of water before the house, and the Deodaras, planted in 1882, are the tallest in England. The park is open to the public; and on a summit called "the Nower" a summer-house has been erected for the express accommodation of visitors (the name occurs elsewhere among the hills of the southern counties; "the Nore" is a wooded height above Selborne (see *H.Bk. for Hants*). Passing rt. Milton Court Lane, we come to **Milton Heath**, where is a tumulus marked by a clump of firs. At

1½ m. **Westcott**, or **Westgate** (*small Inn*), is an E. E. Church, dependent on that of Dorking, erected in 1852 from designs by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.* The lych gate was erected (1890) by public subscription. Passing l., the entrance to the *Rookery* (*ante*), we reach

3 m. **Wotton Hatch** (*Inn*).

[Rt. is the road to **Wotton Church**, which should be visited, if only for the sake of John Evelyn, who lies buried there. Taking the path l. of the carriage-road to the Church, we reach in ¼ m. a fine "o'erarching" avenue of horse-chestnuts, which leads to the S. porch, where, as Evelyn himself tells us, he received the first "rudiments" from one "Frier." The porch is of unusual length, and may easily have served as the parish school, although it has been considerably altered since Evelyn's time. The Church itself, which is of E. E. character, with later additions, has been carefully restored. It consists of nave, chancel, and N. aisle; and, opening from this, the Evelyn chapel, to which a second "monumental room" was added by John Evelyn's elder brother. In the older chapel, which, like the main chancel, is E. E., are 3 elaborate architectural *Monuments* of the first half of the 17th cent. They commemorate George Evelyn, the purchaser of Wotton, who died there in 1603 (the inscription is by Dean Comber); Richard, his son, father of 'Sylva' Evelyn (d. 1640); and Elizabeth Darcy, daughter of Richard Evelyn (d. 1634). Two plain, coffin-shaped tombs on the floor, however, are of far higher interest. They are those of John Evelyn, author of the 'Sylva' (d. 1706), and of his wife Mary (d. 1709), daughter of Sir Richard Browne, Charles I.'s ambassador at Paris. Both tombs are quite plain, with inscriptions on the white marble covering slabs. The first runs thus:

> "Here lies the body of John Evelyn, Esq., of this place. . . . Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt, as himself asserted, this truth, which pursuant to his intention is here declared; that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety."

Both coffins, according to Aubrey, are "above ground, in the tombs,

which are made hollow." Evelyn had desired to be buried "within the oval circle of the laurel grove planted by me at Wotton," or, if that were impossible, in this chapel, where his ancestors lay; "but by no means in the new vault, lately joining to it." In this "new vault" or chapel, which opens from the other, his descendants are interred. The monument to Captain Evelyn, 1829, is by *Westmacott*, and the striking inscription by Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. On the S. side of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Dr. Bohun, to whom the living was given by John Evelyn, and who left 20*l.* for "decorating the altar."

In the churchyard on the N. side, is the *Monument* of William Glanville (d. 1718)—an urn on a square pedestal, with which a curious charity is connected. Glanville's will directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of Wotton, "six yards underground"; and that 40*s.* apiece should annually be paid to 5 poor boys of the parish, who, on the anniversary of his death (Feb. 2), with their hands laid on his gravestone, should repeat by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments; read St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv.; and write legibly 2 verses of the same chapter; all which observances are still retained. The father of Glanville, who married a younger sister of John Evelyn,

> "will'd his body to be wrapp'd in lead, and carried down to Greenwich, put on board a ship, buried between Dover and Calais, about the Goodwin Sands, which was done. . . . This occasioned much discourse, he having no relation at all to the sea." —*Evelyn's Diary*, iii. 349.

Observe the two noble old beech-trees E. of the Church, with huge spreading branches touching the ground. From here Ranmore Down and Church spire are well seen.

From the Church the ground descends to the Rectory, surrounded by thickets of rhododendrons and azaleas; and beyond lies the Deerleap, a beech-wood, in which is a large barrow, encompassed by a double ditch.]

Leaving the Church by a wicket-gate and path rt. we regain the main road opposite the lodge of **Wotton House** (W. J. Evelyn, Esq., D.L., J.P.). [Here we may enter the carriage drive, and in ¾ m. reach the house itself, parts of which, as well as the grounds, are open to the public from 2–5 on Wednesdays in July and August. It is an irregular brick building, originally Elizabethan, but added to at various times—and largely in 1864, when the muniment-room (*Mr. H. Woodyer*, Archt.) was built—and, like most old houses, placed on comparatively low ground. The Library still contains Evelyn's large and curious collection of books. Many of the bindings display his graceful device of intertwisted palm, olive, and oak branches, with the motto "Omnia explorate; meliora retinete." Here are also his MSS.; among which is a Bible in 3 vols., filled with notes. In the drawing-room are *Kneller's* fine half-length of John Evelyn; portraits of his son, the translator of Rapin's 'Gardens'; of Sir Richard Browne; and of Mrs. Godolphin, Evelyn's "deare friend," whose "worthy life" he has "consecrated to posterity." Wotton also contains Evelyn's own "drawings with a black lead pen," made during his foreign tours; a portrait of him by *Nanteuil*, engraved in 1640; and a pen-drawing of himself, his wife, and his wife's father, Sir R. Browne, also by *Nanteuil*, and of "extraordinary curiosity." Among other treasures of the house is the prayer-book used by Charles I. on the scaffold, presented to Sir R. Browne by Archbp. Juxon.

Wotton is still "sweetly environed" with those "delicious streams and venerable woods" which delighted the author of the 'Sylva,' and the present owner maintains the reputation of his ancestor, by planting trees of more modern introduction. In the gardens are fountains and waterworks, and an artificial mount cut into terraces, relics of his alterations and improvements. The woods have suffered more than once from violent hurricanes.

"Methinks that I still hear," says Evelyn, "sure I am that I feel, the dismal groans of our forests, when that late dreadful hurricane, happening on the 26th of Nov., 1703, subverted so many thousands of goodly oaks, prostrating the trees, laying them in ghastly postures, like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the conqueror, and crushing all that grew beneath them. Myself had above 2000 blown down; several of which, torn up by their fall, raised mound of earth near 20 ft. high, with great stones entangled among the roots and rubbish, and this almost within sight of my dwelling; now no more Wotton (wood-town), stripped and naked, and almost ashamed to own its name."—*Sylva.*

In spite of such losses, the parish is still well covered with wood, much of which is regarded as of Evelyn's planting, especially a quantity of Scotch pine in the direction of Leith Hill. Beech and birch, however, with an underwood of holly, "a viretum all the year long," are the principal growths; and as the tourist wanders under their spreading branches he may philosophise on the "perfect model of an English gentleman" presented in the life of Evelyn, "containing nothing but what is imitable, and nothing but what is good."—*Southey, Quarterly Review*, vol. xix.]

[To reach Friday Street (*ante*) take the path l. from the green in front of Wotton House, cross the brook, and take the path with the icehouse l., through the fine beech-woods. It is a delightful walk of about 1 m., with the brook rt., broken by a series of artificial falls.]

3½ m. [At the road l. we may turn off and proceed by Hollow Lane to visit (1¼ m.) **Abinger** (*ante*), and thence regain the main road at Crossways Farm, 2¼ m. in all.]

4¼ m. **Crossways Farm**, l. of the road is very picturesque.

[Opposite the farm a road rt. leads to Effingham, and ½ m. up this road, just short of the S. E. Rly. line, a sandy lane l. leads to **Evershed's Rough**, where the late Bp. Wilberforce met his death by a fall from his horse, July 19th, 1873. A granite cross marks the spot; it is a monolith 10 ft. high, and bears the simple inscription, "S. W., July 19th, 1873," with a carved pastoral staff passing through the initial letters.

We may rejoin the main road on foot as follows: Continuing by the lane and then by a path through a wood, we reach a piece of open ground over *Abinger Hall* (Lord Farrer), near which the remains of a Roman villa were found in 1877. Here take the cart track rt., cross a road, and take the lane almost opposite. In a few yards cross a stile on the rt., and follow the path through a larch wood to a lane, turn up this l., and the road is gained at Abinger Hammer.

Passing **Abinger Hammer** (*i.e.* Hammer-pond), where was once an iron forge, and is now a hamlet (*small Inn*), the road goes under the line at

5½ m. **Gomshall** Stat. (*Inn*).

Gomshall is a hamlet of the parish of Shere, and was bestowed by

Richard II. on the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace on Tower Hill.

The road proceeds, shadowed by great beeches and elms, and alive with the little trout-stream of the *Tillingbourne*, with rt., the woods of *Netley Place* (Col. Fraser), once the property of Netley Monastery, Hants, to

6½ m. **Shere.** ✲ The **Church** (restd. 1896) is interesting. The tower intersects the nave and chancel, and has in its N. face a Norm. window. The S. door is Norm. with zigzag mouldings; the rest of the Church for the most part Dec.; the *font* E. E. and good. A mutilated *Brass* of John Towchet, Lord Audley (d. 1491), lies on the chancel floor. Other *Brasses*, including one of Robert Searclyf, rector, 1412, and a curious one with inscription, discovered at the last restoration of the Church, are in better condition. In the chancel are a *squint* and *piscina*, the latter of uncommon shape. There are some remains of stained glass, among which is the "bray," or hemp-breaker, the device of Sir Reginald Bray, ancestor of William Bray, Esq., lord of the manor of Shere, the laborious historian of Surrey in conjunction with Manning, and the editor of Evelyn's Diary. In the S. aisle is a mural tablet to Mr. Bray, who died in 1832, aged 96. The manor is now the property of Reginald More Bray, Esq.

The *Ridgeway* (Lady Arthur Russell) was the country residence of the late George Grote, the historian, whose widow lies buried in the churchyard.

The "extraordinary good parsonage house," described by Aubrey, no longer exists, but the avenue of limes which led to it still stands, and we pass along it if we take the following short cut on foot to Albury. Turning l. from the *White Horse* (an excellent hostelry, whose landlord is the artist of his own signboard and other paintings), we keep along the stream, enter the avenue, and passing, rt., a gate leading to the present Rectory (built 1842) and the site of the old parsonage, reach a lane which we ascend rt., crossing the stream. Soon we turn l., go through an out-lying part of Albury Park, and follow the path through a wood and across a meadow to a gate which gives on to a road, leading to the road (B), given below. On going through this gate we turn sharp l. and take the path down some steps and past the N. of the "Cathedral." This is really the **Catholic Apostolic Church**, built by the late Mr. Drummond at a cost of 16,000*l.*, for the use of the sect of the "Irvingites," of which he was the head. It is Perp. in character, the ground-plan that of a cross, with shallow transepts. The interior is very richly fitted, and has some peculiarities; it is well worth examination. The E. window is circular, and filled with stained glass. The chair of the Angel is on the N. side of the chancel; and the vestry contains the robes of white satin and gold worn by the officers of the Church on particular occasions. On the summit of the tower is a large Latin cross of hollow iron-work. Connected with the Church is an octagonal chapter-house, where several deceased members are interred, and new vestries were added in 1896. Close adjoining are several picturesque timber houses, which form the residence of the community.

7¼ m. From here we have a choice of routes into Guildford: (A) by Newland's Corner; (B) by the high road through Albury and Shalford.

(A.) Taking this route, which is preferable, on foot or cycle, we turn rt. from the "Cathedral," then l., and directly pass on the rt. the

entrance to the Silent Pool (*light refreshments at cottage*). This quiet pond, of bluish transparent water, buried among trees and underwood, and said never to have been frozen, is worth the few yards digression involved in visiting it. The road now ascends the downs towards the summit of the chalk ridge. Part of the course of the "*Pilgrim's Way*" may here be traced.

> From Guildford Bridge it stretched up the hill by the path leading to the old Telegraph direct to St. Martha's Chapel; thence in a straight line, after skirting Weston Wood and the back of Albury Garden, it ascended the hills through Combe Bottom.

As the higher ground is gained, the prospect opens finely to the S., enriched by the picturesque crests and valleys of the sandstone that runs parallel with the chalk at varying distances. The forms of the sandstone may here be well studied in contrast with those of the chalk: the first abrupt and broken, and sometimes spiring into beacon crests, as at St. Martha's Hill; the chalk rounded and gracefully swelling, but on the whole with a far tamer outline. A good contrast to the woods of beech and oak that fill the valleys below and cluster up the hill-sides is afforded by the dark, level-branched yews, that rejoice in the chalky soil, and are everywhere prominent foreground objects. Towards Newland's Corner they unite in large masses, and are numerous enough to supply "trusty trees" for another Agincourt or Poictiers. Some of the yews in the wood a little N. of Newland's Corner are of immense size, yet quite sound; others are decaying, but perhaps more picturesque. Toward the end of spring the sombre leafage of the yews is finely relieved by the blossoming white-thorns, that with them are scattered in knots over the short green turf of the downs, the highest point of which (500 ft.) you reach in

1¼ m. **Newland's Corner**, one of the most remarkable spots in the county. In one direction the prospect stretches far away over the Weald of Sussex, with its shadowy ranges of woodland looming blue through the haze; the ridges of Hindhead and the moors of W. Surrey rise S.W.; and in front towers up St. Martha's Hill, crested by its solitary chapel. At our feet lie ridges crested by woods and intersected by corn-fields and hops; while l. the view extends to Ewhurst Mill and the tower on Leith Hill. From the summit of the Down, a few yards N. of the actual corner, the eye ranges northwards over all the level district of Surrey; Windsor is at times visible; and even, on a clear day, the dome of St. Paul's beneath its dusky canopy. The whole scene recalls some wide-sweeping landscape by Rubens or by Turner.

From Newland's Corner we may descend by the road N. over *Clandon Down* to 1¼ m. *W. Clandon Church*, and 2 m. *Clandon Stat.* (p. 315).

Or we may make N.W. over *Merrow Down* for

2¾ m. *Merrow* (p. 329), and enter

4¾ m. *Guildford* (p. 133), by the Leatherhead road.

> On foot the nearest way from Newland's Corner to Guildford (about 2½ m.) is to keep W. along the top of the Down till (1 m.) the "hard road" is joined on the l. Follow this road rt. to the cross-roads; here do not take the Guildford road indicated on the sign-post, but go through the foot-gate right opposite and follow the path over *Pewley Hill*. Here we have a choice of routes: (*a*) for the centre of the town; (*b*) for **London Road** Stat. (*a*) Keep straight on by the path, turn rt. on passing the fortifications,

and follow the road to a path l., turn down this to steps opposite to the schools; here descend Bright Hill, then turn l., and keep straight on till a narrow passage is reached rt., which leads round the S. and E. of Trinity Church into High Street. (*b*) On reaching the allotments, go through a swing-gate rt., and take the path which skirts them and, turning l., descends to some cottages. At the cottages turn l. and keep straight on (on another ridge rt. are seen the *Union* and new *Infirmary*) to the end of the street. Here turn rt., then l., then rt., make one more turn l., and keep straight on to **London Road** Stat. (p. 318).

(B.) For this the high road, we turn S. from the "Cathedral." [Left is **Albury Park** (Duke of Northumberland, K.G.), which is well wooded and varied, and abounds in very fine trees, many of great age. The house was altered and improved from the designs of *Pugin;* and adjoining it is the shell of the *old Church* dismantled by Mr. Drummond. The chancel is E. E., and the tower, which is in the centre, has several 2-light windows separated by balusters, like those of Bosham. (See *H.Bk. for Sussex.*) This part of the Church is probably Saxon, and is at least very early Norm. The porch is of timber, open at the sides, and has good Dec. bargeboards. The chapel at the end of the S. aisle was arranged by Pugin as a mortuary chapel for Mr. Drummond's family, and is richly decorated with heraldic bearings; the walls and roof powdered with Ds, "gang warilys," and all the blazonings of the Drummonds, the windows filled with stained glass, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles. In the churchyard is the vault of the late Martin F. Tupper, who lived for some time at Albury. This Church, as well as the *Parish Mill*, are mentioned in *Domesday;* the mill is now used as a laundry, but the cuts which led the water to work it still exist, and run through the grounds.

The gardens of Albury Park have received the especial approbation of William Cobbett:—

> "Take it altogether," he says, "this certainly is the prettiest garden I ever beheld. There was taste and sound judgment at every step in the laying out of this place."

In 1667 John Evelyn, at the request of Thomas Howard (collector of the Arundelian marbles), Earl of Arundel and Duke of Norfolk,

> "designed the plot of the canal and garden, with a crypt through the hill."

The canal has been drained; but a terrace of the finest greensward, ¼ m. in length, remains, and a part of the "crypta through the mountain in the park."

> "Such a Pausilippe," continues Evelyn, "is nowhere in England besides."—*Diary*, ii. 332.

There is also a remarkable yew hedge.

> "Or rather a row of small yew-trees, the trunks of which are bare for about 8 or 10 ft. high, and the tops of which form one solid head of about 10 ft. high, while the bottom branches come out on each side of the row about 8 ft. horizontally. This hedge or row is ¼ m. long. There is a nice, hard sand road under this species of umbrella; and, summer and winter, here is a most delightful walk."—*Cobbett.*

Albury passed from the Howards to the Finches, and in 1819 was purchased by Mr. Drummond. Its name, "Elde-burie" in *Domesday*, has reference to a remarkable camp or station on Farley Heath, S. of the village. The vestiges are now very imperfect; but numerous coins (the

bulk of which came into the possession of Mr. Drummond) have been found on the site, which Aubrey regarded as that of a "Roman temple."]

The road now turns rt. and passing S. of *Weston House* (W. W. Wright, Esq.), and its grand wood, enters

8½ m. **Albury** (formerly Weston Street) (*Inn*). The parish Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), built 1842, at the expense of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of Albury Park, stands a little l. of the road. It is of red brick, and the architect has taken for his model, on a reduced scale, a Church at Caen in the Romanesque style. The *font*, removed from the old Ch., is rude, and probably early Norm. There is also a *Brass* for John Weston, Esq., dated 1440. The E. window has a representation of the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Our Lord, painted by Lady R. Gage as a memorial to Mr. Drummond. On the S. of the nave are two other memorial windows. (*At the rectory is kept the key of St. Martha's Chapel.*)

[From Albury a walk or drive to *Ewhurst Mill* affords a very striking view of the Weald, and has been ranked among the most pleasant in the county.

After going under the railroad, which here makes a loop S., the road leads l. through (1¾ m.) Farley Green, and over part of Hurtwood Common to

4½ m. **Pitch Hill** (844 ft.), on which stands **Ewhurst Mill**. After climbing the sand-hills S. of Albury, covered with heath and fern,—

> "We come suddenly to the southern edge of the hill, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the S., with an occasional peep of the sea through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the background. On the S.W. the rich and finely-varied country about Godalming appears, backed by the wild heaths that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes, in a clear night, the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English Channel, and forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect."

The view strongly resembles (but is not so extensive as) that from Leith Hill.

The return may be made by *Hound House* and *Shere* (10 m. in all), or a longer round may be made *viâ Coneyhurst* and *Holmbury Hills* to *Holmbury St. Mary* (p. 109), and thence by *Sutton*, joining the Dorking-Guildford road at *Abinger Hammer* (p. 120), about 14 m. out and home.]

The sandy district which extends S. from the Rly. between Albury and Chilworth, and is called indifferently *Farley Heath* and *Blackheath*, was the scene of the volunteer review of Easter, 1864. Continuing by the main road (the lane rt. beyond Albury village also leads to Newland's Corner and Merrow), we next reach

9 m. **Chilworth Pools**, and at the first of these may, on foot, take the following short cut (1¼ m.) to *St. Martha's Chapel.*

> At the garden wall and stables rt. take the lane and then path to some cottages on the edge of the pool. At the last of these take the path which skirts the water l. to nearly its end. Here take the path rt., through the wood, and bear l. to the opening ahead. On emerging from the wood, turn rt., and, keeping close to the wood on your rt. hand, ascend to its S.W. corner. At the top of the field, a few yards rt., is a finger-post indicating bridle-ways to Albury, Chil-

worth, and Guildford. Take none of these, but make straight for a path a few yards ahead, close to a single beech tree, and in a few more yards you will gain the open plateau, and see the tower of the chapel before you.

St. Martha's Hill is of sandstone (greensand), which nowhere approaches nearer to the chalk ridge. Its elevation is 720 ft. above sea-level. The cruciform **Chapel** on its summit is dedicated to St. Martha and all holy martyrs, and after having been long in complete ruin was rebuilt in tolerably good taste in 1848, and service is now held in it on Sundays at 3.30 P.M. *The key at other times is kept at Albury Rectory.*

The original founder of the chapel is unknown; but it is attached to the manor of Chilworth, which was held by Bp. Odo of Bayeux under the Conqueror, and the ruined chapel had portions of very early Norm. character. Early in the reign of Edward III. the manor was in the king's hands, and was given, together with the chapel, to the Priory of Newark. This latter fell into decay, probably during the wars of the Roses, for in 1463 forty days' indulgence were granted to pilgrims resorting to it and repeating the Pater and Ave and the Apostles' Creed; as well as to those who should contribute toward its maintenance or rebuilding.

The inclosure about the chapel, with its few simple graves—ideal stepping-stones to heaven—is sufficiently striking. The view is very rich and diversified; but is neither so fine nor so extensive as that from Newland's Corner, looking towards the Weald of Sussex, with St. Martha's Hill itself in the foreground. The valley of Chilworth is thus described by Cobbett in his 'Rural Rides':—

"This pretty valley of Chilworth has a run of water which comes out of the high hills, and which, occasionally, spreads into a pond; so that there is in fact a series of ponds connected by this run of water. This valley, which seems to have been created by a bountiful Providence as one of the choicest retreats of man, which seems formed for a scene of innocence and happiness, has been, by ungrateful man, so perverted as to make it instrumental in effecting two of the most damnable of purposes; in carrying into execution two of the most damnable inventions that ever sprang from the mind of man under the influence of the devil! namely, the making of gunpowder and of bank-notes! Here, in this tranquil spot, where the nightingales are to be heard earlier and later in the year than in any other part of England; where the first bursting of the buds is seen in spring; where no rigour of seasons can ever be felt; where everything seems formed for precluding the very thought of wickedness; here has the devil fixed on as one of the seats of his grand manufactory; and perverse and ungrateful man not only lends him his aid, but lends it cheerfully. As to the gunpowder, indeed, we might get over that. In some cases that may be innocently and, when it sends the lead at the hordes that support a tyrant, meritoriously employed. The alders and the willows, therefore, one can see, without so much regret, turned into powder by the waters of this valley; but the bank-notes! To think that the springs which God has commanded to flow from the sides of these happy hills, for the comfort and the delight of man—to think that these springs should be perverted into means of spreading misery over a whole nation!"

The chief cause of grief of the radical reformer exists no longer, as the paper-mills are not now employed to produce bank-notes; but the powder-mills are still in full operation, and the various "houses" stud the banks of the stream for a considerable distance. The reser-

voir of water seen from the hill supplies the chief motive-power, but part of the work is effected by steam-machinery. If not the first powder-mills in England, they are certainly of very early date, having been established by Mr. Evelyn of Long Ditton, who had a patent from Queen Elizabeth.

"My ancestors," wrote Evelyn to Aubrey, "were the first who brought that invention into England; before which we had all our powder out of Flanders."

The mills, which belonged to the Sharp family for above a century, are now the property of a company.

[From the chapel Guildford may be reached in 2 m. on foot as follows:—

Descend by the rough cart-track which commences a few yards W. of the inclosure, till a road is reached. Here you may turn rt., and in a few hundred yards come to the entrance to **Tyting Farm**, which belonged to the Bps. of Exeter from the period of the *Domesday* survey to the reign of Edward VI., when it was sold by Bp. Vesey.

Of the original house (now the shooting-box of Oliver Newman, Esq., and not generally shown) the kitchen and chapel remain; in the latter observe the massive beams and rafters, and a good window, perhaps E. E. A subterranean passage led to the chapel, but is no longer used. At the cross-roads in front of the house take the lane l., and then the path till another path is reached rt., which is seen to stretch across the fields in a N.W. direction, and follow this, with *Chantries Wood* and *Warren Farm* l., till it joins the path on *Pewley Hill*, given on p. 124.

Or you may save a few yards by not turning rt. towards Tyting Farm on reaching the road from the track, as mentioned above, but crossing the road at the sign-post, a few yards l., which indicates a bridle-way to Shalford. Take the path rt. through a corner of Chantries Wood and join the path across the field to *Pewley Hill* given above.]

Passing the pretty Chilworth pools, flanked by picturesque cottages and backed by woods, the high road passes rt. **Lockner Farm**. L. on a wooded hill are seen the waterworks.

From here St. Martha's Chapel may be reached on foot in ¼ hr. by taking the road past the farm which bears l. and crossing the stream, leads to the *Powder Mills*. Keep straight up the lane ahead (not taking the bridle-way to Guildford at the finger-post), turn rt. through a gate just short of Chilworth House, and follow the lane and then the path along a field and through the wood to the chapel.

10 m. **Chilworth** Stat. and **village** (*small Inn*), a hamlet of St. Martha's parish.

To drive to St. Martha's take the road rt. ⅓ m. beyond the Stat., which leads to Merrow, and passing one of the entrances to the Powder Mills, and rt. *Chilworth Manor House* (Maj. Pontifex), ascends to the W. side of S. Martha's Hill. From this road, the rough cart-track rt., mentioned on p. 131, is practicable for a pony chaise to within a few yards of the actual summit.

12 m. **Shalford** (*small Inns*). The village, which is built round a green, extends N. from the Stat. for ½ m. between the Wey and its tributary the Tillingbourne; the pretty **Church**, E. E. in style, rebuilt in 1846, is at the N. extremity. Turning N. the road passes **Shalford House** (Lieut.-Col. Godwin-Austen, J.P.), which has been enlarged and modernised, but preserves a fine carved oak chimney-piece, from the former Elizabethan manor-house, and contains some good pictures, among others one of the most

admirable of Denner's old women. Running parallel with the Rly. (which crosses the Wey a little W. of Shalford Stat., and passes through *St. Catherine's Hill* in a tunnel nearly 1 m. long), the road enters

13 m. **GUILDFORD**, ✲ by *Quarry Street.*

Guildford, the county town of Surrey, lies mainly on the E. bank of the river Wey, which here pierces the great chalk ridge. It consists principally of one main High street, running from W. to E. up the steep hill, rich with quaint old gables, overhanging panelled fronts, and long latticed windows. A remarkable air of order and cleanliness distinguishes Guildford, which still fully merits Mrs. Radcliffe's encomium of it as "a fine neat old town."

Historic Notes on Guildford.

Guildford is first mentioned by name in the will of King Alfred, who bequeaths it to his nephew Athelwald. In 1036, after the death of Canute, it was the scene of the massacre of the Norman followers of Alfred, the Saxon Atheling, who had been treacherously recalled from Normandy. Alfred landed at Southampton, and in passing over Guilddown (on the E. side of the Hog's Back, above Guildford) Godwin bade him observe how wide a realm would be subject to his dominion. This was the signal for the Earl's men to seize Alfred and his Normans; nine out of ten of the latter were killed at Guildford, and Alfred himself, being blinded, conveyed to Ely, where he died.

The town and manor were included among the demesnes of the crown in the time of the Confessor, and the kings of England retained property here until the reign of James I. The royal palace which existed at Guildford, was in fact a portion of the castle. The Liberate Rolls (temp. Hen. III.) contain many orders for the repair of the great hall, for the painting of a curtain at the head of the king's bed, and for making a "herbour" for the queen (printed in Parker's 'Dom. Arch.' vol. i.). The royal chase extended to the W. bank of the river. The oaks called Henley Grove, on the summit of the hill overlooking the town from the W., are regarded as a relic of it. Henry II., John, Henry III., and Edward III., were frequently resident at Guildford; and Eleanor of Provence founded a *Dominican Friary* here, which stood on the E. bank of the Wey, and has only disappeared since 1830, after having been converted first into assembly rooms and then into barracks. The site is now occupied by a *club*. Guildford has had several charters granted to it, and was a free borough which returned two members from the time of Edw. I. till 1867, when, under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, the number was reduced to one only, and by the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885," its representation has been merged in that of the county.

The trade of Guildford was early considerable. Cloth was the staple of the district up to Elizabeth's time, but the corn of this rich soil was famous from a very early period, and is now the main product of the county. Saturday, still one of the Guildford market days, in the age of Elizabeth "was ushered in with the solemn service of the church, and a sermon was preached, at which all the inhabitants who had not reasonable excuse to the contrary" were bound to attend under a penalty of 12*d*. An Elizabethan sermon was a serious affair; this Guildford discourse, therefore, began judiciously at 8 A.M., so as to afford ample time for exhortations to fair dealing and honesty. The town is now famous as a grain and cattle market, and the "Surrey wheats" have obtained great celebrity, prices at Guildford market ruling higher than almost any other in England.

Objects of Interest.

The **Castle** is a striking object, rising high with ancient mound, and still towering above all the surrounding buildings. The square *keep* is of Norm. character (date about 1150), and is one of the many instances in which the massive and careful building of that time has survived additions of later date. A few shattered walls and shapeless fragments of masonry indicate the great extent of the castle courts and outbuildings; but these have nearly disappeared, whilst the "worm-eaten hold" above still looks grimly down from its lofty standing. A winding path leads to the summit of the mound, which is partly artificial. The keep was inclosed by an outer wall, some portions of which still remain. The walls of the keep itself were cased with chalk, flint, sandstone, and ragstone, the centre being filled with rough unwrought stones and cemented by a strong *grouting*. They are 10 ft. thick in the lower stories, but decrease gradually as they rise. Much of the outer facing has disappeared; remark, however, in what remains, the courses of ragstone in herring-bone or fern-leaf work, binding so strongly as to be perfectly firm and compact without the aid of cement. At the corners and in the middle of each front the casings project in 3 buttresses, about 5 ft. wide, of regularly squared stone. The present height of the walls is about 70 ft.

Within, the keep was divided into 3 distinct stories. The lowest had no apparent communication with those above, and was perhaps used as a storehouse or cellarage. The upper story formed the *great hall;* and was entered by a door on the W. side, about 16 ft. from the ground. This portal, the exterior arch of which is pointed, and that within semicircular, indicates the late Norm. or *transitional* date of the building. Observe, on either side, the holes for the insertion of the great "beam" of oak timber used for securing the doors, and which more than one hero of romance is represented as turning to active account in fight. The hall, allowing for the thickness of the walls, was about 27 ft. by 25. On the N. side are the remains of the hearth and chimney. It is lighted by 3 Norm. windows, which now show very late repairs in brickwork. In the thickness of the wall, and opening from this apartment, are 3 small chambers or closets, one of which, that at the S.W. angle, is of remarkable character. This chamber, which has an average width of 5 ft., is surmounted by a barrel vault, and one side is ornamented with an arcade of circular arches resting on columns with richly carved Norm. capitals. It no doubt served as a *chapel* or oratory, for at the E. end are the remains of 2 broad steps one above the other, possibly indicating the position of an altar. On the walls of this chamber are some rude carvings, which like those of Goodrich and Carlisle are probably the work of soldiers who may have used it as a guard-room, or of prisoners detained in it.

At the opposite angle a circular staircase ascended to the third story, and thence to the summit of the keep. The apartment over the hall was lighted by 4 windows, commanding noble views, and, like the hall, contains 3 mural chambers, one of which opens into the overhanging machicoule, pierced with 2 large openings, which project beyond the exterior surface of the wall, and is supported on brackets. It was more probably a "camera privata" than designed for any warlike purpose.

The summit of the keep is accessible by iron stairs, and very striking

views are obtained; some, little inferior, may be obtained from a raised walk, beyond the keep mound, on the S. side. Here is an excellent point for sketching the old tower, rising with its time-stained colouring against the sky, from the midst of clustering sycamores and elder-bushes. Red valerian and jackdaws, the usual accompaniments of such remains as time has "mouldered into beauty," have not neglected the keep of Guildford.

Some fragments of the later buildings which surrounded the Norm. keep still remain, but are of little importance. On the W., in Quarry Street, is the ancient entrance gate, still showing the grooves for the portcullis.

Guildford Castle was anciently a stronghold of some importance, since it commanded a principal ford of the Wey. It is first mentioned in the 'Annales Waverleienses,' sub. ann. 1216, when it submitted to Louis of France, who after landing at Sandwich, passed through Guildford toward Winchester in pursuit of King John. It is occasionally mentioned during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., when the several "constables" are noticed, but no great historical events are connected with it. At a later, but uncertain period, it was appropriated as the common county gaol; and it continued to receive the "king's prisoners" for both Surrey and Sussex until the reign of Henry VII., when the latter county petitioned that the gaol of Lewes should be appropriated to them—since "great murderers, thieves, and misdoers had been allowed to escape on account of the charge of sending them to Guildford, and sometimes had been rescued" on their way.

James I. granted Guildford Castle to Francis Carter, Mayor of Guildford, from whom it has passed through many hands into those of Lord Grantley, who in 1885 sold it to the Corporation of Guildford, by whom it was laid out as a public recreation ground (toward which object Lord Ashcombe gave 1000*l.*), and opened to the public on the 28th June, 1888.

Archbp. Abbot's Hospital stands opposite Trinity Church, on the N. side of High Street. It was founded in 1619. It is in the late Tudor style, of red brick, with stone dressings and window-frames. Handsome oak gates, upon which the 3 golden pears of the founder are duly blazoned, and above, the words "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit," lead through a lofty entrance tower, with domed turrets at the angles, into the small quadrangle. The arms of Canterbury, impaling Abbot, are over the gateway, and on the upper story is a sundial. The master's apartments are in the S.E. corner, and are those occupied by the archbishop himself when he visited the hospital. The *oak staircase* is worth notice.

In the dining-room, over the entrance gateway, are portraits of Wycliffe, Fox the martyrologist, Calvin, and others. Above, in the upper room of the tower, called the "strong room," the Duke of Monmouth was lodged on his way to London after his defeat at Sedgemoor. From the leads an excellent view it obtained of the town and surrounding country. On the W. side of the quadrangle are lodgings for 12 brethren; on the E. for 10 sisters, all of whom must be 60 years old before admission. The common hall fronts the entrance gates and contains the original dining "boards" of massive oak. Adjoining is the *chapel*, with two large pointed windows, filled with stained glass of much interest. This glass is perhaps of the same date as the hospital, and may have been imported by the founder himself from the Low Countries. It resembles that of Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

In the 2 windows is told the story of the patriarch Jacob. The N. window has 4 lights: in the *1st* Isaac sends Esau for venison, Rebecca listens behind, and the background shows a second figure of Esau hunting; in the *2nd* division Rebecca is instructing Jacob how to supplant his brother; in the *3rd* Isaac in bed is blessing Jacob, who has brought the venison; and in the *4th* is the return and anger of Esau. The other window has 5 lights; the *1st* is Jacob's Dream; *2nd*, the Meeting of Jacob with Laban, Rachel in the distance; *3rd*, Jacob with his wives and children, "Semen futuræ ecclesiæ," as the inscription runs below — the golden-haired Joseph and Benjamin, who kneel in the foreground, are Flemish enough to be the sons of some worthy burgomaster of Lille or Bruges; *4th*, the interview of Jacob and Laban on Mount Gilead; and *5th*, Jacob in prayer at Mahanaim, waiting for his brother Esau—a fine figure, almost worthy of Albert Dürer. Four Latin lines, referring to the subject, are placed under each light. In the smaller lights above are angels bearing shields; in the N. window, the arms of the sees of Lichfield and Coventry, Canterbury, and London, impaling Abbot, and the date 1621. In the E. window are, with the arms of James I., those of King Christian of Denmark, and of Frederic, the Elector Palatine. Three portraits hang in the chapel: a half-length of Archbp. Abbot; a good but much injured portrait of Sir Nicholas Kempe, by *Paul Vansomer;* and Thomas Jackman, by *J. Russell, R.A.* The two last were benefactors to the hospital. There is also a *brass* to the parents of the founder, who both died in one month (Sept. 15, 25, 1606). In the chapel the master (who is, however, not necessarily in orders) is bound by the statutes to read prayers twice a day. The words "Clamamus Abba Pater" occur on scrolls of painted glass throughout the hospital windows—Romans viii. 13; forming what heralds term a canting allusion to the name of the founder.

Guildford was the native town of Archbp. Abbot, whose birthplace remained standing till 1864, when it was pulled down. It was in St. Nicholas parish, close to the bridge that crosses the Wey. Here were born that "happy ternion of brothers," as Fuller calls them, George Archbp. of Canterbury, Robert Bp. of Salisbury, and Sir Maurice, who became Lord Mayor of London. Their father, Maurice Abbot, a clothworker, and his wife Alice, were both in trouble during the persecutions under Queen Mary—the latter narrowly escaping the faggot. She lived, however, to dream that, "if she could eat a jack or pike, the child she was about to bring into the world would be a great man." A few days after, in drawing water from the river that ran close by her house, she took up in her bucket the mysterious fish, which she lost no time in devouring. In consequence of this "odd affair," says Aubrey, "many people of quality offered themselves to be sponsors at the baptism of Mistress Alice's son—the future archbishop." Possibly the truculent pike foreshadowed his "morose manners and very sour aspect," upon which Lord Clarendon insists. "Gravity," says Fuller, speaking of the brothers, "did frown in George, and smile in Robert." In 1621, whilst hunting in Lord Zouch's park at Bramshill, the Archbp. accidentally killed one Peter Hawkins, a keeper, with a barbed arrow; "a great perplexity to the good man, and a heavy knell to his aged spirit." King James defended him in vain, saying "an angel might have miscarried in such sort," but this was not the view of the Arminian party, who declined to receive ordination or consecration from "hands imbued with blood." During the discussions which arose in consequence, Abbot retired to his newly-founded hospital at Guildford, and

afterwards to his palace at Ford, in Kent; and for the remainder of his life he kept a fast every Tuesday, the day of his mishap. His character has been variously painted; but is impartially judged by *Hallam* ('Const. Hist.' ii. 417).

Holy Trinity Church (from its position commonly known as "High Church"), opposite Abbot's Hospital, is an ugly red-brick building, which should be entered for the sake of the *Monuments* it contains. The old Church was repaired in 1739, but, owing to some incautious removals, the tower fell in the following year, and rendered an entirely new building necessary. The present Church was completed in 1763, the present chancel and transepts were built in 1888 from designs by *Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A.* It is only remarkable for the great span of its roof timbers. The organ is good; and the (modern) cover for the font is worth notice. Some few monuments of the old Church were preserved, and replaced in the present one. Of these, the stately memorial of the Archbp., erected by his brother Maurice in 1640, is still in excellent preservation. It is a remarkable specimen of what is called the "Laudian" school. The Archbp., fully vested, in cap and rochet, reclines beneath a canopy, sustained by 6 columns of black marble, whose bases rest on pedestals of substantial folios and quartos—a little unhappily recalling the baron's

> "altar, built
> Of twelve vast French romances, neatly gilt,"

whilst the 9 cardinal virtues are perched on their several "coigns of vantage" on the summit of the canopy. At the E. end are two larger figures, over which are the words "*Hinc lumen, hic gratia*"; and below, the front panel of the tomb exhibits a marble grating, within which appears a supply of skulls and cross-bones sufficient for the rehabilitation of half-a-dozen Abps. The sculptors were *Gerald Christmas* and his sons. The Latin inscriptions on the W. side are in the inflated style of their time.

In the opposite angle of the nave is a cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Onslow, the Speaker, who, says Lord Stanhope, "during three-and-thirty years filled that chair with higher merit probably than any one either before or after him; with unequalled impartiality, dignity, and courtesy." (*Hist. Eng.* iv. 326). He is buried in the family vault at Merrow (p. 329); and is here represented reclining on an altar-tomb "in a Roman habit," with his right arm extended and the left leaning on scrolls, bearing the votes of thanks passed by the House on his retirement in 1761. The arms on the upper plinth are those of Onslow, with quarterings.

At the S.W. corner of the nave is a chantry chapel, formerly belonging to the Westons of Sutton. Is is now used as the vestry, and has been restored in chequers of stone and flint. The monumental tombs, discovered in it in 1869, to Sir Robert Parkhurst and Mrs. Abbot, the Abp.'s mother, now stand in the W. porch. In the apsidal chapel on the N. side is a memorial to the officers who served in the "Queen's" Regt., and in the arch is a *Brass* to the officers and men of the Royal W. Surrey Regt. who died in Burmah 1886–7. In this chapel are also the colours of the 3rd battalion, and the old "third colour" of the 1st.

St. Mary's (or "Middle") **Church**, the cure of which has been joined to that of Holy Trinity since 1699, stands on the side of the hill in Quarry Street, l. as you descend the High Street, and is full of interest, but in the eye of the artist and the antiquary has suffered not a little

from the costly "restoration" made in 1863, and now looks painfully modern among the old houses by which it is surrounded. It is partly built of chalk, but with an intermixture of flint and rubble, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles terminating in chapels and circular apses. From the intersection of the nave and chancel rises a low, square, embattled tower. The E. end of the chancel is now square, and terminates nearly in a line with the side chapels. It was originally semicircular, and advanced considerably beyond them, but has been shortened at different times; last, in the year 1825, when the stones were all marked, and together with the large Perp. window replaced as before. This final "clipping" is said to have been made for the especial accommodation of George IV., who was in the habit of passing this way from Windsor to Brighton, and found the street unpleasantly narrow—a backward reading of Church and state, which says much for the loyalty of Guildford.

The most ancient part of the Church is Norm.; but it was materially enlarged during the 13th cent. as the character of the original windows, side chapels, N. porch, &c., is completely E. E. Extensive alterations were again made at a later period. Remark the alternation of Dec. and Perp. windows, and a singular niche in the W. front, almost level with the ground. The tower rests on 4 open arches. Those N. and S. are circular, with a plain chamfered abacus at the spring, and are perhaps the earliest part of the existing Church. Those E. and W. are E. E., but very early, with the same plain chamfered capitals: the upper arch toward the chancel has been depressed for the sake of the belfry floor above it. The pillars of the nave are circular, with fluted Norm. capitals; they support pointed arches. The N. aisle is 3 ft. narrower than the S., and has 3 E. E. windows, with hood mouldings. Remark in both aisles the bat-winged, clawed, and dog-faced monsters adorning the corbels which supported the original roof; and what has been taken to be a representation of the great Ammonite which occurs so frequently in the chalk here. Two graceful E. E. arches open into the side chapels; E. E. shafts in triple clusters support the vaulted roof; and a large Perp. window fills the square end of the Church. On the N. side of the chancel is the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist.* Of this the altar is fronted by a massive arch, enclosing an E. E. vaulted roof of 3 bays, in 2 of which are Perp. windows, and the third shows a narrow lancet, no doubt original. Above, the roof still retains some most interesting early decorations. On the spandrels of the great arch are, N., St. Michael weighing the merits of a human soul, whilst an evil spirit puts his foot into the ascending scale, in a vain attempt to depress it; and S., an angel consigning two souls to the power of a horned demon, by whom they are led off in triumph. Within, each bay of the vaulting is painted in medallions and scroll-work. In the centre appears the Saviour in Majesty; the under vest curiously spotted; the right hand raised in benediction, whilst the left holds an open book, indicating the perfect revelation in opposition to the roll or *volumen* generally placed in the hands of prophets. No very satisfactory explanation of the remaining medallions has hitherto been given; but they seem to unite the stories of the Baptist and of St. John the Evangelist; the last of whom is said to have died on the day of the Baptist's festival. The beheading of the Baptist, with Herod emerging from a *font*, will easily be recognised.

Two others relate apparently to St. John the Evangelist; one shows him plunged in the caldron of boiling oil, and another, much defaced, seems to refer to the story of Aristodemus, priest of Diana, who, according to the 'Legenda Aurea,' after having first shown St. John the force of a certain powerful poison which killed the murderers who drank it, offered the cup to the apostle, upon whom it had no effect. In the medallion the two poisoned men lie in front, while the priest with the cup may be indistinctly traced above. The ground on which the medallions are placed is coloured red; and in the principal drawings a peculiar pale green is used, greatly in favour with the early decorators; but the colours are much faded. They are probably the work of a certain *Master William the Florentine*, who during the reign of Henry III. had the superintendence of the paintings in the king's palace at Guildford. These drawings are of that time, and exhibit a character and expression indicating a superior artist.

The *Chapel* on the S. side of the chancel was dedicated to *St. Mary*. It contains a Perp. reredos of wood. In both chapels are large hagioscopes, piercing the wall in a slanting direction eastward, so as to enable those in the chapels to gain a view of the high altar. A small opening apparently intended for a similar use by worshippers *outside* the Church was discovered at one of the restorations in the external wall under the W. window of the N. aisle; it is now filled with painted glass, the gift of a retired tradesman of the town, who also laid out the churchyard as a flower garden. The Church was last restored in 1889, when among other improvements a new pulpit was erected.

St. Nicholas (or "Low") **Church** stands on the W. bank of the Wey, and not far from the Rly. Stat. It was built in 1836, when some remains of an earlier Church of the 13th or 15th cent. were discovered, and rebuilt in 1875 at the instigation of the late Rev. Dr. Monsell. Happily the *Loseley Chapel* (good early Perp.) is preserved, and in it are collected several interesting monuments from the old Church, which was Norm., with a round tower. The *Monuments* chiefly belong to the Mores of Loseley (p. 330), the best, a large altar-tomb of Sir W. More and his wife Margaret (d.1600). Under the S. window is a remarkable altar-tomb removed from the N. aisle of the old Church, that of Arnold Brocas, rector of the parish toward the end of the 14th cent., whose effigy lies thereon in a close-fitting scarlet robe. An inscription formerly ran round the tomb, giving the date 1395. Dr. Andrews, the incumbent, who was also Vicar of Godalming, was expelled by the Long Parliament, being charged not only with popery, but with giving more time to fishing than preaching.

The *font* has an ornate carved canopy with figures of the Apostles and Evangelists. The W. window is in memory of Dr. Monsell.

The **Guild** or **Town Hall** stands in the centre of the High Street, and was erected, by subscription, in 1683. It will be at once recognised by its projecting clock dial with knots and decorations of gilt ironwork; the bell on which it strikes was removed from St. Martha's Chapel early last cent.

Within is a large *hall* about 50 ft. long, in which are full-lengths of Charles II. and James II., by *Lely;* a half-length of "Speaker Onslow"; and a picture of Sir R. Onslow, the Vice-Admiral, receiving the Dutch flag after the fight of Camperdown, by *John Russell, R.A.*, who was born at Guildford in 1745.

Over the hall is a *Council Cham-*

ber, containing a curious chimney-piece brought from Stoughton House in the adjoining parish of Stoke. In 4 compartments are figures illustrating the 4 human temperaments: under *Sanguineus* is a lover "sighing like furnace" before his mistress; *Cholericus* shows us the soldier, surrounded by a martial device: *Phlegmaticus* appears in a boat taking a lading of fish; and *Melancholicus* muses alone, in solitary despair. Here is kept the mayor's staff presented by Queen Elizabeth. It is of ebony, with a silver top showing the town arms, surrounded by this inscription: "Fayre God, Doe Justice, Love Thy Brother."

Opposite the Town Hall is the **Corn Market**, built early in the cent., and classic in style.

The **County Hall** (in North Street), erected in 1845, and enlarged since, is used for the assizes.

The **Grammar School**, at the upper end of the High Street, dates from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., when Robert Beckingham, a London grocer, gave lands, and other benefactors subsequently raised the building, over the entrance of which is the date 1550. It has a collegiate look without, and within the buildings inclose a quadrangle. The whole was restored in 1890 (*Mr. Lunn*, Archt.). Here were educated Parkhurst, Bp. of Norwich, 1560; William Cotton, Bp. of Exeter, and Henry Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury (the two Cottons, though of different families, having been educated in the same school, were consecrated as bishops on the same day, Nov. 12, 1598, the Queen, Elizabeth, merrily saying that, "she hoped she had now well *cottoned* the West."—*Fuller*): and the two Abbots, the Bp. of Salisbury and the Archbp. The *Library* still contains the collection of Bp. Parkhurst, who died in 1574, and bequeathed his books to the school. They consisted principally of the works of the early Reformers, but have been greatly added to, and there is now a good classical and theological collection.

About half-way up the High Street, under the Angel Inn and a house nearly opposite, are remarkable **vaults**, which tradition has connected with the castle. They are worked into groined roofs, supported by circular columns, and the corbels from which the ribs of the roof spring are rudely sculptured with heads and foliage. They have the character of E. E. work, and probably mark the sites of ancient houses.

The **Royal County Hospital**, erected in 1866 in memory of the late Prince Consort, and enlarged in 1887, is in the Farnham Road, a few hundred yards beyond the Stat., on the rise to the "*Hog's Back*." Just beyond are the picturesque **Almshouses**, built on land given by the then Earl of Onslow (great grandson of the founders) in 1877, when the charity was moved from Shoreditch and enlarged to hold 12 inmates.

Stoke (or **Stoke-next-Guildford**), to distinguish it from Stoke d'Abernon), from a pretty country village, has become a sort of northern suburb of Guildford, with quite a suburban array of new houses, and a Pop. that more than trebled between 1851–71. Within the boundary of *Stoke Park* is **Stoke Church**, a rather large, rambling Perp. building, with a massive ivy-clad tower. The Church was enlarged and a new N. porch added in 1851. In the *Stoughton Chapel*, at the E. end of the N. aisle, are some memorials of the Stoughton family, who held the manor of that name from the

reign of John till the end of the 17th cent., when the family became extinct, the estates were sold, and Stoughton house was pulled down. The E. window was erected in memory of Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Pomeroy-Colley by his brother officers of the 2nd Queen's Royal W. Surrey Regt. A mural monument, by *Bacon*, commemorates Charlotte Smith, authoress of the 'Old Manor House,' and other novels which enjoyed considerable celebrity in their day. She died at Tilford (p. 350) in 1806 after a life of unusual suffering. Her father, Nicholas Turner, Esq., was lord of the manor of Stoke.

Parson's Almshouses, the old-fashioned, red-brick building, with a central clock-turret, on the l., about midway between Stoke Church and Guildford, were erected and endowed in 1796 by two brothers named Parsons for six poor widows of Stoke or Worplesdon, aged at least 60. At **Stoughton Barracks**, in the parish, are the headquarters of the 2nd Regimental district and depôt of the Royal W. Surrey Regt.

The view from **St. Catherine's Chapel**, on a small hill S.W. of the town, will give the visitor a good idea of the surrounding scenery, together with a general view of Guildford itself. If he reaches it by crossing the river below the town mill, and passing along the towing-path on the W. bank, he should be told that in the mill-pool formerly stood the "ducking-stool," the terror of "scolds and unquiet women."

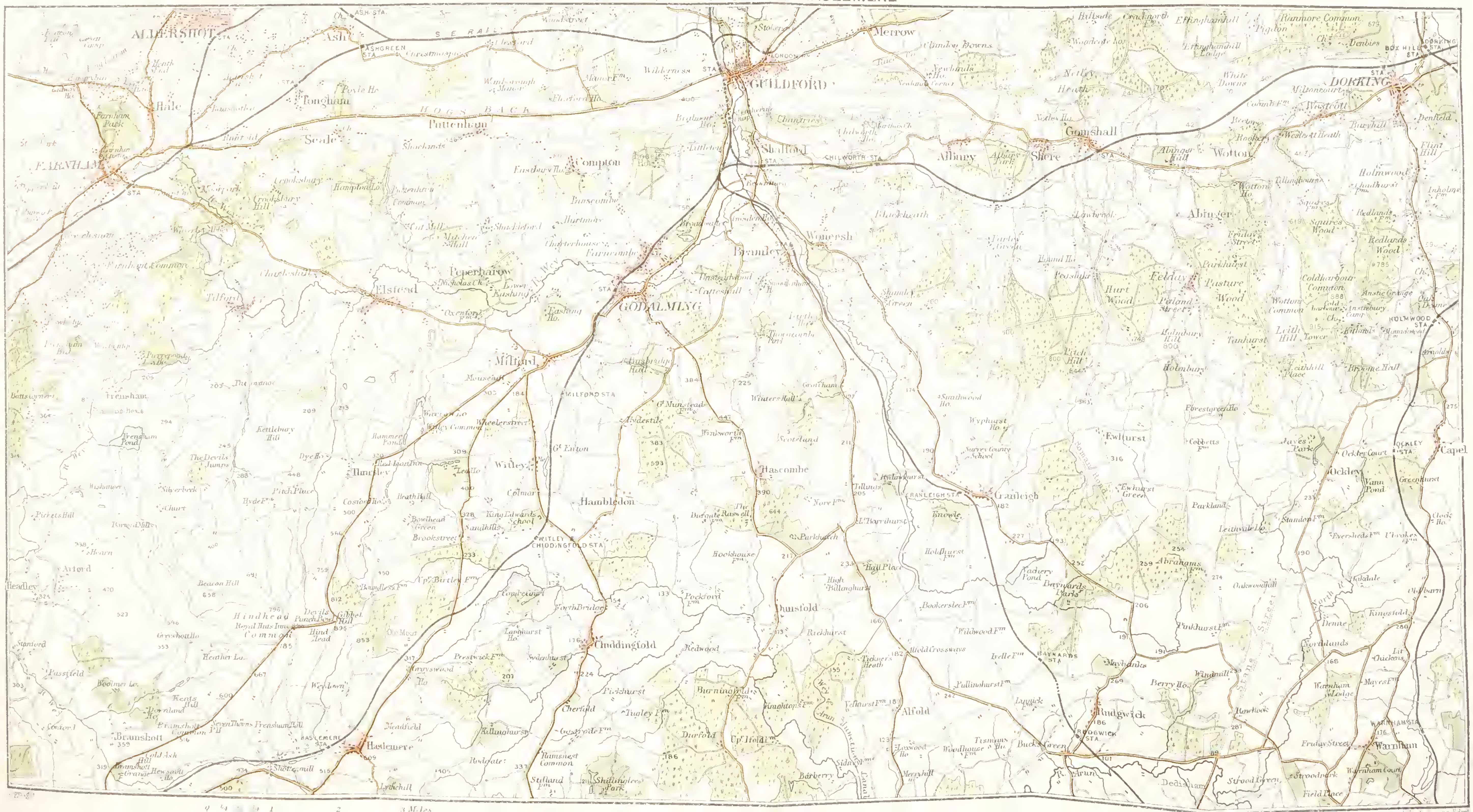
The old name of St. Catherine's was Drake Hill, probably referring to the "grisly worm" or fire-drake, legends of which are so constantly found connected with similar eminences; and a piece of local "folk-lore" records that two sisters, Catherine and Martha, built with their own hands the two chapels which still bear their names. These ladies were of the old giant race, and the only working tool they used was an enormous hammer, which they tossed from one hill to the other as it was wanted. Similar legends occur throughout England, and indeed are spread over all northern Europe, and the reader may call to mind the hammer of Thor the "giant-queller."

The chapel was rebuilt from the ruins of an earlier one, temp. Edw. II., by Richard de Wauncey, "parson" of St. Nicholas, and was consecrated in 1317. It is uncertain at what time it fell into its present ruinous condition. Although the tracery of the windows has disappeared, the early Dec. character of the building is apparent. The windows of the ruined chapel make excellent frames for the landscape, which E. ranges far beyond the richly wooded grounds to Stoke and Clandon, and W. beyond the spire of Godalming to the distant crests of Hindhead. In the foreground is the valley of the Wey with its green broad meadows, and the town itself clustering about the old castle.

A wider view may be obtained from the summit of **Pewley Hill**, which the visitor may climb in his way to St. Martha's Chapel (p. 131, where the Rte. is given the reverse way).

The extreme beauty of the country round Guildford renders it most favourable for *Excursions* in every direction. Among such may be named one to Sutton Place (p. 316), 2½ m. N.E.; to Loseley (p. 330), 2 m. S.W.; to Godalming (p. 388), 4 m. S.W. Longer walks or drives may be, W. along the Hog's Back to Farnham (p. 337), 10 m.; E. along the Downs to Shere (p. 121) 4½ m.; or to Dorking (p. 97) 11 m.; or, S.E., to Cranleigh (p. 353), 8 m., and Ewhurst (p. 354), 12 m.

DORKING, GUILDFORD & HASLEMERE



ROUTE 6.

LONDON TO HORSHAM, BY DULWICH, STREATHAM, [TOOTING], SUTTON, [WADDON, FOR BEDDINGTON, BANSTEAD], EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD [NORBURY PARK, MICKLEHAM, BOX HILL], DORKING, HOLMWOOD, AND OCKLEY.
(L. B. AND S. C. RLY.)

Rail. Stations.
4¾ m. **North Dulwich.**
6½ m. **Streatham.**
Rail.
1¾ m. Tooting Stat.
10½ m. **Mitcham Junction.**
14 m. **Sutton Junction.**
[*Rail.* *Stations.*
Croydon.
1 m. Waddon.
Road.
½ m. Beddington.
2¼ m. Wallington
4¼ m. Sutton.
8¼ m. Epsom Downs.]
Road.
Sutton.
3 m. Banstead.
4¼ m. Woodmansterne.
15¾ m. **Cheam.**
16½ m. **Ewell.**
17½ m. **Epsom.**
Walk.
4 m. Headley.
[*Rail.* *Stations.*
Wimbledon.
3½ m. Worcester Park.
Road.
½ m. Malden.
5½ m. Ewell.
7 m. Epsom.]
21 m. **Leatherhead.**
Road.
1 m. Norbury Park.
2 m. Mickleham.
3¼ m. Burford Bridge, *or*
4¾ m. Dorking. 4 m. Box Hill.
23½ m. **Box Hill.**
25 m. **Dorking.**
30 m. **Holmwood.**
Walk.
2¼ m. Coldharbour (for Leith Hill).
32½ m. **Ockley and Capel.**
Walk.
3½ m. Leith Hill.
37 m. **Horsham.**

This line leaves the South London at Peckham Rye, passes on an embankment to

4¼ m. **East Dulwich** Stat. (for Champion Hill), and reaches at

4¾ m. **North Dulwich** Stat. A pleasant walk of ½ m. conducts to the village, ✲

which can also be reached by L. C. & D. Rly. to Dulwich Stat. (p. 42).

Though houses are rising in all directions (the Pop. of the parish, which is included in the civil parish of Camberwell, in 1891 was 83,320), the place has not yet lost all its rural aspect; but its great attraction is the **College of God's Gift**, founded by Edward Alleyn the player, a contemporary of Shakespeare, with an important collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., in 1811, and those left to the College before that by Alleyn himself and Cartwright.

The **Old College** stands at the angle between the Crystal Palace Road and that leading to Dulwich Stat. (distant ½ m.), and is shaded by finely grown trees; but, though not without a grave air of dignity and seclusion, it retains little of the original architecture. Its present aspect is chiefly due to the late *Sir Charles Barry*, under whose direction the latest alterations were made. Of the original fabric the W. wing remains, and is now used as offices for the Estates Governors, a body separate from the College Governors under the Charity Commissioners' scheme approved in 1882, when the endowments of the College and the College Picture Gallery were finally settled.

Passing through the entrance gates (on which are the founder's arms) and planted quadrangle, we have facing us the *Chapel* and

chaplain's residence. Service is still held in the chapel, which was used as the Parish Church until 1894, when that of St. Barnabas was completed. The font, of variegated marble, given to the College in 1729, has a covering of gilt copper, on which are the Greek words (to be read either backward or forward) —Νιψον ανομημα μη μοναν οψιν— placed by Gregory Nazianzen above the place of holy water in S. Sophia. In the chancel is a black marble slab, marking the tomb of Edward Alleyn, the founder; here, too, is a good copy of Raphael's Transfiguration.

In the l. or E. wing is accommodation for 16 almspeople, who receive each 20*s.* per week, and there are besides 16 out-pensioners, divided into 2 classes.

Alleyn, the Garrick or Macready of his time—"Ævi sui Roscius," says the inscription over the porch —(b. 1566, d. 1626), whose fortune was acquired partly by marriage and partly by his own exertions, expended in the purchase of land and on the building of this College 100,000*l.*

> "I like well," wrote Lord Bacon, "that Alleyne performeth the last act of his life so well."

He retired from the stage, and commenced his work here in 1612, and finally established the "College of God's Gift" for a master, a warden, and 4 fellows, together with 12 almspeople and 12 poor scholars, chosen from the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, St. Luke, Middlesex, St. Saviour, Southwark, and St. Giles, Camberwell; he being a native of the first, and connected with the rest by property; there were also 30 out-pensioners. The master and warden were always to be of the blood, or at least of the surname of the founder, whose seal-ring was to be worn by each master in succession. Those of the scholars who showed an aptitude for learning were to be sent to the Universities, and the rest to be apprenticed to good trades. The income in the founder's time was 800*l.* a year, and he gave directions that, when it had increased sufficiently, a day school should be added; but this was not done until 1842, when the present Lower School was founded. In the meantime the value of the College property had greatly increased—it consisted of the Manor of Dulwich and some 1400 acres of land, besides houses in London—and in 1857, on the recommendation of the Charity Commissioners, an Act was passed, dissolving the old Corporation, and providing for a great extension of the benefits of the charity. To carry out this scheme, very handsome new school buildings (*post*) were erected in 1870, at a cost of 100,000*l.*; and in 1882 the whole charity was finally re-constituted as mentioned above.

L. of the old College, on the other side of the road, is **Dulwich Park**, of 72 acres, the gift of the Governors, and officially opened by Lord Rosebery in June, 1890.

Further E., adjoining Lordship Lane, the foundation-stone of a new *Institute* was laid by Sir H. Irving in October, 1896. The Governors gave the land, and Mr. Passmore Edwards contributes 5000*l.* towards the completion of the building, which is to be named after him.

The **Picture Gallery** adjoins the W. wing of the old College, and is entered from the road leading to Dulwich Stat. It is open to the public, without charge or ticket, every week-day, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, from 10 till 5 in summer, and till 4 in winter.

The collection, originally made by M. Desenfans for King Stanislaus of Poland, was retained by the collector in his own hands on the

fall of that country; and at his death in 1807 was bequeathed to his friend Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A. Sir Francis left it to this College; and with the assistance of Mrs. Desenfans a gallery for its reception was built in 1814 from the designs of Sir John Soane, having a *Mausoleum* attached, in which are interred Sir F. Bourgeois and M. and Mrs. Desenfans.

In 1884 a new room was added and a fresh collection of pictures, known as the *Alleyn and Cartwright Collection*, introduced. Almost all these pictures were already in the College in different rooms in the old buildings; but have now been arranged and numbered consecutively.

The great charm of the Dulwich Gallery is its perfect quiet. Even now that the railway has been brought almost to the door, more than a dozen visitors are rarely assembled at one time, and the pictures may thus be inspected with ease and comfort. There are 6 rooms besides the one on the l. on entering, which contains the Alleyn and Cartwright Collection, and is No. VII.

An excellent catalogue is sold in the gallery (1*s.*), which gives a full description of each picture and biographical notices of the painters; and Mr. Hodgkins, the present keeper, is most kind in giving every information. Many of the pictures are good, but the visitor who is pressed for time will do well to give his attention to those here noticed.

Lobby. Portrait of Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., by himself (368). Portrait of Sir Francis Bacon (367). This is interesting historically. Bacon, on his fall (1621), was concealed in Garrett Lane, Wandsworth, in the house of a family named Andrews. On regaining his full liberty he presented this picture to his preservers, in whose family it remained till 1873, when Miss Love, a descendant, gave it to the College.

Room I.—3 and 5. Landscapes, with cattle and figures, *Romeyn.* 4. View on a Plain, *Cuyp.* 8. Landscape, with cattle and figures, bright sunny effect, *J. & A. Both.* 34 and 36. Landscapes, *Pieter Wouwerman.* 47. Landscape, with figures (very characteristic), *J. Weenix.*

Room II.—68. A Calm, *W. Van de Velde.* 78. Landscape, with figures, *Ph. Wouwerman;* "of great beauty and elegance," *Waagen.* 87. Landscape, with water mill, *Hobbema.* 102 and 104. A mother and her sick child, and Portrait of himself, *Reynolds.* 103. A brisk Breeze, *W. Van de Velde;* "one of his most charming pictures," *Waagen.* 105. Waterfall, *J. van Ruisdael.* 120 and 139. Flowers, *Vanhuysum*, the latter very beautiful in colour and delicacy of touch. 124 and 128. Landscapes, with cattle and figures, *Cuyp;* the latter with very beautiful sunset. 125. Sketch, *Rubens.* 126. Jacob's Dream, a celebrated picture, *School of Rembrandt.* 140. Portrait of Thomas Linley, *Gainsborough.* 142. The Chaff-cutter, *Teniers;* "true but rather poor."

Room III.—152. Portrait of the Duke of Asturias, afterwards Philip IV., *after Velasquez.* 163. Girl at a window, *Rembrandt.* 166. Landscape, with cattle at a fountain, *Berghem.* 168. Landscape, with Windmills, *J. Van Ruisdael.* 170. Portrait of Philip Herbert, 15th Earl of Pembroke, *Vandyck.* 171. Villa of Mæcenas (a replica of the famous picture engraved by Rooker), *R. Wilson, R.A.* 182. Peasants in the Fields, *Ph. Wouwerman.* 192. Cattle near a River, *Cuyp.*

Room IV.—199. Spanish Flower Girl, *Murillo;* fine from the contrast and harmony of colour. 216. Soldiers gaming, *Salvator Rosa.* 217. Village near a Lake, considered by *Waagen*

to be a genuine work of *G. Poussin.* 222. Two Spanish Peasant-boys and a Negro boy, *Murillo;* a picture of which there are many repetitions; this is no doubt an original. 223. The Prophet Samuel (not the popular kneeling Samuel), *Reynolds.* 224. Two Spanish Peasant-boys, *Murillo;* this picture, like No. 222, has been often repeated: "Happy in intention, the execution in parts hard and feeble," says *Waagen;* but the hardness and feebleness disappear almost magically when the picture is seen by the softened light of an afternoon sun. 233. A Lock-smith, *Ribera.* 241 and 243. St. Francis of Assissi and St. Anthony of Padua, *Raphael.* These pictures were 2 panels of the altar-piece painted by *Raphael* for St. Anthony's Convent, Perugia, in 1505. All 7 panels are now in England. 249. Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, *Velasquez.*

Room V.—258. Portrait of a young man, *P. di Cosimo*, formerly ascribed to *L. da Vinci's* pupil, *Boltraffio.* 263. Assumption of the Virgin, *N. Poussin;* "noble and pure in feeling, powerful in colour." 264. The Graces Dancing, *Rubens.* 265. The Entombment of Christ, *A. Carracci.* 268. St. Sebastian, after *Guido Reni.* 270. A Saint blessing a Venetian Gentleman, *Veronese.* 281. The Madonna Enthroned, *Murillo;* very beautiful in colour. 290. Portrait of an old Lady, after *Rubens.*

Room VI.—292. St. Veronica, *C. Dolci.* 302. Portrait of Samuel Linley, R.N., *Gainsborough* (said to have been painted in 48 minutes). 304. H.M. The Queen, at the age of 4 years, *S. P. Denning.* 316. Mrs. Moody and her children, *Gainsborough.* 318. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, *Reynolds;* one of his most famous works. A similar picture, perhaps the earlier of the two, is in the collection of the Duke of Westminster; in each the painter's name is inscribed on the hem of the robe, perhaps the only instance of Sir Joshua having put his name on a picture. This picture was bought (1789) by M. Desenfans from the painter for 735*l.* 320. Portraits of Mrs. Sheridan, and Mrs. Tickell, one of *Gainsborough's* best pictures. 328. Italian Landscape, *Vernet.* 333. Sketch of a Knight, *Reynolds.*

Room VII.—(*Alleyn & Cartwright Collection.*) 363 to 365, 367, 372 and 373. Lovelace Family portraits. 384, 392, 414, 416, 417 and 426. Stuart portraits. 385, 390, 391, 393, 395, 400 and 411. Portraits of Actors, Nathan Field, Tom Bond, William Sly, William Cartwright (the donor), Richard Burbage, "old Mr. Cartwright and young Mr. Cartwright." 418. Portrait of John Greenhill, a pupil of *Sir P. Lely's*, by himself.

After seeing the pictures the visitor may take his ease in the delightful garden adjoining the gallery, in which are 2 fine mulberry trees, or seek refreshment at the 'Greyhound' hard by, a very good inn; or he may climb the hill to the Crystal Palace, 2 m.; a very pleasant walk.

The new buildings of **Dulwich College** (*Barry*, Archt.) a very imposing structure, opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1870, stand about ½ m. S. of the old College on the Crystal Palace Road. The style is 13th-cent. Northern Italian, and the material principally red brick and terra-cotta, the latter material being very largely employed for ornament. The central block contains, beside a lecture theatre and various offices, a noble dining-hall, 92 ft. long, 43 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. Connected by cloisters are the 2 wings, containing class-rooms and the residence of the head-master and accommodation for some of the assistant-masters.

There are 3 boarding-houses con-

nected with the College held by masters.

In pursuance of the scheme of 1882 (*ante*) the Lower School has been moved to **Alleyn's School**, near North Dulwich Stat., and close to it is **Allen's Girl's School**, endowed by *James Allen* (Master, 1721–1746), and forming part of the charity.

In the College *Library* is a collection of Spanish and Italian books of John Allen, the friend of Lord Holland, Master 1820–1843. In the board-room are portraits of the founder and his first wife, Joan Alleyn, and of James Allen, Joseph Allen, by *Romney*, and other masters. The College Grounds occupy 45 acres, and contain, besides playgrounds, a gymnasium and swimming-bath.

The line proceeds by an ornamental viaduct (which gives a view of the new College buildings and the handsome Church of St. Stephen, with a good spire) through the property of Dulwich College, and a tunnel 300 yards long to

5 m. **Tulse Hill** Stat.

Here there is communication with W. Norwood, Crystal Palace, and W. Croydon Stats., with Clapham Junct. (L. B. & S. C. Rly.), and with Ludgate Hill *viâ* Herne Hill.

6½ m. **Streatham** Stat.

There are also Stats. at Streatham Hill and Streatham Common, the first being on the West-end line of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. to W. Norwood, the Crystal Palace, and Norwood Junct., and the second on the same Company's Croydon and Balham line.

Streatham ✲ is so called possibly from its lying on the Roman "Stone Street," which ran from the coast of Sussex to London. At the corner of the Common, between it and Tooting (still haunted by Sunday bird-catchers, for objecting to whose pursuits Johnson scolded Mrs. Thrale), is the site of Streatham Park, where for fifteen years Dr. Johnson was a constant visitor, and where occurred many of the scenes which have been photographed by Boswell. Johnson ceased to visit Streatham after the death of Mr. Thrale in October, 1782, when he records "making a parting use of the library," and inserts among his mediations a prayer

"that he may with humble and sincere thankfulness remember the comforts and convenience which he has enjoyed in this place."—*Boswell's* 'Life of Johnson,' vol. iv., cap. 6.

The portraits of the eminent persons who used to assemble at Streatham Park, placed by Mr. Thrale in his library, and all by Sir Joshua Reynolds, were dispersed in 1816.

The buildings of the Royal Asylum, St. Anne's Society, are now occupied by the *St. Pancras Auxiliary Workhouse*, the Society's schools having been removed to Redhill (p. 55).

The **Magdalen Hospital**, removed from the Blackfriars Road in 1868, and enlarged in 1890, now accommodates 111 female penitents.

In Crown Lane is the **British Home for Incurables**, a handsome red-brick building, opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in 1894.

St. Leonard's Church was rebuilt in 1831, and enlarged since, so that it is no longer possible to visit the pew in which Johnson sat for so many years, and to which he records his farewell visit—

"Sunday, went to church at Streatham: *Templo valedixi cum osculo.*"

Tablets still remain here, however, with Latin inscriptions written by Johnson for Mr. Thrale (d. 1782), and for Mrs. Salusbury, mother of Mrs. Thrale (d. 1773). Under a canopy is the mutilated figure of an unknown knight of the 14th cent. The churchyard will attract attention by its fine trees. In it Sir Arthur Helps, of the Privy Council Office, and author of 'The Spanish Conquest of America,' and other valuable works, is buried.

There are besides, Christ Church and Emmanuel, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, and St. Alban's Churches, the last 2 having been built in 1886 and 1887.

Streatham Wells is a mineral spring, discovered in 1650, and still used as a remedy for scorbutic complaints.

[The walk from Streatham, by Streatham Common, Crown Lane, and Crown Hill, to the Crystal Palace (about 3 m.), is a pleasant one. From the top of Streatham Hill there is a very picturesque view towards the Thames, N.W. Good views are also obtained from some of the higher ground about Upper Norwood, further S. Norwood is a region of villas, situated in lilac-scented grounds. On *Knight's Hill*, which is part of W. Norwood, Lord Thurlow had a mansion, which has, however, as well as Leigham Court, succumbed before the progress of the builder. The Lord Chancellor's name is perpetuated in the streets and buildings with which the estates are now covered.]

[½ m. beyond Streatham Stat. a loop-line runs off rt. to

1¾ m. **Tooting** Stat.

Tooting, ✲ which is divided into **Upper** (in Streatham parish) and **Lower**, or **Graveney**, contains some good mansions, and about the Common and in private grounds are some fine trees, but as a whole it is a region of villas and nursery-grounds, without any special interest for the tourist. The Church is modern and commonplace. The *Independent Meeting* is said by Lysons to have been founded by Daniel de Foe, who collected the first body of members into a church; the *manse* (erected 1875) is in memory of De Foe. The enormous building seen N. of Upper Tooting is the **Middlesex** (formerly Surrey) **County Lunatic Asylum**; it will hold 1080 inmates.

There seem to have been two or three manors called Totinges; one, Tooting Graveny, constituted the present parish of Tooting. *Tooting Bec*, which is a part of Streatham, belonged to the Abbey of Bec, or its affiliated priory of Okebourn. The manor, which had become by purchase the property of the Howlands of Streatham House, passed to the Bedford family by the marriage (in 1695) of Wriothesley, Marquis of Tavistock, afterwards 1st Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Howland, Esq. The marriage was performed by Bp. Burnet, at Streatham House, and the king, William III., created the Marquis Baron Howland of Streatham, a title since held by the Duke of Bedford. The manor was sold by John, 6th Duke of Bedford, in 1816. The mansion, a fine old brick house, held by local tradition to have been a palace of Elizabeth, was purchased by Lord Deerhurst (afterwards 8th Earl of Coventry) and pulled down.

On *Furzedown*, *Tooting Bec*, is a celebrated Golf Club.

At Tooting Stat. the line to Wimbledon divides: (*a*) Going N. by Haydon's Road Stat. (*b*) S. by Merton Abbey and Merton Park Stats. (p. 205).]

10½ m. **Mitcham** Junct. Stat., rather an extensive Stat. on an open heath which retains a degree of wildness unusual so near London. Here the Croydon and Wimbledon line passes from S.E. to N.W. Adjoining the Stat. is the *Prince's Golf Club.*

11¾ m. **Hackbridge** Stat., a small Stat. in the midst of tanneries and water-mills. [A pleasant walk along the Wandle leads to (1½ m.) Beddington (*post*).]

13 m. **Carshalton** Stat. (in *Domesday Aultone* = Old Town. *Cars* is supposed to be a corruption of Cross—Cross-Aulton: the name is, however, pronounced *Cayshorton*). The Wandle flows through the parish, and is here increased by numerous springs which unite to form a pleasant sheet of water facing the Church. The trout-fishing here is excellent, but carefully preserved.

> "Here be excellent trout," says *Fuller;* "so are there plenty of the best walnuts in the same place, as if Nature had observed the rule of physick, *Post pisces nuces.*"

Walnut trees still abound, and contribute their due proportion towards Croydon "walnut fair" in October.

Here, as at Mitcham, are extensive fields of lavender and other "sweet herbs," perfuming the air for some distance. There are several *mills* on the river, one of which (near Morden) is for snuff-grinding, others are paper, drug, and corn mills. There are also iron works.

The **Church**, rebuilt 1893, which stands on a gentle rise in the middle of the town (*Inn*), has some curious *Brasses* and *monuments*, and is interesting. Notice a *Brass* for Nicholas Gaynesford, "Esqyer for the body," to Edward IV. and Henry VII., and his wife Margaret, "gentlewoman" to their queens. The dates of death are not filled up, so that the brass must have been prepared during the lifetime of the persons represented on it, whose figures afford good specimens of costumes. There are 3 elaborate *Monuments* for Henry Herringman (d. 1708), Sir John Fellowes (d. 1724), and Sir William Scawen (d. 1722), (a reclining figure, his hand resting on a skull, deserve little notice). Close to the churchyard is *Anne Boleyn's Well*, which, according to tradition, burst forth from the stroke of her horse's hoof.

14 m. **Sutton** ✲ Stat. Here the branch from West Croydon to Epsom falls in (*post*). The old Brighton road is here intersected by the Rly. The *Cock Inn* was the first posting station from London (11 m.). The **Church of St. Nicholas** built in 1864 (*Mr. E. Nash*, Archt.) on the site of an older one, is of flint and stone, E. Dec. in style, with a tower and tall shingle spire at the W. end, and very high-pitched roofs; it has some good *Monuments*, including memorials to William, first Earl Talbot, and Isaac Littlebury, translator of Herodotus (d. 1710). The Pop. of the parish has so much increased of late, owing to the large number of villa residences which have been built here, that there are now three other churches besides that of All Saints at *Beenhill*, now called **Benhilton**, a separate parish, ½ m. N. of St. Nicholas Church.

[On the Epsom and Croydon branch, at 1 m. from West Croydon, is **Waddon** Stat., within ½ m. of the old manor of the Carews, **Beddington** (*small Inn*).

There is also a Stat. about 2 m. N. at **Beddington Lane**, on the Wimbledon and Croydon line.

Beddington House retains the great Elizabethan *hall*, which is wainscoted with oak, and has a rich open roof.

The late house, a favourable specimen of the brick mansion of Queen Anne's time, was built in 1709 by Sir Nicholas Carew. The Elizabethan house was built by Sir Francis Carew, son of Sir Nicholas, to whom the estates, forfeited by his father's attainder, were restored. Here, in 1599, he entertained Queen Elizabeth for three days.

"I will conclude," says *Sir Hugh Platt*, in his 'Garden of Eden,' "with a conceit of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at the least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grow both great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

Sir Francis was famous for his "choice fruit-trees," and the first orange-trees ever seen in England are said to have been raised by him from the seeds of oranges brought to this country by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece. In the year 1691 there was an orangery here 200 ft. long, most of the trees in which were 13 ft. high; about 10,000 oranges had been gathered from them the year before (*Archæologia*, vol. xii.). These orange-trees were destroyed by the hard frost in 1739.

In the garden Sir Francis had built a summer-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish invasion, which we may fancy her Majesty inspecting with due condescension.

Nicholas de Carew obtained the manor of Beddington, about 1360, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Richard de Willoughby. The family of Carew became extinct in the male line in 1762, and the estates subsequently passed to Richard Gee, Esq., representative of an elder female branch, who took the name of Carew. The widow of Mr. Gee's brother bequeathed them to her first-cousin Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, who also assumed the name of Carew.

About 1864 the estate was sold, when a considerable part of the park was devoted to building purposes, and the house itself was purchased for the **Female Orphan Asylum**, founded in 1758 through the exertions of Sir John Fielding. To fit it for its new occupants, it has been almost entirely rebuilt, having been greatly damaged by fire in May, 1865. The noble timber roof of the *hall*, however, escaped, and this, and the portion of the grounds yet unbuilt on, may be seen on application at the porter's lodge. The institution, now (1897) *Royal*, shelters 150 orphans.

Close to the house is **Beddington Church**, entirely Perp., to the building of which Nicholas Carew, the first Carew of Beddington, contributed (1390) 20*l*. It was very completely restored, and a new N. aisle built, in 1852, and the chancel restored, and other improvements made in 1869. The general effect of the exterior is good, and the interior is lofty and effective, with a fine chancel arch. In the chancel is the *Brass* (very good and perfect) of Nicholas Carew (2nd of the name), and wife (d. 1432). A smaller *Brass*, on rt., is of Philippa Carew and her 13 brothers and

sisters, of whom it is noteworthy that 4 of the boys have the same name, John. In the *Carew Chapel* are the *altar-tomb* of Sir Richard Carew (Governor of Calais) and wife (d. 1520), and the very rich and elaborate *Monument* of Sir Francis Carew, the host of Elizabeth (d. 1611). The small figures below are those of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (nephew of Sir Francis and the erector of the monument), his wife and children. Remark also the monument of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell-Carew. After the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, his wife (a sister of Sir Nicholas Carew) applied to her brother for permission to inter his body in Beddington Church. Leave could hardly have been refused, but the body of Sir Walter was actually buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; his head was, it is said, carried to West Horsley (p. 327). Observe the brass plate on N. wall to Thomas Greenhill, with the quaint verses playing on his name. A fine oak screen divides the nave from the chancel, in which are some seats with carved subsellæ. In the N. aisle is a painting, in 13 panels, of "The Day of Judgment." The Church contains much stained glass, including a window in memory of Bp. Wilberforce (d. 1873).

At Woodcote, in the southern part of the parish, numerous Roman remains have been found; but the site of the ancient Noviomagus, once thought to have been here, is now generally placed at Holwood (p. 28). (See *H.Bk. for Kent.*)

2¼ m. **Wallington** is the next Stat. on this branch. **Wallington** (*Inn*), mentioned in *Domesday*, is a hamlet of Beddington, which it has now outgrown, with a handsome Church, built 1887. For

4¼ m. **Sutton** Stat. (see *ante*).

5½ m. **Belmont** Stat., near which stand the *South Metropolitan District Schools*, containing 1600 pupils. The building is of parti-coloured bricks, and, with its Mansard roofs and handsome grounds, is a striking object.

7 m. **Banstead** Stat. is in a deep cutting; the village is 1¼ m. to the right (*post*).

8¼ m. **Epsom Downs** Stat. is within ¾ m. of Epsom grand stand (*post*), on the way to which the *Golf Links* are crossed.]

[The chalk which the line has skirted S., at Sutton begins to rise into the lofty Downs of Banstead and Epsom, and very fine views are commanded from all the higher ground. A walk from Sutton S. over the **Banstead Downs**, famous for their pure air and the short close turf with which they are covered—excellent pasturage now, as in Pope's days—

"To Hounslow Heath I point, and Banstead Down,
Thence comes your mutton, and these chicks my own—

will bring the tourist to

3 m. **Banstead** village (*Inn*). The **Church** (restd.), which stands on high ground and is a good landmark, is large, of flint and stone, chiefly of Perp. period, but with some small E. E. windows in the chancel, a new S. aisle, E. E. in style, and new Early Dec. W. window.

The vast building on the Downs is the *London County Lunatic Asylum*, holding 2000 patients.

The walk over the Downs may be continued S.W. to the *Epsom Racecourse*, past

4 m. *Garratt's Hall* (F. Lambert, Esq.), and *Nork Park* (F. E. Coleman, Esq.), striking the course near

6½ m. famous *Tattenham Corner;* or we may turn E. to

4¼ m. (from Sutton) **Woodmansterne** (no *Inn*), the parsonage of which is on a level with the cross on the top of St. Paul's. The downs in this neighbourhood rise to the highest ground in the county, except Leith Hill and Hindhead, and afford extensive views. The **Church** of Woodmansterne, otherwise uninteresting, contains some fragments of ancient stained glass.

About 1 m. N. of the Church, and the same distance S.E. of Belmont Stat., is **Lambert's Oaks** (Mrs. James), a place of some interest, since it gave name to the famous "Oaks" stakes at Epsom races. The house, which stands high and commands very fine views, was originally built by a society called the "Hunter's Club," under a lease from the Lambert family, but was purchased by the 11th Earl of Derby, and was for a while the residence of his son-in-law General Burgoyne, the unfortunate hero of Saratoga. The 12th Earl much improved it, and by this nobleman the Oak stakes (in 1779) and the Derby stakes (1780) were established at Epsom. The estate was sold on his death in 1834 to Sir Charles Grey, and afterwards passed to the late proprietor (J. Smith, Esq.), who rebuilt the house in red brick, in the Elizabethan style. There are some fine old beeches in the grounds, and a grove of ancient oaks, called "Lambert's Oaks," from which the place received its name.]

Continuing our main route, we next reach

15¾ m. **Cheam** Stat. (in *Domesday* = Ceiham). The manor, which was given by Althelstan to Christ Church, Canterbury, passed, after the Dissolution, into the hands of the Lords Lumley. The old **Church** has been superseded by a large edifice, built 1862–4 (to which a spire has been added, 1870), alongside of it. The *chancel* of the old Church has been retained, for the sake of the elaborate monuments of the Lumleys. Of these the earliest is that of John, Lord Lumley, one of the judges in the trial of Mary Queen of Scots (d. 1609), who collected and fabricated the curious series of monuments of his ancestors still remaining in the Church of Chester-le-Street (near Lumley Castle), Durham. On the tomb of Lord Lumley is a long inscription, tracing his descent from Lyulph, the Saxon founder of his family. Notice also the monuments of his wives, Eliz. Darcy, and Jane, daughter of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. This latter lady was a distinguished Greek scholar, and translated into English the "Iphigenia" of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates. A few *Brasses* are also preserved, the oldest, a nameless one, c. 1370, and the most recent, B. Fromoundes, 1579 (Haines, *Mon. Brasses*). The new **Church** is rather a showy building, E. E. in style, of hammered stone externally, inside of red brick with bands of black brick, and stone. Adjoining the Church is *Whitehall* (Misses Killick), timber-built and worth notice. One of the rooms is said to have been used as a Council-chamber by Queen Elizabeth when at the neighbouring palace of Nonsuch. There are large vaults hollowed in the sandstone, the original intention of which is not known, though there is a tradition that they were used by a Mr. Bovey, who died here about the beginning of last century, for coining money.

It is said that a workman in 1820 found in one of the vaults an iron chest, which he promptly removed,

declaring that it contained nothing. As, however, he soon after bought house property at Sutton, there may have been more value in the chest than in his assertion.

Cheam has long been famous for its *School* (A. S. Tabor, Esq.), which was established in the year of the plague (1665), and over which Gilpin, the well-known author of 'Forest Scenery,' presided for some years.

Adjoining Cheam westward is *Nonsuch Park* (Col. W. R. G. Farmer, J.P.), a modern castellated house, the original architect of which was Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, but which has since been much altered and added to. It stands at some distance from the site of the ancient palace of Henry VIII., afterwards occupied by Lord Lumley, and which was pulled down by Charles II.'s Duchess of Cleveland; its materials served to build several good houses, as the Durdans, by Epsom (*post*). In the grounds are some trees of very unusual size. A plane and a Spanish chestnut should especially be noticed, and an elm, called "Queen Elizabeth's," near the lodge on the Ewell road.

The site of the ancient palace was within the present park, at an angle formed by the avenue, where a footpath branches off toward Ewell. It was commenced by Henry VIII., who pulled down the Church of Cuddington, and was completed by the Earl of Arundel, to whom Elizabeth had granted it. It subsequently returned to the Queen, was settled respectively on Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria, and during the Commonwealth was divided by General Lambert and Col. Pride; the latter died here in 1658. It was finally granted to Lady Castlemaine (Duchess of Cleveland), who pulled it down, sold the materials, and divided the park into farms. The line of the foundations may in part be traced.

In the latter part of her reign Elizabeth was frequently at Nonsuch, and it was here that the Earl of Essex found her on his sudden return from Ireland in Sept., 1599, when he hastened at once, "full of dirt and mire, to the Queen's bedchamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the hair about her face." Her Majesty gave him her hand to kiss, but the calm of the morning became speedily troubled; in a few days Essex was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper, and never regained the royal favour. His execution took place February 25, 1601.

The great wonder of Nonsuch was a series of bas-reliefs inserted between the timbers of its outside walls—the subjects from the heathen mythology. They are said to have been cast in rye-dough, and "must needs," says Evelyn, "have been the work of some celebrated Italian." They were perfect when he saw them in 1665, and seem to have been very numerous. In the gardens was a fountain "set about with 6 lilacs, which trees bear no fruit but only a most pleasant smell." These were among the first lilacs brought into England.

Nonsuch is in Cuddington parish.

16½ m. **Ewell** Stat. Ewell (in *Domesday* = Etwell and Ætwelle—"At Well") stands at the head of a small stream, called the Hogsmill River, which runs to Kingston. The land around here, originally Crown property, was conveyed by Henry III. to Merton Priory. The village, ✲ which is ½ m. rt. of this Stat., and nearer to the one on the L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch (*post*), is a quiet-looking place with good old-fashioned houses. A new **Church**, Dec. in style, with a tall square tower at the W. end, was built in 1848, and restored 1893. The tower

of the old Church, covered with ivy and very picturesque, is retained to serve as a chapel on occasion of burials in the old churchyard. In the chancel is a marble figure of Sir Wm. Lewen, Lord Mayor of London (d. 1717), and *Brasses*, removed from the old Church, to the Lewen, Calverley, and Bulkeley families.

In the grounds of *Ewell Castle*, a modern building (A. W. Gadesden, Esq., J.P.), are the remains of the old banqueting hall of Nonsuch Palace, encircled by a wall with bastions. Ewell was the birthplace (1582) of Richard Corbett, Bishop of Norwich, "a high wit," says Fuller, "and most excellent poet, of a courteous carriage."

There are here flour-mills and brick and tile works, the latter on the Nonsuch estate, but the population is chiefly dependent on the large number of wealthy residents.

17½ m. **Epsom** ✲ Stat. Epsom (the "ham" or "home" of Ebba, said to have been a Northumbrian princess) is famous for its salts and its horse-races.

The town, scattered and irregular, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the chalk downs, and is surrounded by the plantations and fine old trees of numerous parks and villas. The town itself lies low, but the views from all the higher ground are extensive and varied. A great number of modern villas have been built here, but the wells are no longer in repute, and Epsom is only bustling at the time of the races, when the assemblage of strangers is enormous.

The **Races** take place on the Downs above the town twice a year, the "Spring" and "Summer" (the "Autumn" meeting having been tried for a few years and abandoned). The all-important one is that held in summer (at the end of May or beginning of June, the date being fixed by the Jockey Club), when the "Derby," the great 3-year old race of the year, and the "Oaks," a similar race for mares only, are run for. On the "Derby day" at Epsom the whole 16 m. of high road between it and London, as well as the Downs themselves, present such a scene as is to be witnessed in no other country, and in England itself at no other time; though something has been lost as regards the number and style of the equipages since the opening of the railways to Epsom. On the race-ground is congregated every kind of vehicle that can possibly be imagined; and probably nearly 200,000 persons generally witness the "running for the Derby"; Epsom Downs on "the Derby Day" is indeed one of the characteristic and memorable sights of England. The Derby was won in 1896 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the fastest time on record, with *Persimmon*, which he bred himself (*St. Simon—Perdita*).

Races have been held at Epsom from a very early period, the tradition being that they were commenced by James I. during his occasional residences at Nonsuch. Horse-races formed part of the amusements during all the time that Epsom wells were in fashion, and have been continued annually since 1730; but it was not until after the establishment of the Oaks (1779) and the Derby (1780) stakes that the races became of any great importance.

The **Racecourse** on the Downs, about 1½ m. S.E. of the town, should be visited if only for its noble view. From the grand stand, built in 1830, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, and enlarged (1886) at a cost of 12,000*l.*, when a portion was set apart for a racing club. St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey are distictly visible.

There are now (1897) over 200

racehorses in training in various stables on or near the Downs.

(For the Chipstead Valley Rly. to Tattenham Corner, see p. 49.)

Historic Notes on Epsom.

Epsom may be called the Brighton of the reign of Charles II., who repaired here frequently, with his profligate court, for the sake of the mineral waters, first made known by Lord North, in his 'Forest of Varieties,' together with the chalybeate springs at Tunbridge, though they are said to have been actually discovered by one, Henry Wicker, in 1618. The King's Head Hotel is mentioned by Pepys: "I hear that my Lord Buckhurst and Nelly (Gwynne) are lodged in the next house (the King's Head), and Sir Charles Sedley with them, and keep a merry house."

The Epsom waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and have all the qualities of the well-known "Epsom salts," which, however, are not made here. Lord North's book was published in 1645, but it was not until after the Restoration that the place became much frequented.

"Rode through Epsom," says Mr. Pepys, "the whole town over, seeing the various companys that were there walking; which was very pleasant to see how they are there without knowing what to do, but only in the morning to drink waters. But Lord! to see how many I met there of citizens that I could not have thought to have seen there; that they had ever had it in their heads or purses to go down thither." (*Diary*, July 26, 1663.) At this time Shadwell wrote his comedy of 'Epsom Wells,' which was frequently acted at the "Duke's Theatre."

Epsom was at the height of its reputation, and the favourite resort of both courtiers and ambitious citizens, when Dr. Toland described it in 1711. "The nearness of London does afford it all the exotic preparatives and allurements to luxury whenever any is disposed to make a sumptuous banquet or to give a genteel collation. You would think yourself in some enchanted camp, to see the peasants ride to every house with the choicest fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers; with all sorts of tame and wild fowl, with the rarest fish and venison, and with every kind of butcher's meat, among which Banstead Down mutton is the most relishing dainty. Thus, to see the fresh and artless damsels of the plain, either accompany'd by their amorous swains or aged parents, striking their bargains with the nice court and city ladies, who, like queens in a tragedy, display all their finery on benches before their doors (where they hourly censure and are censured), and to observe how the handsomest of each degree equally admire, envy, and cozen one another, is to me one of the chief amusements of the place. The ladies who are too lazy or too stately, but especially those who sit up late at play, have their provisions brought to their bedside, where they conclude the bargain; and then (perhaps after a dish of chocolate) take t'other nap till what they have thus bought is got ready for dinner."—*Descr. of Epsom*, 1711.

At this time Prince George of Denmark was a frequent visitor at Epsom, and Toland asserts that he had frequently counted "sixty coaches in the ring" (the present racecourse on the Downs) of a Sunday evening. Many new houses and inns had been built, and one of the latter, the 'New Inn,' was regarded as the largest in England. Epsom, however, rapidly passed out of fashion after the death of Queen Anne, and, in spite of more than one attempt to restore its reputation as a watering-place, the wells have long been neglected and disused.

The site of the wells is about ½ m. from the village rt. of the Leatherhead road. In 1804 the house at the old wells was pulled down; a new mansion has been built on its

site (1885), and is occupied by the lord of the manor, J. S. Strange, Esq. Their ancient virtue is still preserved, and may be tested on Ashstead Common by the curious.

Objects of Interest.

St. Martin's Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1824. It is very poor Batty Langley Gothic, quite uninteresting in itself, but contains 4 small monuments by *Flaxman*, one of which is for the Rev. John Parkhurst (d. 1797), author of the two Lexicons and a native of Epsom, and one (for the wife of J. A. Warre, Esq.) by *Chantrey*.

Pitt Place (W. E. Bagshawe, Esq.), adjoining the Church, is remarkable as the scene of the sudden death of Lord Lyttleton, with which the well-known ghost story is connected. The following account of this occurrence is, by the kindness of the owner, copied from a document preserved in the house.

Lord Littleton's Dream and Death.
Vide Admiral Wolseley.

"I was at Pit Place, Epsom, when Lord Littleton died. Lord Fortesquie, Lady fflood, and two Miss Amphletts were also present. Lord Littleton had not been long returned from Ireland, and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits, he was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month while he was at his house in Hill Street, Berkley Square. It happened that he dreamt three days before his death that he saw a fluttering bird and afterwards that a woman appeared to him in white apparel and said to him 'Prepare to Die, you will not exist three days.' His Lordship was much alarmed and called to his servant from a closet adjoining, who found him much agitated and in a profuse perspiration. This circumstance had a visible effect all the next day on his Lordship's spirits. On the third day while his Lordship was at breakfast with the abovementioned personages, he said, 'I have Jockeyed the ghost, for this is the third day.' The whole party presently set off to Pit Place where they had not long arrived before his Lordship was visited by one of his accustomed fits, after a short time he recovered. He dined at 5 o'clock that day and went to bed at eleven, when his servant was about to give him Rhubarb and mint water, but his Lordship, perceiving his servant stir the medicine with a Toothpick, called him a 'Slovenly Dog,' and bid him go and fetch a spoon, but on the man's return he found his master in a fit, and the pillow being high his chin bore hard upon his neck, when the servant instead of relieving his Lordship on the instant from his perilous situation ran in his fright and called out for help, but on his return found his Lordship dead."

Dr. Johnson said of the occurrence: "It is the most extraordinary thing that has happened in my days. I heard it with my own ears, from his uncle, from Lord Westcote. I am so glad to have every evidence of the spiritual world, that I am willing to Believe it." Dr. Adams replyed: "You have evidence enough; good evidence, which needs no support." (*Boswell's* 'Life of Johnson,' vol. iv. cap. II.)

The house itself is curious enough. Originally a farm-house in a chalk-pit (whence the name), it has been much added to at different times, and now contains some fine rooms. The entrance hall, which is no doubt part of the original building, is considerably below the level of the street, from which a flight of steps descends. The house contains some good carving, notably in the room in which Lord Lyttleton died and the adjoining alcove.

On the opposite side of the street, where is now the establishment of a

veterinary surgeon, are said to have stood Charles II.'s racing stables.

Christ Church, on the common at the W. end of the town, has been rebuilt from plans by *Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A.*, who also designed the mosaic of the "Transfiguration" in the *reredos*.

The **Royal Medical Benevolent College**, a very large and rather picturesque red-brick building, Tudor Collegiate in style—is seen l. just before reaching the Stat. The institution consists of a *College* for the education of the sons of gentlemen, those of medical men being educated at a lower rate, and being, if orphans, eligible for foundations, and an *Asylum* for decayed medical practitioners and their widows. The foundation stone of the *new buildings* was laid by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in 1895, and the chapel has recently been enlarged. The College now numbers 50 foundations, who are maintained and educated free, and 200 other pupils.

Numerous villas surround the town, and form with their lawns and gardens, as when Toland described the view from the Downs—

> "such an agreeable mixture of trees and buildings that a stranger is at a loss to know (as it has been observed of Leyden in Holland) whether it be a town in a wood, or a wood in a town."

The **Durdans**, a modern residence on the site of the former house of the same name, is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and lies ¾ m. S. of the town. Amongst other villas are *Woodcote House* (Rev. E. R. Northey, J.P.), *Horton Manor* (W. S. Trotter, Esq.), and *Woodcote Park* (H. Brooks, Esq., J.P.). The last-named lies very pleasantly under the racecourse, and the house contains some good ceiling-paintings by *Verrio*.

[The walks over the Downs from Epsom towards Banstead and Sutton eastward are very pleasant. From almost every point the views are wide and beautiful, and the short green turf makes a most agreeable carpet. The walk or ride to *Walton-on-the-Hill* (p. 88), about 4 m. S. of Epsom, may be continued to the Downs above Reigate, with their unrivalled prospect (pp. 82–3).

There is a very fine view northward from the churchyard of **Headley** (*Inn*). The spire is a prominent object from the racecourse, whence Headley may be reached in 2½ m. by crossing the course in a southerly direction, passing *Warren House* (B. Ellam, Esq.), rt., and taking the steep road S. A few yards may be saved, on foot, by turning in rt. at the Lodge of *Headley Park* (N. Mappin, Esq.), and shortly after regaining the road, taking the path l. to **Headley Church**, rebuilt (1855) in E. E. style, of flint and stone, with a square tower and tall shingled spire at the W. end. From the churchyard another path leads through the wood to Walton-on-the-Hill, a pleasant walk of 1¼ m.]

[At Epsom a short branch from the L. and S. W. Rly. at Wimbledon comes in (the Stat. is a little W. of that of the L. B. & S. C. Rly.), and goes on to Leatherhead and Bookham (p. 321). Between Wimbledon and Epsom are Stats. at

1½ m. **Raynes Park**, where is a *Golf Club*, and at

3½ m. **Worcester Park** (*Inn*).

Worcester Park, once a part of Nonsuch Great Park, and afterwards a handsome estate of 400 acres with a good mansion, the property of Wm. Taylor, Esq., who

manufactured gunpowder on the Hogsmill at the beginning of the 18th cent., is now built over with villas. The *Worcester Park beagles* (G. Simpson, Esq., master) are among the best known in the country.

½ m. rt. of the Stat. is **Malden** (*Inn*).

Here Walter de Merton in 1264 endowed a college for 20 scholars dwelling in the schools of Oxford, or "wheresoever else learning shall happen to flourish." This was the foundation of Merton College, Oxford.

Malden Church is small, not ancient, and was repaired in 1848, and also restored and enlarged in 1875 and 1883. In the S. aisle is a stone slab with the inscription:

"Here stood the Lord's table on Maeldune, the hill of the Cross, for well nigh a thousand years, until the consecration of the new chancel, December 7th, 1875."

The Rev. Rogers Ruding was for many years its vicar, and wrote here his 'Annals of the Coinage,' published in 1817–19.

[A footpath leads from near the Church to Surbiton (2½ m.).]

[From the Church the road descends into the Ewell road, Ewell being about 3½ m. distant.]

5½ m. **Ewell** Stat. (for the village, see *ante*).

[At **Chessington** (*Inn*), 2 m. N.W. of this Stat., is an artificial mound, now covered with wood, and known as *Castle Hill*. Roman coins have been found near it. The **Church** is partly E. E., but it has been elaborately restored and enlarged, and now bears little semblance of antiquity. The inscription on the monument of Samuel Crisp, Esq., is by Dr. Burney, who was a frequent visitor at *Chessington Hall* (H. Chancellor, Esq.), then the residence of Mr. Crisp, the friend and correspondent of Fanny Burney, and himself a very good critic and adviser, but without productive talent. After the failure of his tragedy 'Virginia,' he retired, says Macaulay,

"to a solitary and long deserted mansion, built on a common in one of the wildest parts of Surrey. No road, not even a sheepwalk, connected his lonely dwelling with the abodes of men. The place of his retreat was strictly concealed from his old associates."—*Essays.*

The views from the Church and Chessington Hall are extensive and varied.

Wide patches of heathery common, the marked feature of this part of Surrey, are here frequent between the enclosed fields. The country is for the most part level, and scarcely picturesque.]

Continuing our main route, we reach

19½ m. **Ashtead** Stat. The village, ½ m. S., is of little interest. The *Inn, Ye Legge of Muttone and Caulliflowere*, is a very old house rebuilt. Between it and the Epsom racecourse is **Ashtead Park** (P. Ralli, Esq.), in which is a long avenue of limes beside fine old oaks and elms. It is well stocked with deer. The **Church**, which stands in the park, is partly surrounded by a deep trench, and apparently occupies the site of a Roman building. Roman bricks and other fragments are mixed with the flints of the walls; and portions of tile stamped with the representation of a deer-hunt, were found some years since

whilst the Church was being repaired. Roman tiles are especially conspicuous in the arch of a small window on the N. side. (The Roman "Stone-street" certainly passed in the neighbourhood, although its course beyond Dorking has not been ascertained with accuracy.) Ashtead Church has undergone numerous alterations at different periods; the latest having been made in 1891–2. The N. transept was added in 1862. The panelled and carved chancel-roof is of cedar. The stained glass of the E. window was brought from the conventual Church of Herck (near Maestricht), in Limbourg, and well deserves notice. It dates from the end of the 15th cent. The memorial window on the S. is by Powell. The richly-carved reredos was one of the last works of Mr. J. Thomas.

There are picturesque views on *Ashtead Common* with its scattered oaks. In the thicker wood is an ancient intrenchment of irregular form.

21 m. **Leatherhead** ✲ Stat.

[There is also a Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. with a branch to Guildford (Rte. 11).]

The place is called Leodre, King Alfred's will; in *Domesday*, Ledret. The etymology is quite uncertain. The British words Llethrod, Llethredd, which are said to signify a *sloping* situation, like that of Leatherhead on the bank of the Mole, down to which extensive gardens slope from one of its streets, have been suggested, but without much authority.

Leatherhead must at one time have been a place of considerably more importance than at present; the Sheriff's County Court was anciently held here, and was only removed to Guildford at the end of Henry III.'s reign. The river is crossed by a bridge of 14 arches; close to which is *The Old Running Horse*, a small inn, said to be the hostel in which Elynour Rummyng

"Brewed moppy ale
And made thereof port-sale,"

as celebrated by Skelton, Henry VIII.'s laureate, in verses more curious than edifying. A portrait of the lady appear on one of the gables of the house; the part of this which faces the street is original. Note the massive beams within. According to tradition Elizabeth slept here on one of her visits to Slyfield, being unable to cross the river owing to flood.

The **Church** (restd.), which stands upon high ground l. of the Mickleham road, was granted to the priory of Leeds in Kent about the middle of the 14th cent., from which time it principally dates. The piers of the nave may, however, be earlier. In the N.E. wall of the transept is a curious *squint*. The stained glass of the E. window was collected at Rouen by the Rev. James Dallaway, vicar of Leatherhead for many years; during which he published his 'History of West Sussex,' undertaken at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk. There are no monuments of interest in the Church. The inscription on that of Robert Gardiner (d. 1571), in the S. aisle, was written by Thomas Churchyard, "court-poet" to Queen Elizabeth.

Just outside Leatherhead, on the Epsom road, is **St. John's Foundation School** for the education of the sons of the poor clergy. It is a handsome Tudor building of red brick, and was enlarged in 1890, and since.

Leatherhead is in the midst of much picturesque and varied scenery, and forms a convenient centre, or starting-point, for the Surrey tourist. The tourist should

pass from Leatherhead to Dorking (about 5 m.) along the valley of Mickleham on foot or in a carriage, rather than by rail; it is too beautiful a tract to be so hurried over. Taking the Dorking-Horsham road opposite the *Swan Hotel*, and passing rt. *Emlyn House* (A. T. Miller, Esq.), a fine red-brick mansion standing back from the road, we descend the hill, at the foot of which a bridle-road, rt., strikes off past *Thorncroft House* (now a school) to Bookham. On the rt. for some distance after leaving Leatherhead, the Mole skirts the road, bordered by broad meadows, and backed by the richly-wooded heights of Norbury Park. On the l. are the broken slopes of Micklcham Downs, with tempting green lanes leading up to them. These Downs afford splendid views, and will repay the labour of the ascent. The once broad, breezy *Leatherhead Common* was inclosed in 1861–2, but can still be traversed in almost every direction, the roads and footpaths being very numerous.

Passing l., *Givons Grove* (H. P. Sturgis, Esq.), at about

1 m. beyond Leatherhead Church, on the rt., is a wicket entrance to

Norbury Park (sold in 1890 to L. Salamans, Esq.), which contains about 300 acres, and is perhaps the most picturesquely-situated in the county. Entering the park by this wicket, which adjoins the lodge, we shortly cross the *Mole* and join the carriage-drive. The rest of the park is not now open to the public.

The beauty of the prospects from its higher grounds, and from the lawn in front of the house, is extreme: the valley of Dorking is commanded as far as Leith Hill; l. rises the steep crest of Box Hill; and rt. stretch away the rich tree masses of the park itself. The trees and foliage are such as are rarely to be met with. Here are some beeches of enormous size—one, of which the branches extend over an area more than 100 ft. in diameter, and another said to be 160 ft. in height. The chestnuts and cedars of Lebanon are also magnificent; but the special glory of Norbury is the "Druids Grove," of yews, of unquestionable antiquity—

"——— a pillar'd shade,
Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue,
By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged
Perennially—beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, deck'd
With unrejoicing berries, ghostly shapes
May meet at noontide — Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight—Death the skeleton,
And Time the shadow." . . .

These trees, which have taken various forms in their growth, and many of which are not a little shattered by time, are distinguished by special names, the principal being—"the Fallen Giant," "the King of the Park," and "the Horse and his Rider." One of these is 22 ft. in circumference.

The *house* of Norbury, the greater part of which was rebuilt in 1849, contains a remarkable drawing-room, part of the older house, the walls of which were painted by Barrett, Cipriani, Gilpin, and Pastorini: the landscapes in this room were intended as "seeming continuations" of the view without. They were greatly admired when first painted, and are praised by Gilpin in his 'Observations on Picturesque Beauty.'

Norbury, from the reign of Edward II., was held by the family of Husee, under the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. It subsequently passed to the Stidolphs, and afterwards to Anthony Chapman, Esq., who sold it in 1774 to Mr. Lock (the friend of Madame D'Arblay—it was here that, as Miss Burney, she first met General D'Arblay), who built the older part of the existing house. Sir Francis Stidolph received Evelyn here, "among his goodly walks and hills shaded with yew and box, seeming from their evergreens to be green all the winter." It afterwards became the property of the Grissells.

Continuing by the lower drive we pass, l., the *Priory*, an Elizabethan building, the dower house of the estate (now tenanted by Mrs. Grissell), and, crossing the Mole again, leave the park by the Mickleham lodge.

[Just short of this lodge a public path leads up the green slope S. of the house over *Fetcham Downs* to *Bookham*, or to *Fetcham* village (2½–3 m.); the view towards Dorking is very fine.]

Entering **Mickleham** (*Inn*) we pass immediately, l., the "old house," bearing on its front the date 1636, the property of the late Prebendary Rogers, Rector of St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate. **Mickleham Church**, partly Trans.-Norm., is interesting in spite of its restoration in 1823 and 1872. The *chancel arch* is remarkable. There are some fragments of ancient *stained glass* in the "Norbury" or N. chancel (the comfortable room-like pew of Norbury Park), where is also a Perp. altar-tomb with *Brasses* for Wm. Wyddowsonn, "citizen and mercer of London," and wife (1513). The richly-carved pulpit is Belgian work—presented to the Church by the late Rev. A. Burmester. The Church, which was last restored in 1891, contains much coloured glass. In the porch 2 ancient *tomb slabs* serve as seats. The Rectory, adjoining the churchyard, is, with its grounds, brilliant with flowers, perhaps the prettiest and pleasantest parsonage in the county.

[A delightful walk is to ascend by the path alongside the *William IVth Inn*, and crossing a carriage-drive, go through the wicket opposite. A stiffish climb brings one to *Mickleham Downs*, with beautiful views towards Norbury Park and Ranmore. Here we strike the Roman road, *Ermyn Street*, which, it is conjectured, began at Chichester or Southampton, and extended across Sussex and Surrey to the Capital, and which retains some of its characteristics. (For its southern branch, *Stane Street*, see p. 191.) Skirting, l., the grounds of *Cherkley Court* (Abraham Dixon, Esq.), noted for its fine yews and winter garden, we proceed till *Ashtead* is sighted. (*a*) We may make for the latter, or (*b*) we may descend rt., by a path which follows the border of a wood into the Headley-Mickleham road, opposite a cottage belonging to *High Ashurst* (Hon. H. Dudley Ryder, J.P.), and turn l. for *Headley*—(*a*) is about 3½ m. from Mickleham, (*b*) a trifle less.]

Adjoining Mickleham is *Juniper Hill* (T. H. Bryant, Esq.); and then at

2¾ m., at the angle formed by a road which leads l. to (3 m.) Headley, and marked by the magnificent cedars before it, is *Juniper Hall* (G. Macandrew, Esq.)—where a colony of French refugees settled after the Revolution, among whom was General D'Arblay.

[If it is wished to include Box Hill in the drive or walk to Dorking the road l. should be taken at a red cottage ¼ m. beyond Juniper Hall. This road zigzags to the summit, which can, however, be more quickly reached on foot by taking the grass track rt. of the road. For a description of the hill, see pp. 92–3.

The descent may be made on foot, by the chalky path down the steep hill-side, direct to the Burford Bridge Hotel.]

3¼ m. Just beyond that favourite hostelry, the *Burford Bridge Hotel*, the road crosses the Mole. L., nestling under Box Hill, is passed *Burford Lodge* (Sir T. Lawrence, Bart., J.P.).

[¼ m. rt. is the village of **West Humble.**]

Continuing by road we pass, l., the approach to the L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s. Dorking Stat., and crossing under the S. E. Rly.'s line, just beyond which, l., is an avenue leading to Deepdene, turn rt. into

4¾ m. **Dorking.** ✲ (For the short cut on foot to the S. E. Rly.'s Stat., see p. 103.)

The L. B. & S. C. Rly., meanwhile, on leaving Leatherhead Stat., goes through

23½ m. **Box Hill** Stat., and reaches

25 m. **Dorking** Stat. Passing through a very agreeable and diversified district of close thickly-wooded green lanes and open heaths, with numerous comfortable-looking old-fashioned farmhouses, and stately mansions standing in lordly parks. Chart Park and Brockham Common being passed, Redland Hill and Leith Hill will be seen rising grandly on the W., as we approach

30 m. **Holmwood** ✲ Stat. Holmwood Common, though being rapidly built on, is still a pleasant spot, commanding fine views. It was a chase of the Earls Warren, once Lords of Dorking, and in Defoe's time was famous for its red deer, of which

> "the largest stags have been hunted here that have been seen in England."

The *Church of St. Mary Magdalene* was built in 1838, and since enlarged, on the highest point of the common, S., while at the N. end of the Common is the *Church* of North Holmwood, consecrated in 1875.

[2¼ m. W. of the Stat. is *Cold Harbour* (p. 106), at the foot of Leith Hill. To reach it, *on foot*, from Holmwood Stat., start along the Dorking road and then take the lane l. as far as a large house, *Moorhurst* (D. Campbell, Esq.), with a pond in front of it. Here keep on through a gateway and by a lane uphill till a fork road is reached near *Minnickwood*, a picturesque farmhouse. Here take the rt.-hand road and ascend by it passing l. a *Lodge of Kitlands* (D. D. Heath, Esq., J.P.), up *Hanstiebury Hill*, and so to

2¼ m. **Cold Harbour.**

Another way, on foot, which saves climbing Hanstiebury Hill, is not to turn rt. at the fork near Minnickwood, but keep to the l. past the farmhouse and follow the lane till, at a sharp bend to the l., a gate is seen rt. Go through this and follow a woodland cart-track till it forks. Here keep rt., go through a second gateway, and bear l. by a field-path which leads up to the Kitlands carriage-drive. On reaching this, take the road uphill l., and, opposite a cottage, the path rt., through a wood and along the top of a meadow to Cold Harbour. For the way on to Leith Hill, see pp. 106-7.]

[2½ m. S.E. of Holmwood Stat. is **Newdigate** (*Inn*), a secluded Weald village. The **Church** (restd. 1877) is small, partly E. E., with a shingled octagonal spire containing six bells, of whose silvery notes the Newdigate men are justly proud. Note the substantial *piers* of the tower and the shingled *buttresses* on its N. and S. sides. Near the Church are remnants of the stocks.]

32½ m. **Ockley and Capel** Stat. The Stat. is about 1 m. from each of the villages.

Capel (*Inns*), on the E., has a small (restored) **Church**, E. E. in date, but with many later and some modern additions, and not of much interest. In it is a small mural

Monument of alabaster, with kneeling effigies, coloured and in good preservation, of John Cowper, serjeant-at-law (d. 1590), and his wife Julian. The E. window is a memorial to J. Tschudi Broadwood, Esq., of Lyne (d. 1851). The chief seats in the neighbourhood are *Pleystowe* (J. H. T. Broadwood, Esq.), *Broome Hall* (occupied by F. Brown, Esq.), on the S.E. of Leith Hill, a spacious mansion with very beautiful grounds; and *Arnolds* (E. Bayley, Esq.), at Beare Green.

Ockley (*Inn*), on the W. of the line, borders an old-fashioned green, adjoining the ancient *Stane Street* or *Stone Street*, believed to be part of *Ermyn Street* (p. 187).

The great battle at *Aclea*, 851 (A.-S. Chron.), in which the Danes were defeated by Ethelwulf, has been fixed here; the line of the Roman road affording facilities both for invaders and invaded. The country is full of Danish traditions. A castle near the church, of which some traces were seen by Aubrey, is said to have been destroyed by "their battering engines, planted on Berry Hill, at 2 m. distance"—a long range for the 9th cent.

At the present time:—

"Ockley is a model village,
Planted mainly amidst tillage;
The tillage on that wholesale scale
Which doth in England much prevail;
No garden farms of dainty trim,
But all things with an ample rim
Of hedge and grass—a double charm
In every fertile English farm.
A sweet concession to the need
Of Nature with her roadside mead,
A fair appeal to human sight,
And simple beauty's lawful right.
Ockley has a church, a spire,
A many-generation'd squire,
Straight roads which cut it left and right,
A noble green by Nature dight,
Old houses quaint and weather-streak'd,
And troops of children rosy-cheeked."†

† We are indebted for the above lines by Bessie Parkes, to 'The Way about Surrey,' a useful and well-written little guide.—Ed.

On the way from the Stat. to the green is passed the **Church**, restored (1873) by *St. Aubyn*, at the cost of Col. Calvert and Chas. Calvert, Esq., which has a modern Dec. W. *window*, filled with stained glass. In the churchyard it was anciently the custom to plant red-rose trees over the graves of unwedded lovers, a fashion alluded to in many old ballads. Opposite the Church, S. of the road, is *Ockley Court* (Col. Calvert, J.P.).

The picturesque *well* on **Ockley Green** (*Inn*) was the gift of Miss Scott, long governess at Elderslie, as was the school at the end of the green. She left by will a sum of money for both purposes.

Leith Hill rises invitingly over the trees that border the green, and may be reached in 3½ m., *on foot*, by way of Buckinghill Farm, Broome Hall, and Mosse's Wood. Mosse's Wood, as well as Broome Hall, of which it is part, has been absolutely closed by its present occupier for driving and cycling, except to authorised persons (1897).]

[**Oakwood Chapel** (restd. 1880) is distant about 2½ m. S.W. from Ockley. It stands on a low eminence surrounded by woods, through which paths diverge on every side. It is rude E. E., and very striking with its heavy buttresses and pointed roof, in the midst of the "greenwood." Within is a small *Brass* of Edward de la Hale, its founder, with collar of SS, 1431.

Oakwood itself is a picturesque woodland hamlet with an old *Inn*.]

2 m. beyond Ockley the line quits the county, passing by Warnham to

37 m. **Horsham** ✲ (see also *H.Bk. for Sussex*).

ROUTE 7.

LONDON TO WEYBRIDGE, BY WIMBLEDON, [KINGSTON], SURBITON, [THAMES DITTON, MOLESEY], ESHER, AND WALTON-ON-THAMES. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Waterloo.
3¾ m.	**Clapham Junction.**
7¼ m.	**Wimbledon.**
	Rail.
(1)	1½ m. Merton Abbey.
	2½ m. Tooting.
(2)	1¼ m. Morden.
	2¼ m. Mitcham.
	6¼ m. W. Croydon.
(3)	4 m. Norbiton.
	5 m. Kingston.
12 m.	**Surbiton.**
	Rail.
	2½ m. Thames Ditton.
	3½ m. Hampton Court.
14½ m.	**Esher** and **Claremont.**
17 m.	**Walton** and **Hersham.**
19 m.	**Weybridge.**

Quitting the Terminus in Waterloo Road, the line passes through the suburb of Lambeth, with an occasional view of the towers of the Houses of Parliament and Abbey of Westminster across the river, and of Lambeth Palace below the rail, rt., on the Surrey side of the Thames, to

1¼ m. **Vauxhall** Stat., where, on l., streets of small houses and a rather peculiar Gothic Church mark the site of the once famous Vauxhall Gardens. About ½ m. beyond, the low grounds of Battersea Park open rt., and across the river is seen Chelsea Hospital.

At a short distance N. is *Battersea Park* (p. 21), and the line next traverses what was Battersea Fields a few years ago, a favourite ground for botanists, as furnishing many rather scarce marsh plants, but now given over to bricks and mortar.

W. of Battersea Park is the original village of **Battersea**, a very ancient manor and parish.†

The derivation of its name has been much discussed. In *Domesday* it is spelt *Patricesy*, which, according to Aubrey = "St. Patrick's residence," and according to Lysons, means "Peter's Water." In the A.-S. Charters the name was variously given, but never as in *Domesday*, and in those of William I. the spelling again differs; but in each case the termination shows that the last syllable was "*ege*" = A.-S., *eg*, water; or *ig*, island. Leland, again, was of opinion that the name originally was *Botersey* = the waterside "removing house of the Archbishops of York."

Battersea was given by Charter in 693 to St. Peter's Church, Westminster, which possessed it till the Dissolution. The parish extends as far away as Penge.

Standing near the river and "best seen at a distance," is the parish **Church**, the successor of that, of which Bp. Patrick was once the vicar. In the crypt, formerly used as the burial ground, is buried the great Lord Bolingbroke, who, after his many trials and troubles, returned here to the house of his ancestors, in which he died (1751). His *Monument* in the N. gallery (with medallions of himself and his 3rd wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon) is by *Roubiliac*. The present Church was reseated in 1877, and other improvements have been made, and the plain interior painted in warm but subdued colours (1897). In the apsidal chancel is a fine heraldic *window*, preserved from the older Church. The lower part represents Margaret Beauchamp, grandmother of Henry

† See 'Early History of Battersea,' *Surrey Archæol. Society*, vol. x.

VII., "from Patshull, Grandison, Trego ancestors to ye familys of St. John of Lydiare, Trego and Bleisho, Earles of Bullingbrooke"; Henry VII. himself; and Queen Elizabeth. The last name is described as "daughter of King Henry ye VIIIth, by Ann, daughter of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, grt.-great-grandfather of Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, wife of St. John, St. John of Lydiare Trego." Above are the Royal arms, and those of the St. John family.

From the vestry window, at the W. end of the Church, *Turner* is said to have painted some of his sunsets.

The old mansion of the Bolingbrokes, which stood near the Church, has been demolished, though some memory of it is retained in the names "Bolingbroke Terrace" and "Bolingbroke Road." In a cedar parlour here Pope is said to have written much of his "Epistle to Lord Bolingbroke."

There are 7 other churches, all but one erected in the last 20 or 30 years, and of no interest; St. George's, a very plain structure, was built in 1820. The old wooden *Bridge* was (1888) replaced by a stone and iron one similar to Westminster Bridge; at a short distance E. is the **Albert Suspension Bridge**, connecting the W. end of Battersea Park with Chelsea. Some manufactures are carried on on a large scale at Battersea. Notably *Price's Patent Candle Works* in York Road, which cover 13½ acres, and employ 1000 hands, and the works of the *Patent Plumbago Crucible Company*, in Church Road; the elevation is of Italian character, and the illuminated clock tower 100 ft. high.

Leaving Clapham, S., and passing along the base of the hill called *Battersea Rise*, covered, like all its neighbour hills as far as Brixton, with city villas, we reach

3¾ m. **CLAPHAM** Junct. (p. 21). A short distance E., at Lavender Hill, is **Shaftesbury Park**, an estate of 40 acres, where the experiment of founding a "Workman's City," with every appliance for health and mental culture (and the exclusion of public-houses) has been successfully carried out.

The red-brick building immediately beyond the Stat. l. is the **Freemasons' Female Orphan School** (the late *Mr. Philip Hardwick*, Archt.); and a little further also l., is the **Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum**, for the reception of the orphans, of both sexes, of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The first stone of this building, in great measure a reproduction of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, was laid by Her Majesty in July, 1857. It was built and endowed from a surplus of the Patriotic Fund formed during the war in the Crimea. The huge pile just beyond it is the *Surrey County Prison*.

5 m. **Earlsfield and Summerstown** Stat. has been set up to supply a colony of houses of mushroom growth, built since 1880 on the banks of the Wandle.

Soon after the line crosses the river Wandle at Garrett Mill.

> The hamlet of Garrett was celebrated for its mock elections of notorious characters about town to the so-called office of mayor, which during the last century used to be held here at the beginning of every new parliament. Foote has commemorated them in his farce of 'The Mayor of Garrett.' The election was suppressed in 1796.

After skirting for some distance rt. the fields adjoining Wimbledon Park, and passing l. the sewage-farm and cemetery, we reach

7¼ m. **WIMBLEDON** ✲ Junct. Wimbledon is distant ½ m. N., and

Merton about the like distanee S. (*post*).

From the Junct. proceed: (L. B. & S. C. Rly.), (1) a double loop-line to Tooting; and (2) a branch to Croydon (by both of which the Crystal Palaee may be reached); (L. & S. W. Rly.), (3) a branch to Epsom and Leatherhead, leaving the main line at Raynes Park Stat.; (4) a branch to Norbiton, Kingston, and on to Twiekenham, striking off at Coombe and Malden Stat. There is also direet communication with (5) the Metropolitan District Rly., whieh has running powers over the extension (1888) to Wimbledon, the Stats. on this side of the river being at *Wimbledon Park* and *Southfields* (for Wimbledon Common, 1¼ m.), and *East Putney;* and (6) *viâ* East Putney with Clapham Junet. and Waterloo.

For (1), (2) and (4), see *post*, and for (3), see pp. 180–1.

(5) and (6), whieh use the same metals as far as E. Putney, call for no further remark than that they traverse the main part of Wimbledon Park, whieh has, owing to its having been parcelled out in fairly large freehold properties among wealthy private residents, greatly eluded the enterprising builder and retained its rural aspeet of 30 years ago.

The meeting of so many Rly. lines and the large colony of workmen attached to the L. & S. W. Rly.'s workshops, have, since 1860, covered the spaces of the line as far as Merton with the town of *New Wimbledon*, consisting exclusively of small houses.

[A pleasant day's excursion may be made by the predestrian from Wimbledon Stat. He should cross Wimbledon Park, Putney Heath, and Roehampton, and entering Richmond Park by Clarence Lane (private and closed to *vehicles* and *cycles*), cross the park to Riehmond Hill, and return by the S. side of the park and Coombe Wood to Wimbledon Green and the Stat. The distance is about 12 m.]

A broad street, Wimbledon Hill Road, leads up from the Stat. to the old village of Wimbledon, standing on high ground on the margin of the extensive Common, along the borders of which are a number of good houses; the principal is *Wimbledon House* (Sir H. W. Peek, Bt.), at the end of High Street and adjoining the Common, once belonging to Mrs. Marryat, mother of the novelist. It has fine gardens and hothouses. It previously belonged to the French minister Calonne, and was afterwards oecupied by the unfortunate emigrant Prinee de Condé. Just before reaehing Wimbledon House, on the same side of the street, from whieh it stands baek a little, is

Eagle House, a fine Jaeobean mansion. It was built in the beginning of James I.'s reign, eertainly before 1617, and probably by 1613, by Robert Bell, an Alderman of London. It contains some very fine plastered *ceilings*, whieh have survived the "cock-shy" propensities of the British schoolboy during the century (1789–1886), when the house was a school, and although two, at least, of these very ceilings were in rooms used as dormitories. That in the parlour, on the ground floor (in which it is known that Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton heard some of the pupils recite), is almost identieal with a ceiling at Audley End House, whieh is eoeval (see *H.Bk. for Essex*). After passing through the hands of the Betenson and Ivatt families, during the ownership of which latter, no doubt, the Georgian *dining-room*, with its handsome and well-preserved panelling, was added, the house became the residenee of Speaker Grenville. He was often visited here by his relative Pitt, and a bedroom is still known as "Pitt's

room." The house then became a school, well known under several headmasters, and famous under Canon Huntingford, D.C.L. (who changed its name from "Nelson House"), and his successor, the Rev. A. N. Malan. It has been, since 1886, the property and residence of T. Graham Jackson, Esq., R.A., to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above information and also for an inspection of this fine old house.

In the red-brick house at the corner of the Common, Horne Tooke spent many years of his life, and died in 1812; and in *Lauriston House*, on the S. side of the green, Wm. Wilberforce, the philanthropist, lived as a boy, and was visited by Pitt.

King's College School was removed here from London in 1897.

To reach the parish *Church* from the Stat. take the 4th turning rt. from Wimbledon Hill Road, and at Thomson's Nursery Gardens turn l. up St. Mary's Hill.

Rt., on entering the pretty churchyard, is the fine marble *tomb* of Lady Mansel, daughter of John Hopkins, Esq. (the "Vulture Hopkins" of Pope's 3rd "Moral Essay" on the Use of Riches):—

"When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end."

"He lived worthless," says Pope, "but died worth three hundred thousand pounds."

He is described as "Vulture Hopkins" on the slab which covers his vault at the far side of the churchyard.

The **Church** was enlarged and consecrated in 1843, as an inscription on the vestry tells us (from the late *Sir Gilbert Scott* and *Moffatt's* designs). It is a spacious and rather handsome building of black flints with stone dressings, Perp. in style, with a lofty spire. On the floor is the *gravestone* of Sir Richard Wynne (d. 1649), Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., whom, when Prince of Wales, he accompanied on his romantic visit to Spain. On the S. side of the chancel (rebuilt 1860, the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, Archt.), is the *Wimbledon Chapel*, in which is the black marble tomb of Edward Cecil, Visct. Wimbledon (d. 1638); over the tomb a viscount's coronet is suspended, and on the walls are some pieces of armour.

He commanded the abortive expedition against Cadiz in 1625, but achieved so little, that the Court wits on his return, by a pun on his name, called him General Sit-still.

Under the S. gallery is a small tablet by *Westmacott* for James Perry, Esq. (d. 1821), for many years editor of the 'Morning Chronicle.'

Among the many *Monuments* is a comparatively inconspicuous one to Gilbert Stuart Newton, R.A. (d. 1835).

[A pleasant rural walk to Wimbledon Common (¾ m.) is to continue by the road which leads from the Stat. to the Church past, l., *Belvidere* (Mrs. Wingfield), and at the fork keep rt. (the road l. leads to the village) as if to descend into Wimbledon Park, and after a few yards turn l. through the turn-stile to a path. This, the "Dairy Walk," leads past the grounds of Wimbledon House l. into Somerset Road. Immediately rt. is *Newstead* (A. Hallam Murray, Esq.), which readers of this work may be interested to learn was built by the late John Murray, Esq., out of the proceeds of the *H. Bk. for the Continent*, the first of his series of guides. Somerset Road gives on to the middle of the Common.

New churches have been built in Wimbledon—*Holy Trinity*, Merton Road, a small Dec. building with a bell-turret; *Christ Church*, Copse Hill (*Teulon*, Archt.), with a low

*

square tower and broad roof; *St. John's*, Spencer Hill, of red brick, and *St. Mark's*, close to the Rly. Stat., and latest, *All Saints*, South Wimbledon, consecrated 1893. *Emmanuel Chapel.* Ridgeway, was rebuilt 1888. On Edge Hill, is the *Rom. Cath. Church* of the Sacred Heart. The large red-brick building, with high-pitched roofs, on the brow of the hill, is *Wimbledon Proprietary School*, and the entire slope of the Ridgeway Hill is now covered with buildings and streets.

Not far from the Stat., in St. George's Road, is a large *Drill Hall* for the volunteers.

The *All England Lawn Tennis Club Ground* lies alongside of the Rly., on the rt., soon after leaving the Stat., where the matches for the championship are held. The Wimbledon Cricket Club has its ground adjoining the lake in the park.

Behind the parish Church is *Wimbledon Park House.* The mansion, once of Lord Spencer, now of Herbert Evans, Esq., is modern and not remarkable, but it commands a lovely panoramic view, including Westminster and St. Paul's, Highgate, Sydenham, and Epsom, and occupies the site of a most stately mansion, built in 1588 by Sir Thomas Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley, whose son was created Viscount Wimbledon by Charles I. This house was purchased in 1638 for the Queen Henrietta Maria; and only a few days before his trial Charles I. directed the seeds of some Spanish melons to be planted in his garden at Wimbledon.† A very different gardener succeeded to the King. General Lambert bought the manor, and

> "after he had been discarded by Cromwell betook himself to Wimbledon House, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell." — *Coke's Detection of the Court and State.*

The General is said not only to have grown flowers, but to have excelled in painting them. (Walpole, 'Anec. of Painting.')

This old house, which Swift in one of his letters calls much the finest place about London, was taken down by the Duchess of Marlborough early in the 18th cent., and a new one built on its site. She left it to the Spencers. In 1785 this second house was burnt down. The existing mansion was completed in 1801 (*Holland*, Archt.). Here is a well 563 ft. deep, sunk through the London clay.

Of the *Park*, which originally contained 922 acres, a considerable portion has been sold for building, and some of the fine old trees and pleasant coppices have disappeared, chiefly between the Church and Wimbledon Park Stat., where several roads have been covered with red-brick villas in the last few years. On the other hand, the numerous handsome mansions which have sprung up, enclosed in gardens and grounds of 5 to 15 acres, have covered the hill-sides with modern plantations and shrubberies, and so preserve the general picturesque effect, grouping around the central *Lake*, a sheet of water covering 21 acres, which affords excellent skating under the auspices and regulations of a club. Public roads traverse the park, the most important being the *Victoria Road* which bisects it from the Portsmouth road near Putney Heath to Wimbledon Church, with a branch through Southfields to Wandsworth.

Wimbledon Common is a breezy tableland nearly 200 ft. above the

† *Lysons*, whose authority is a letter of Sir John Temple in Collins's 'Peerage,' iv. 181.

Thames, stretching W. to Coombe Wood and N.W. to Richmond Park. It is the largest open common near London, having an area of 1000 acres. In 1871 the common manorial rights were purchased from Lord Spencer by the inhabitants of the adjacent parishes of Wimbledon, Putney, and Roehampton, in consideration of an annuity of 1200*l.* and other charges raised by rate secured by Act of Parliament, Vict. 1871. At their expense it is preserved open and unenclosed and unbuilt on for the public use and recreation, except that rights were reserved to the National Rifle Association to enclose it for a fortnight every year to hold their Rifle Meeting, which had been an annual institution since 1860 here, and during the early part of July, gathered together some 2000 to 3000 volunteers to live under canvas and compete for the prizes, the chief of these being the Queen's Prize. On account, however, of demand for building land in the neighbourhood, and the danger consequent upon increase in the range of the rifles, the Meeting was in 1890 moved to Bisley (p. 382), and now the butts have been razed to the ground. Rifle-shooting was, however, carried on at the permanent ranges near the Kingston road until the end of 1896, when by arrangement between the various R. V. Corps named in the Act of 1871 and the Conservators, the former surrendered their shooting rights, and these ranges have now been closed and rifle shooting on Wimbledon Common is a thing of the past. The Headquarters of the *London Scottish R. V. Golf Club* have been moved from the iron house near the Kingston road, which has stood since 1860, to the Windmill enclosure, where a new club-house has been built on ground granted by the Conservators.

The Common is under the management of 8 Conservators, of whom 3 are chosen by Government and 5 are elected by the parishioners.

In a valley below the Windmill an artificial lake has been made, and between this and the Portsmouth Road is the *Putney Cemetery*, on land purchased from the Duke of Cambridge.

The **Windmill**, a landmark well known to generations of Londoners, was restored by subscription in 1895, wound up and set going.

Wimbledon Common was once notorious for duels. Among the hostile meetings of historical or quasi-historical celebrity, were those between the Duke of York and Lieut.-Col. Lennox (afterwards 4th Duke of Richmond), Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. John Paull, Prince Louis Napoleon and Count Léon in 1840, and the same year between Lord Cardigan and Capt. Harvey Tuckett, which led to the celebrated trial in the House of Lords. During Buonaparte's threat of invading England, "a grand review of the Surrey Volunteers" was held here by George III., on July 4, 1799.

About 1 m. from the village, at the S.W. corner of the Common, was formerly a nearly perfect *Circular Intrenchment*, of about 7 acres, with a deep ditch; but, by the wanton caprice of the late Mr. Sawbridge Erle Drax, its owner (1875), it was levelled with the ground, its old oaks cut down, mound and ditch destroyed. Camden suggests that this camp was connected with a battle between Ceawlin of Wessex and Ethelbert of Kent, fought according to the A.-S. Chron., in 568, at Wippan or Wibbandune (Wimbledon). In this, the first battle between Saxon and Saxon, Ethelbert was defeated, and two of his thanes, Oslac and Cnebba, killed. There is a pretty view from this site, looking toward Coombe Wood, with Epsom Downs in the

distance. A group of 23 barrows formerly existed on the Common, but they have long disappeared.

On the slope N. of the Camp and overlooking the Beverley Brook is a well, the masonry of which was the gift of Sir H. W. Peek (1872).

Close to the Camp is Camp Cottage, the headquarters of the *Royal Wimbledon Golf Club*, and not far off is the house of the *Wimbledon Ladies' Golf Club*. Golf-playing is restricted by the Conservators to Tues., Thurs., and Sat.

One of the houses facing the Common is now occupied by *King's College School.*

The *Ridgeway*, the road running from the top of Wimbledon Hill to Copse Hill, marks the site of a Roman road. It is now bordered on either side by shops and villas. After passing *Christ Church* this road continues through Coombe Wood to Kingston.

On Copse Hill is the *Atkinson Morley Convalescent Home.*

[*Railways* from Wimbledon.

(1.) To Tooting, through New Wimbledon. On the N. line is a Stat. at *Haydons Road* (1 m.), and on the S. are Stats. at

¾ m. **Merton Park**, for the *Church* (*post*), ⅓ m. distant, and at

1½ m. **Merton Abbey**, for the remains of the *Priory* (*post*).

Merton (*Inn*), ½ m. S. of the Wimbledon Stat., is a scattered village in the low ground traversed by the stream of the Wandle, on which stand several silk-printing works, paper and flour mills, and an extensive bleachery. One of these factories is established within the walls of *Merton Priory*, of which the solitary remains are a gateway much altered, and considerable portions of the ancient flint walls surrounding the precincts.

The remains of the Priory were tolerably perfect during the civil wars, when it is mentioned among the "places of strength" in Surrey. They have disappeared since the middle of the 18th cent., though the E. window of the chapel survived until 1827.

The Priory was founded here for Augustinian canons by Gilbert le Norman, "Vicecomes" (Sheriff) of Surrey, 1115. Henry I. subsequently granted the entire manor of Merton to the establishment, which continued to flourish until the Dissolution. Thomas Becket received his early education here (under Robert Bayle, the first prior), as did Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and founder of Merton College, who was born here. Hubert de Burgh sought safety here from the displeasure of Henry III. in 1232, but was disappointed. The King roused the citizens of London, with whom De Burgh was very unpopular. About 20,000 of them hastened to Merton and dragged the ex-chief justiciary to the Tower. On the remonstrance of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, he was released the next day and taken back to Merton; but his supply of food was interdicted, and he was soon compelled to surrender, when he was again carried to the Tower and put in fetters. In 1236 a parliament was held in the priory, in which were passed the ordinances known as the 'Statutes of Merton.' It was on this occasion that the prelates and ecclesiastics, wishing to introduce the canon law, were opposed by the barons, and that the memorable words were used, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari." Merton (in the Chronicles = *Merantune*) was also the scene of the murder of Cyrewulf, King of Wessex, in 784, and it was here that King Ethelbert and his brother Alfred fought a fierce battle with the Danes (871), and the former was killed.

A later interest attaches to Merton from its having been, from October, 1801, to May, 1803, the residence of Lord Nelson, and afterwards of Lady Hamilton. It was from Merton that

he set off for Trafalgar. Merton Place, however, the house in which he lived, no longer exists, and the grounds are covered with small buildings.

"I would not have you," he writes to Lady Hamilton, after his departure in 1803 to resume his command in the Mediterranean, "lay out more than is neeessary at Merton. The rooms and the new entrance will take a deal of money. The entrance by the corner I would have certainly done: a common white gate will do for the present, and one of the cottages which is in the barn can be put up as a temporary lodge. The road can be made to a temporary bridge, for that part of the Nile one day shall be filled up. Downing's canvas awning will do for a passage. For the winter, the carriage can be put in the barn, and giving up Mr. Bennett's premises will save 50*l.* a year, and another year we can fit up the coach-house and stables which are in the barn. The footpath should be turned. I did show Mr. Haslewood the way I wished it done, and Mr. —— will have no objections, if we make it better than ever it has been; and I also beg, as my dear Horatia" [his daughter] "is to be at Merton, that a strong netting, about 3 ft. high, may be placed round the Nile, that the little thing may not tumble in, and then you may have ducks again in it. . . . I shall be very anxious until I know this is done."

The grounds had been laid out by Lady Hamilton, and "the Nile" was a stream carried through them in artificial windings, and so named in compliment to the hero. The house was sold by Lady Hamilton in 1808.

"Nelson Place," and "Bronté Buildings," in the village, still preserve the name and one of the titles of the great seaman, who used frequently to amuse himself by angling in the Wandle, a stream praised for its "fishful" qualities by Izaak Walton; but mills and factories have now well-nigh banished the trout.

The **Church** ($\frac{1}{3}$ m. from *Merton Park Stat.*), very long and narrow, is late Norm. and E. E., and so far of interest that the older part is apparently the original structure raised by Gilbert le Norman, who built a Church here in addition to that of the Priory. There is a rude Dec. *Porch*, with bargeboard, the doorway under which retains its Norm. moulding nearly perfect. On the door itself is old ironwork. The aisles, of black flint, have been added within late years, the S. one in 1866, when the Church was last restored. The E. window is Perp., and contains stained glass in memory of Richard Thornton, Esq. S. of the chancel is a fine coloured *Monument* (restd.) to Gregory Lovell, Esq., of Merton Priory, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth (d. 1597), with kneeling effigies of himself, wife, 4 sons, and 4 daughters. In the N. aisle is a marble tablet to the memory of Capt. Cook, the circumnavigator, erected by his widow, who was long a resident in the village. Over the chancel arch is, among others, the hatchment of Lord Nelson, and in the vestry is the bench on which he sat in this Church. The chancel has a roof of horse-chestnut, and the sacrarium is embellished with marble and alabaster, and contains a reredos. In the S. window of the chancel are the arms of Merton Priory. The W. end of the Church, from the interior of which it is intended to remove the unsightly gallery, is surmounted by a squat shingled spire. In the churchyard is the tomb of Francis Nixon, who introduced calico-printing into this neighbourhood.

Opposite the Church is the old *Church House*, once occupied by Sheridan, now a farmhouse.

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. we reach **Tooting** Stat. (p. 162).

Whence there is also communication with Ludgate Hill (L. C. & D. Rly.]

[(2.) On the Wimbledon and Croydon line we have beyond **Merton Park** Stat., at

1¼ m., **Morden** Stat. The village (*Inn*) lies 1½ m. S.W. on the Epsom Road, in the valley of the Wandle. Here are some pleasant country-houses, the principal of which are *Morden Park* (J. Wormald, Esq.), behind the Church, and *Morden Hall* (G. Hatfield, Esq.), but there is nothing to delay the tourist. The **Church**, plain red brick, was rebuilt in 1593–94, during the incumbency of Richard Garth, Lord of the Manor, who gave the glebe land for that purpose. He is buried in the chancel (d. 1639), and other members of the family lie buried in the Church. The tower was restored, as a Jubilee memorial, in 1887.

The manor was held by the Garth family until about 20 years ago, when it passed by purchase to the present lord, G. Hatfield, Esq.

[It is a pleasant walk from Morden to *Merton* and *New Wimbledon* (1¾ m.). Just beyond, where the road bends rt. to the Stat., steps in the paling, l., give access to a path. Descend by this to a grass track, turn rt., and in a few yards cross the stile and take the path l.]

[Another pleasant ramble is to descend by the Epsom road, and at the foot of the hill take the path rt., and proceed by *Lower Morden* to the new *Battersea Cemetery*. Here turn rt. and keep straight on to *Raynes Park* Stat. (2 m.).]

2¼ m. **Mitcham** Stat. Here we are in the midst of the great Surrey "flower-farms." The soil of the parish is a deep black mould, some hundred acres of which are covered with plantations of lavender, rosemary, mint, peppermint, liquorice, chamomile, and other herbs for the use of the great London druggists, perfumers, and distillers. There is also a large farm on which roses are cultivated for making rose-water; but for this purpose English roses are not found to be very successful rivals to those grown in the south of France. Mitcham has been famous for its plantations of medicinal herbs for the last century; the air of the whole neighbourhood is strongly perfumed by them. In the parish are varnish, linoleum, and snuff and tobacco works, and Messrs. Pain's fireworks factory occupies a large space in Upper Mitcham.

The *Church* of Mitcham (SS. Peter and Paul) was rebuilt in 1822, and is a wretched affair of brick and compo; there are no monuments of interest. The district Church of Christ Church is little better.

Mitcham (*Inns*), then noted for "good air and choice company," was for a short time the residence of Dr. Donne, the founder, according to Johnson, of the metaphysical school of poetry.

Sir Walter Raleigh had a house here in right of his wife, which was standing until very lately. Sir Julius Cæsar, afterwards Master of the Rolls, also resided here, and entertained at his house Queen Elizabeth, to her "exceeding good contentment." Upon her Majesty's departure Sir Julius presented her with a gown of cloth of silver, a "white taffeta hat, with several flowers," and some jewels.

Passing **Mitcham** Junct. (see pp. 163–4 for the line on to Sutton, &c.), and

3¾ m. **Beddington Lane** Stat., which is 1½ m. from the village of that name (pp. 164–7), we reach

6¼ m. **West Croydon** Stat. (For Croydon, see pp. 7–18.)]

[(3.) This branch as far as Epsom is given on pp. 180–1.]

Between Wimbledon and Malden Stats. the Rly. passes over Norbiton Common. Upon the high ground rt. is seen *Coombe House* (W. J. Compton, Esq.), late a hydropathic establishment, and once the residence of the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, in which he entertained the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and in which he died. Here the Duke of Wellington slept the last night before leaving for the Low Countries in 1814.

On this hill rise the *Coombe Springs*, which supply the palace of Hampton Court, about 3 m. distant.

The water is conveyed to the palace in leaden pipes (and under the bed of the Thames in cast-iron ones). The original pipes were laid down by Cardinal Wolsey, and remained until very recently.

9¾ m. **Coombe** and **Malden** Stat. **New Malden** (*Inn*) calls for no special remark.

For Malden Church, 1½ m. S., see p. 181.

[Here (4) goes off rt. to

4 m. **Norbiton** Stat. This is merely the E. suburb of Kingston. It contains the **Free Grammar School** established by Queen Elizabeth on the site of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1309 by Edward Lovekyn, a native of Kingston. The chapel was rebuilt by his kinsman John Lovekyn in 1352, and having been restored in 1886, now serves as a chapel and lecture-room in connection with the new *Grammar School* opposite (opened 1878).

The school was at one time of considerable reputation. Gibbon, the historian, was for some time a scholar here under Dr. Wooddeson.

Here are **Cleave's Almshouses**, a low range of 12 houses with a hall in the centre, founded in 1668 by Alderman Cleave.

Here is also the **Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows** (London office, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.), founded in 1852, which holds 70 inmates. It was to this institution that H.R.H. the Duchess of York gave the wedding present which she had received from officers of all branches of the Army, amounting to 1600*l.*

St. Peter's Church, built by *Scott* and *Moffat* in 1842, is of brick, one of those Norm. imitations now generally abandoned.

The aqueduct of the Lambeth Waterworks is seen on rt. as the train approaches

5 m. **Kingston** Stat.

KINGSTON, ✲ which stretches for about 1 m. along the rt. bank of the Thames, has a few picturesque points, but contains little of interest, except the Church. There are, however, some pleasant walks along the river, and many historical recollections are connected with Kingston.

Historic Notes on Kingston.

There seems to have been a bridge or ford here at a very early period, and, as the first point on the Thames from London at which the river could be crossed, Kingston grew into importance during the Saxon period. Roman remains have been found in great quantities in the neighbourhood, though the name

of their station here, or indeed whether any station existed, is uncertain. A great council was held here in 838 under Egbert of Wessex and Ethelwulf of Kent, at which "a treaty of peace and alliance" was agreed on between the Kentish clergy and the kings. The royal ville or "King's Town" was of so great distinction that the Anglo-Saxon kings from Edward the Elder (901) to Ethelred (978), and perhaps Edmund Ironsides, were crowned in it. A long-descended tradition points out a stone (*post*), still preserved in front of the Court House, as that on which the "Basileus of Britain" sat during his coronation.

Like many other places in Surrey, Kingston has its legend of the Danes, who are said to have been defeated here in a great battle, when their leader's head was cut off, and kicked about the place in triumph; in memory of which a most boisterous game of football used to be played through the town on Shrove Tuesday, the traditional day of the Danish defeat. There was a stronghold of some sort at Kingston after the Conquest; since, during the contest between Henry III. and De Montfort, the "castle" is said to have been taken by the king. Sir Thomas Wyatt, in February, 1554, withdrew to Kingston with his body of insurgents, having in vain attempted to force a passage over London Bridge. The bridge here had been partly broken down; but he repaired it, crossed the river, and advanced again towards London, only to fail more completely. The most interesting facts in the history of Kingston, however, are connected with the Civil War. By a remarkable chance, the first and last appearances in arms during the great struggle took place here. About the middle of January, 1642, when, in Clarendon's words, "both parties were preparing for an appeal to the sword," an armed force was collected at Kingston by Colonel Lunsford and other royalists, with the probable intention of securing a magazine of arms deposited in the town, and afterwards of marching to Portsmouth, which was to be held for the king. This project was, however, defeated by the promptness of the Parliament, and Lunsford was arrested as a delinquent. In July, 1648, Lord Holland, with the 2nd Duke of Buckingham (Dryden's Zimri), and his brother, Lord Francis Villiers, assembled about 600 troops here for the purpose of releasing the king, then a prisoner at Carisbrooke. They advanced to Reigate, but were compelled to retreat thence again upon Kingston, where their last skirmish occurred in the lane between the town and Surbiton Common, and still known as "Villiers' path."

"Here," says *Aubrey*, "was slain the beautiful Francis Villiers, at an elm in the hedge of the E. side of the Lane; where, his horse being killed under him, he turned his back to the elm, and fought most valiantly with half-a-dozen. The enemy, coming on the other side of the hedge, pushed off his helmet and killed him, July 7, 1648, about 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon. On the elm (cut down in 1680) was cut an ill-shaped V for Villiers, in memory of him."

Lord Holland was afterwards taken and lost his head, but Buckingham escaped to the Low Countries. Throughout the war the inhabitants of Kingston were, for the most part, royalists; but the town was occupied at different times by the troops of either party.

The first charter, still in good preservation, was granted to Kingston by King John, reminiscences of whom still linger in the neighbourhood. A building, traditionally known as King John's Palace and "Dairy," stood in High Street, Kingston, until 1885, when it was pulled down.

Objects of Interest.

The **Church of All Saints**, one of the largest in Surrey, had been sadly altered at various times, but

was restored internally with much skill and taste by *Messrs. Brandon* in 1862, and again 1887–8 (*J. L. Pearson, Esq., R.A.*, Archt.), at a cost of 9000*l.*, when the transepts were rebuilt and the roof re-covered. This interesting Church is entirely Perp., with the exception of the piers of the central tower, which may be earlier. The tower above them dates from 1708. The original spire was destroyed by lightning in 1445, upon which occasion, according to William of Worcester,

> "one in the Church died through fear of a spirit which he saw there."

The wooden roof of the interior, a very good one, was erected in 1862. There are *Brasses* here for Robert Skern (d. 1437) and wife (very good); his wife Joan is said by Manning to have been the daughter of Alice Perrers, the mistress of Edward III., who was probably her father; for John Hertcombe (d. 1488) and wife; and for Mark Snellinge, 9 times Bailiff of Kingston (d. 1633). Of later *Monuments*, remark the altar-tomb, with alabaster effigy, under an arch, of Sir Anthony Benn, Recorder of London (d. 1618); a good statue by *Chantrey* of Louisa, Countess of Liverpool (d. 1821), and one of Henry Davidson, Esq. (d. 1827), by *Turnough*, a pupil of Chantrey. The large E. window is filled with painted glass, by *Wailes* of Newcastle, representing the leading events in the life of Christ; and there are besides in the Church 7 memorial windows by *Lavers* and *Barraud*. The Church contains 2 *piscinæ*.

In a *chapel* on the S. side of the Church, demolished about 1731, the Saxon kings are said to have been crowned. Existing drawings show that it had some portions at least early Norm.

The Italianised **Town Hall**, in the centre of the market-place, was completed in 1840, at a cost of 3800*l.* (*Mr. C. Henman*, Archt.). The leaden figure of Queen Anne, below the balcony, was removed from the older building. In the court-room is a full-length portrait of the same queen by *Kneller*.

South of the market-place is the **Court-house**, in which the Quarter Sessions are held. In the open space in front of it is the ancient **Stone** upon which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were enthroned during their coronation. The King's Stone, itself a shapeless block, is placed on a granite base, on the sides of which are inscribed the names of the 7 kings crowned on it, and over each name is a coin of the reign. The whole is enclosed within an ornamental railing supported by stone shafts with Saxon (?) capitals. It was placed in its present position and uncovered with much ceremony in 1850.

In the market-place is a *Drinking-fountain* in memory of the late H. Shrubsole, Esq., a fine group in marble, by *Mr. F. J. Williamson*.

The **County Hall**, in Grove Road, completed in 1893 at a cost of 50,000*l.* (from designs by *Mr. Howell*, the county surveyor), is a building in Renaissance style, faced with Portland stone. It has a lofty clock tower, and contains the chamber of the County Council, with semicircular tiers of 80 seats.

Kingston has been much modernised of late years. Nos. 5 and 6, Market Place, however, once the 'Castle' inn, and now transformed into dwellings and shops, retain the wide staircase and carving of the Tudor hostelry.

At the **Barracks**, in King's Road, on the way to Richmond Park, are the headquarters of the 31st Regi-

mental District and the Depôt of the East Surrey Regiment.

The present **Bridge**, of 5 arches, with 2 side arches on either bank, was completed in 1827 at an expense of 40,000*l.*, and declared free in 1870.

The *Albany Club* was opened in 1890 in a fine old house, by the river on the lower Ham road, once the property of the late Sir C. Freake, Bart.

Adjoining is the **Canbury Promenade** public gardens, fronting the river, named after an ancient manor close to Norbiton, and belonging to the Canons of Merton Priory.

There is a very beautiful view over the Thames and Richmond Park from **Kingston Hill**, about 2 m. E. of the town, on the Wandsworth road. The whole neighbourhood abounds in villas and country houses, with several new churches, but none calling for notice.

Continuing by main line we reach

12 m. **Surbiton** Stat. This formerly was the Stat. for Kingston, and around it has grown up the suburb of **SURBITON**✲—a town of villas with their dependent shops and cottages, which has entirely sprung up since 1839.

St. Mark's Church was erected in 1845, at the cost of Baroness (then Miss) Burdett Coutts. The Church was rebuilt 1853–5, when the tower was removed from the centre to the W. end, and transformed into a spire. There are, besides, *St. Andrew's*, a chapel of ease to *St. Mark's*, and in the lower road *St. Matthew's*, a handsome Gothic Church built (1874) by the late William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., "in memory of a much beloved and only sister."

[The *Church* of **Hook** (*Inn*), 2 m. S. on the Dorking road, contains a communion table, the panels of which are of olive wood from the "Mount of Olives," and commemorate a visit of some residents of Hook to the Holy Land.

Barwell Court (Gavin Clark, Esq., M.D., M.P.) is the property of Lord Foley.]

Midway between Surbiton and Esher Stats., l. of the line, is the **Church** of **Long Ditton**, built in 1880. The former Church was from an eccentric design of Sir Robert Taylor; it was cross-shaped, with only 4 windows, one at the end of each limb of the cross. The *Rectory* is an interesting timbered dwelling.

At **Tolworth** (or **Talworth**) (pronounced Tol'orth), in this parish, is a *Hospital* for infectious diseases. Here also is a *Sewage Farm*, covering about 11 acres. The manor was at one time in the possession of Edmund of Woodstock, uncle of Edward III. The *Red Lion*, now a mere public-house, was once a well-known posting-house.

[Between Surbiton and Ditton are the towers and engine-houses of the *Chelsea* and *Lambeth Waterworks*, the campanile-like shafts of the former being conspicuous objects.]

[Beyond Surbiton a branch goes off rt. to

2½ m. **Thames Ditton** Stat. This is a very pretty village (*Swan Hotel*, much frequented by anglers), from which some pleasant river-scenery is commanded. Hampton Court Park lies opposite, and may be reached by the ferry from High Street or Queen's Road; and in the stream are several large aits (islands) planted with willows. Adjoining the 'Swan,' on

the riverside, is *Boyle Farm* (H. M. Robertson, Esq.), where Lord St. Leonards, Lord Chancellor, lived and died. The house has been altered in appearance since then. In the village are *Electrical* and *Engineering Works*, and a *Brass Foundry*.

On the banks of the Imber, which winds through its grounds, stands *Imber* (or *Ember*) *Court* (J. Corbett, Esq.), which was added by Henry VIII. to "The Chase of Hampton."

The **Church** of Thames Ditton is chiefly Perp., and contains, between the nave and N. aisle, a *Monument* to Erasmus Forde (d. 1553). It has 2 arched recesses on either side, toward nave and aisle, with a square opening in the walls between them. Above the recesses is a battlemented cornice; and within the W. recess on the side of the nave is a *Brass* for Erasmus Forde, his wife and 18 children (6 boys and 12 girls). The recesses have been considered confessionals, but their real purpose is uncertain.

There are also a *Monument* with bust for Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Governor of Scilly (d. 1732), and some small *Brasses* for Cuthbert Blakeden, Henry VIII.'s "sergeant of confectionary" (d. 1540); John Boothe (d. 1548); and Julian, "wife of the said Cuthbert and John" (d. 1586); and William Notte (d. 1576), his wife (d. 1587), and their 19 children. The *font* is Norm., standing on a modern pedestal. The S. aisle was built in 1864 (*Mr. B. Ferrey*, Archt.).

3½ m. **Hampton Court** ✲ Stat. (for **East Molesey**); the Palace† is on the l. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite, and one of the most delightful places in the neighbourhood of London for a day's excursion. The awkward wooden bridge of 10 arches, which here crossed the river, was replaced, in 1865, by an iron one somewhat similar to that at Walton (*post*).

† See also *H.Bk. to the Environs of London*.

The walk along the towing-path on the l. bank, from Hampton to Walton Bridge (6 m.), is one to be recommended.

Molesey, ✲ or **Moulsey** (Molesham in *Domesday*) = either the *ham* or home by the Mole, or the islands, *ig, ey*, Sax., formed by the junction of the Mole with the Thames.

Henry VIII. exchanged the monasteries of Calwich (Staffordshire) and Merton for the Manor of E. Molesey. The "pilgrim's" or "vagabond press," as Fuller calls it, which printed the famous Marprelate tracts about 1588, was first set up here. (Fuller, *Church Hist.*)

The **Church** of *East Molesey*, 1½ m. W. of the Stat., is modern E. E., built in 1865 in place of a small, poor Perp. structure burnt in 1863, and added to in 1883, when the N. aisle was built, and again in 1884 when the S. aisle and N. porch were constructed. In the Church is a *Brass* to Anthony Standen, "cupbearer to the King of Scotland, some tyme Lord Darnley, father to King James I. of England."

The village has largely increased of late years, and many villa residences have been built here. At what is called *Kent Town*, nearer the Stat., is *St. Paul's Church*, built in 1888; the chancel screen of iron and marble was erected in 1893.

At E. Molesey is the *Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home* for the reception of poor married women with their infants, founded in 1882, and now capable of receiving nearly 100 mothers and as many children. (London Office, 46, Parliament Street, S.W.)

There is also a *Cottage Hospital*, established in 1890.

West Molesey **Church**, 1½ m. W. of the Stat., was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1843. It contains a Perp. *font* (from the old Church) of somewhat unusual design, and a carved oak *pulpit* of James II.'s time. In the Church is much coloured glass; the W. window shows the arms of Queen Adelaide and of Bps. Fox and Sumner, and in the N. aisle is a memorial window to the late Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, who lived for many years at Molesey Grove, a very pleasant villa here, and is interred in the churchyard.

The banks of the Thames are, as usual, studded with country houses, and the river abounds in the willow-shaded "aits" which add so greatly to its beauty.

The level meadow along the water-side between the two Moleseys is *Molesey Hurst*, and was once famous in the annals of the prize ring. Hampton races were held in it for many years, but the site is now occupied by the *Hurst Park Club*, whose race-meetings are far better conducted and more reputable in every way, than were those in the days of "Happy Hampton."

From W. Molesey a pleasant walk may be taken by *Apps Court* (*post*), ½ m. W., where a road turns S. to Horsham, whence the return may be made by Esher Place and Weston Green to Thames Ditton or Hampton Court Stats. (a round of about 7 and 8 m.).]

14½ m. **Esher and Claremont** Stat.

Close to the Stat., l., is *Sandown Park*, the celebrated race-course, formed on *Sandown Farm*, upon which formerly stood the Hospital of Sandon, founded by Robert de Wateville early in the reign of Henry II. *Sandown House* (F. P. Currie, Esq.) stands on the site of the hospital.

Esher ✲ (in *Domesday*, Aissele = the Ash Wood), 1 m. S. from the Stat., is pleasantly situated on high ground on the old Portsmouth road, backed by the trees of Claremont Park, and is a thoroughly English-looking village.

On the N. side of the road, shortly before entering the village, remark a seat, placed under a *flint archway*, and called the "Traveller's Rest." Above the arch is the Pelham buckle, this resting place having probably been built by the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, to whom Esher Place belonged in the early part of the last century.

The *Old Church of St. George* (behind the *Bear Hotel*), had been so altered and defaced as to be externally as ugly as the interior was inconvenient; it is no longer used for service, and the *Monuments* which it contained have, except a tablet by *Flaxman* to the Hon. Mrs. Ellis (d. 1803), been removed to Christ Church, a commodious Church.

In the *old* churchyard (open to visitors on Thurs.) is buried Anna Maria Porter; she and her sister, Jane, the well-known novelists, lived at Esher for many years in a small house at the back of Claremont Park.

Christ Church, E. E. in style, with a lofty spire, erected 1854 (*Mr. B. Ferrey*, Archt.), is on the opposite side of the road. Here is a *Monument* of Richard Drake, erected by his son, Sir Francis (d. 1603), who is figured in armour, kneeling. At the W. end is a marble monument to Leopold, 1st King of the Belgians (d. 1865), formerly resident at Claremont, originally erected by H.M. the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and in the N. aisle is a bust of H.R.H. the late Duke

of Albany, executed by Mr. *F. J. Williamson*. In the new churchyard is the marble *Memorial* to the Brett family, with recumbent effigies of the present Lord and Lady Esher. Close to it is a very beautiful *Monument*, also in marble, to Edith, wife of Arthur Doveton Clarke (d. 1897).

In the village is a *drinking fountain* presented by the Queen in 1877 in place of a disused pump given by the late Comte de Paris.

The *Bear Hotel* is a well known old hostelry and posting-house, established 1529.

On the N. side of the village is **Esher Place** (Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G.), a modern house, from which are commanded very beautiful views over the Vale of the Thames.

The old and historic house of Esher stood on much lower ground on the bank of the river Mole, and, as Wolsey wrote to Gardiner, in a "moist and corrupt air." This was erected by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, 1447–1486, upon land which Bishop Peter de Rupibus had purchased from the abbey of La Croix St. Leufray (diocese of Evreux), to which it had been given by the Conqueror. Wolsey, on his appointment to the see of Winchester in 1528, repaired and partly rebuilt the *Palace* here, and after the Great Seal had been taken from him in Oct. 1529, he was ordered to retire to Esher. He accordingly proceeded to Putney by water, and thence rode to Esher across the country. On the way he was overtaken by Norris, a gentleman of the bedchamber, who brought him a kind message from the King; at which Wolsey was so overjoyed that he sent back his fool Patch as a present to Henry.

"My Lord," says Stow, "was fain to send six of his tallest yeomen to help Master Norris to convey the fool to the court, for the poor fool took on like a tyrant rather than he would have departed from my lord; but, notwithstanding, they conveyed him, and so brought him to the court, where the King received him very gladly."

Wolsey continued at Esher for some weeks, "without beds, sheets, table-cloths, or dishes," though there was "good provision of all kind of victual." Plate and dishes were afterwards borrowed from "Master Arundell and the Bishop of Carlisle"; but at Christmas Wolsey "fell sore sick, that he was likely to die," and the King sent his physician, Dr. Butts, "to see in what estate he was." He reported that the Cardinal's life was in danger, and Henry accordingly sent him a "comfortable message," which somewhat restored him. He was afterwards allowed to remove to Richmond. During his stay at Esher, Cromwell left him for the court (see the remarkable account in Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey'), and here he resigned York House, the town residence of the archbishops, to the King.

Esher was subsequently sold by Bishop Gardiner to Henry VIII., and was annexed to the Chase of Hampton Court. Elizabeth gave it to Lord Howard of Effingham, and it passed through many hands, until, in 1729, it came into those of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, the Minister who succeeded Walpole and Carteret, and who, in conjunction with his brother the Duke of Newcastle, formed what is known as the "Broad-bottom Administration." It was sold by his daughter in 1805; and has since changed hands two or three times.

A square *tower*, of 3 stories, with octagonal turrets at the angles and a central gateway, remains among the trees by the side of the Mole, and is, no doubt, part of Waynflete's original palace. It is of brick, with stone mouldings and dressings, and of very good design. Strangers are not admitted into the park, in which is a very fine tulip tree, 19 ft. in girth, but from Wayland's Farm, across the bridge beyond the tower,

is a fine view of Esher Place and its woods.

At the opposite end of the village, and E. of the Portsmouth road, stretches away the park of *Claremont* (for a description of which see pp. 305–6).

In the neighbourhood of Esher are *Moore Place* (Col. Sir Wilford Brett, K.C.M.G.), and, adjoining Claremont, *Milbourne* (Hon. H. L. Bourke, J.P.), and many smaller but pleasant country-houses.

The Queen is Lady of the Manor.

About 1 m. beyond Esher Stat. the Rly. crosses the River Mole and reaches

17 m. **Walton** and **Hersham** Stat., distant about 1 m. S. from the pleasant village of **Walton-on-Thames.** ✲ The sunset on the Thames, as seen from Walton Bridge, frequently creates a grand Turneresque landscape, not easily forgotten.

The sole points of interest in the village itself are the remains of President Bradshawe's house, and the **Church**, which is partly Tr.-Norm. (nave, pillars, and arches), and contains some curious *Monuments*. The chancel has been restored and a new E. window, filled with painted glass, inserted. On a stone, near the pulpit, is cut the famous verse, of which the authorship is traditionally assigned to Queen Elizabeth :—

> " Christ was the worde and spake it ;
> He took the bread and brake it ;
> And what the worde doth make it,
> That I believe, and take it."

Against the E. wall on the N. side of the altar, 4 small *Brasses* are fixed in an oaken frame, having been long kept loose in the vestry. They represent John Selwyn, keeper of the royal park of Oatlands (d. 1587), his wife, and their 11 children ; and a second small figure of Selwyn himself mounted on a stag, which he stabs through the neck with his hunting-knife. Selwyn, according to Grose the antiquary, who heard the traditional story at Walton, was a man of unusual strength and of great skill in horsemanship.

> During a stag-hunt in Oatlands Park, at which Elizabeth was present, he suddenly leapt from his horse upon the back of the stag whilst both were running at full speed, kept his seat gracefully, guided the stag towards the queen, and then stabbed him so skilfully that the animal fell dead at her Majesty's feet.

In the N. aisle is a very large and elaborate *Monument* by *Roubiliac* for Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon (d. 1740), exhibiting full-length statues of Lord Shannon and his wife. It is a good example of Roubiliac's style and finish. Remark also, in the chancel, a monument by *Gott* of Rome for Lady Williams of Burwood (d. 1824) ; and another by *Chantrey*, for Christopher D'Oyley, Esq. A stone in the chancel, inscribed to the memory of William Lilly, was provided by Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, who tells us that this " fair black marble stone " cost him 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Lilly, the " Sidrophel " of Butler's ' Hudibras,' spent many years of his life at Hersham, where he purchased an estate, and died in 1681. He was buried on the l. side of the altar.

In a case, made of oak, taken from the tower in 1884, is preserved the *Gossip's Bridle*, made of thin iron bars, which pass over and round the head, and are fastened behind by a padlock. A flat piece of iron projects in front, so as to enter the mouth and keep down the tongue. On it is the date 1633, and the lines,

> " Chester presents Walton with a bridle,
> To curb women's tongues that talk too idle,"

could once be readily deciphered. It is said to have been given to the parish by a Mr. Chester, who

had lost an estate "through the instrumentality of a gossiping lying woman." Many similar bridles exist; among them, one at Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, which has apertures for the eyes and nose, "giving the face a grotesque appearanee, and towering above it like the cap of a grenadier." The offender, after the bridle was fastened on her, was led round the town by one of the parish offieers.

In the churchyard is buried Dr. Maginn (the "Ensign O'Doherty" of Blackwood), who died at Walton; but his grave is marked by no memorial. Admiral Lord Rodney, the first "breaker of the line," was born at Walton in 1718.

The **Old Manor House**, sometime the residence of President Bradshawe, stands ¼ m. N.W. of the Church, near the river. Having some years ago beeome the property of Lowther Bridger, Esq., it has been enclosed within the grounds of his residence (Old Manor House, Walton-on-Thames), and its original blaek and white timber and plaster work has been restored, so that the building has in a great measure recovered its former picturesque appearance. The ancient *hall*, occupying the main portion of the interior and dating from the time of Henry VIII., has also been eleared from the obstruetions and additions of later ages, and affords an interesting example of the domestie arrangement of the smaller class of English Manor Houses of the 16th eenty.

From the village of Walton the tourist will turn to the river, whieh is after all the main attraetion of the place. The Thames is here crossed by a bridge which is, in faet, in the county of Middlesex, since it is entirely within the bounds of the parish of Shepperton, the Church of which is seen on the opposite bank. The old bridge, whieh was of stone, was built in 1780 by *Payne*, the architect of Chertsey bridge. The eentre arch fell suddenly in 1859; and a new bridge of lattice girders of iron, supported on brick piers, was built in 1863. A seeond, or flood bridge, of 15 brick arches, thrown across the hollow of a long meadow (flooded in winter) between Oatlands Park and the Thames, connects the bridge across the Thames with the Surrey bank. The view here is represented in an early pieture by *Turner*, now at Cashiobury.

The river is at this point very beautiful, and is a favourite resort for anglers: *Walton Sale*, near the bridge, is famous for pike; and in the "Deeps," chub, barbel, bream, and roaeh abound, and trout of fair size are sometimes taken. It is a pleasant row from Walton up stream as far as Shepperton, the river at each turn offering some new point of interest; and also down stream as far as the clump of trees on the N. bank which are known as "the Sisters," and past the grounds of *Mount Felix* (Sir E. W. Watkin, Bart.), situated close to the S. end of the bridge. The house is an Italian villa, with a campanile, and was built for Lord Tankerville by *Mr.*, afterwards *Sir Charles Barry*, about 1839. It was afterwards the property of the Ingram family. The cedars here especially deserve notice.

Between Mount Felix and the opposite bank is the place called **Cowey** (or **Coway**) **Stakes**, which has long been regarded as the point where Cæsar crossed the Thames during his second invasion, when advancing westward in pursuit of Cassivelaunus.

There was, he tells us (*Commentaries*, Book v.), only one place where the river could be forded on foot,

and that with difficulty. The opposite bank had been defended by a sort of breastwork of sharp stakes, and similar stakes had been driven into the bed of the river, under the water. Cæsar's cavalry, however, broke at once through these obstacles, and the legionaries followed in their track, although only their heads were above water. The Britons left the bank and fled. *Bede* asserts that remains of these stakes were seen in his day, each of them as large as a man's thigh, and covered with lead, "circumfusæ plumbo." He does not indicate the place by any name, but similar stakes were occasionally found here in the bed of the river; the last about 1838. They were formed of the entire bodies of young oak-trees, the wood of which was so hardened as to resemble ebony, and to admit of a polish. Each was about 6 ft. long, and shod with iron (lead?). The local tradition asserted that they had formed part of a "bridge" built by Julius Cæsar. They stood, it is said, "in two rows, as if going across the river, about 9 ft. asunder as the water runs, and about 4 ft. asunder as crossing the river." The ford, it should be remarked, crossed the stream in a circuitous direction, downward.

It has been objected, and apparently with reason, that these remains were of too permanent a character to have formed any part of the British defences, which must have been prepared somewhat hastily. They seem rather to have been the relics of some more recent Roman work, either of a weir or a bridge. There can be little doubt, however, that it is to them that *Bede* refers; a proof that the scene of the crossing was in his time fixed here. Moreover, the spot is about 80 m. from the mouth of the Thames, the distance mentioned by Cæsar himself. And the encampment, of which traces remain on St. George's Hill (3 m. S.), may be Roman (p. 375). Another ford existed at Kingston, which *Horsley* thought the more probable one, and which has been preferred by many recent writers—by Mr. Jesse among the rest.

A field adjoining the river in Shepperton parish is still called "War Close."

Between the village and the Stat. is *Ashley Park* (J. Sassoon, Esq., J.P.), formerly the family seat of the Fletchers, a red-brick house with some Elizabethan features, including a gallery 100 ft. long. It has, however, been greatly modernised. In the park are some Scotch firs of very unusual size, and well worth notice. A tradition, quite without authority, asserts that this place was built by Wolsey; it was for some time the residence of Cromwell, who lived here at the same time that Bradshawe occupied the Manor House. *Apps Court* (Mrs. Gill), also said to have been a residence of Wolsey's, 1½ m. N.E. from Walton, has some fine elms in the grounds. The old custom is still kept up here of distributing, at the owner's expense, a barrel of beer and a quarter of corn (in the form of bread) to the neighbouring poor on All Saints' Day.

¾ m. l. of the Rly. is **Hersham,** ✲ a pleasant village, which has, however, largely increased in population, owing to the numerous villas which have been built about the Rly. Stat., and on the Oatlands Park Estate. There is a little modern *Church* at Hersham, but a much prettier one, Dec. in style, with a bell-cote over the chancel arch, was erected in 1862 on the Oatlands Park estate, just past Walton Stat. on the rt. The long red-brick building, l. of the line, is the *Metropolitan Convalescent Institution*, capable of holding 300 patients.

By Hersham, about ½ m. l. of the Stat., is *Burwood Park* (the Misses Askew), with an orangery of some size and celebrity. *Burwood House* (Dowager Countess of Ellesmere) is nearer Cobham.

Through a long cutting, partly

in the Bagshot sand, the Rly. reaches

19 m. **WEYBRIDGE JUNCT.**

A short line branches from this Stat. to Addlestone, Chertsey, and Virginia Water: see Rtes. 9, 13.

At Weybridge Stat. the tourist finds himself in the close neighbourhood of wide heaths which, stretching round by Chobham and Bagshot, extend from this point quite into Hampshire. Patches of heather occurring here and there among the cultivated lands indicate that much of the latter has been reclaimed from the commons within a very recent period. (See *Introduction.*)

1 m. S. of the Stat. is **St. George's Hill** (520 ft.), which should certainly be ascended for the sake of the view. Excellent paths lead to the summit and are open to the public, on foot, every day, while the use of the Swiss Cottage may be obtained on application to the steward to the late Admiral Hon. Egerton (who owned the hill), St. George's Hill, Byfleet. (For further description of the hill, see p. 373.)

The village of **Weybridge** ✲ is a short mile N. from the Stat., descending over the breezy common, and passing rt. the little **Roman Catholic Chapel** of S. Carlo Borromeo; it contains the *tombs* of the Duchess de Nemours and of the Comte de Paris (d. 1894), and was for many years the resting-place of the bodies of Louis Phillipe and his queen, the Duchess d'Orleans and the Duc de Condé; but in June, 1876 these last were removed to Dreux in Normandy. The chapel itself was founded, some years since, by Mr. Taylor, of Waverley House, whose tomb occupies a place in the crypt close to the spot where the king was buried.

The present bridge, which replaced the former wooden one in 1866, crosses both the Wey, which runs into the Thames about ¾ m. N., and the Wey Navigation.

By means of the latter and the Wey and Arun Canal (commenced in 1813), which starts from the Arun at New Bridge, near Billinghurst, Sussex, and joins the Wey at Stonebridge Wharf, Shalford, 1 m. S. of Guildford, there was a direct water way from the Thames to the English Channel. The Wey and Arun Canal has, however, now been closed for nearly 20 years.

W. of the Stat., overlooking the Wey, is *Brooklands* (H. F. Locke-King, Esq., J.P.).

The situation of Weybridge, although flat, is pleasant, and commands some good distant views. In the village itself there is little to detain the visitor. The **Church** was erected in 1848 on the site of a very poor patchwork edifice. It is Dec. in style, with a lofty stone spire, which serves as a landmark for a considerable distance. The Church was enlarged, and a new S. aisle added, under the direction of *Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, in 1864. The chancel was rebuilt (1890) and decorated with marble and mosaic (1894) at the cost of 3000*l.*, given by an anonymous donor. Some *Monuments* were removed here from the older Church, among which is a *Brass* representing Thomas Inwood, yeoman (d. 1586), with his 3 wives and 5 children; one for John Woulde (d. 1598); another for Humphrey Dethick, gentleman usher to Charles I., with the inscription, "Mors mihi lucrum," and a portrait-effigy of the Duchess of York (d. 1820), by *Chantrey.*

On the village-green is a *Column*, 30 ft. high, erected in memory of the Duchess, whose charities in this

neighbourhood were very extensive. The column is crowned by a sort of graduated spire, on the top of which is a coronet, and has itself some interest independent of the person it now commemorates. It was the original column of the "Seven Dials" in London, and was brought, for some unknown purpose, to Sayes Court (p. 359), and was at length again removed and made to serve as the Duchess's monument. The stone which belonged to it, and gave directions as to the localities of the Seven Dials, may still be seen on the green, close to a public-house.

Close to Weybridge is *Oatlands*, once famous for its stately palace and for its noble park, both of which have disappeared. The *Palace*, which was built by Henry VIII., and to which numerous additions were made by Inigo Jones, was destroyed during the civil war; a brick gateway in the garden-wall and some remains of vaults in the grounds being its only relics. The greater part of the park has been broken up within the last few years, and let in lots for building. Some few of the fine old trees, once its glory, remain.

The palace was a favourite residence of Anne of Denmark, who built a "silk-worm room" here, and whose elaborate entertainment given at Oatlands to the Venetian ambassador Busino is duly recorded in his curious 'Relazione' (*Q. R.* 102). The estate was afterwards granted by Charles I. to Henrietta Maria; and their youngest son, "Henry of Oatlands," created Duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640. After passing through the hands of Henry Jermyn and the Herberts, Oatlands became the property of the Earls of Lincoln, who afterwards succeeded to the Dukedom of Newcastle. In 1794 the estate was purchased by the Duke of York, who much enlarged the park, and at whose death the property again changed hands. In the *Greville Memoirs* allusion is made to the Duke's hospitality, and, under the date 30th Aug., 1819, there is an entry which speaks of the financial difficulties under which it was dispensed.

The house built here by the Earl of Lincoln at the beginning of the last century was destroyed by a fire in 1794, whilst inhabited by the Duchess of York.

The existing mansion was then commenced, great part of which, however, has been pulled down since the death of the Duke of York; the rest, with considerable additions and alterations by *Wyatt*, was in 1858 converted into an hotel.

The **Oatlands Park Hotel** ✲ is in appearance a spacious mansion, set in a stately park. The principal rooms are handsome; the house is well managed, full of comforts, and has a reasonable tariff. Noble views are commanded from it. The famous *Grotto*, formed by the 9th Earl of Lincoln, still stands, and may be visited on obtaining a ticket from the manager of the hotel. It cost about 40,000*l.*, and a father and two sons are said to have spent 20 years in constructing it.

"It is entirely composed of minute pieces of spar, coral rock, minerals, and shells, and consists of various apartments and winding passages. The upper room has a domed roof, from which hang stalactites of satin spar; and here George IV., when Prince of Wales, gave one of his luxurious *petits soupers* to a select party of his friends. It was also a favourite retiring-room of the Duchess of York; and the Chinese chairs and other furniture remaining are those she used, the cushions being covered with her needlework."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

In the lower part is a bath-room,

with a fine statue of Venus. Near the Grotto are about 60 monuments for the Duchess's favourite dogs and monkeys, whose names are inscribed on small upright stones, with an occasional tribute in verse to their virtues. Below the terrace is *Broadwater Lake*, adjoining which is a model of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli.

A road leads from Weybridge through Oatlands Park to Walton (*ante*). Another road which skirts the park affords a more uninterrupted view of the river and its banks. Beautiful views of the Thames are commanded at intervals, with a distant prospect of the towers of Windsor; but the trees are fast disappearing.

Of *Ham House*, built by James II. for Catherine Sedley, his mistress, who afterwards married the Earl of Portmore, and which in the present century was left to go to ruin owing to family quarrels, not a vestige remains, and an orchard occupies its site. The grand old cedars opposite the river, noteworthy alike for their size and form, have, however, been permitted to stand. *Ham Farm House*, a picturesque building of stone, flint, and brick, its red tiles covered with lichen, is said to have been the stables of Ham House, and a dwelling which retains a winding staircase, about 100 yds. from the Wey Canal (near the *Pelican Inn*), is pointed out as the Dower house. The Portmore estate passed by purchase to the late Mr. Locke-King, and was, in turn, sold by him to the present owner, Mr. Cobbett, who has covered it with villas.

In excavating for the road through Portmore Park, massive foundations of brick, supported on oak beams and foundations of entrance gates, were found. These were, no doubt, portions of *Portmore House*, which stood at the upper end of the village near the Church.

The scenery along the Thames here is very picturesque; there is good angling; and the river may be descended in a boat to Walton.

Or a delightful and quiet day's boating may be enjoyed on the *Wey Navigation*, which may be: (*a*) quitted for the Basingstoke Canal, at its junction, just N. of the Rly. line, or (*b*) followed past the *Anchor Inn*, Pirford, and Newark Abbey (p. 313) on to Guildford. The scenery is charming, and the banks are, for the most part, well-wooded on either route, and the only drawback to the excursion are the frequency and old-fashionedness of the locks. At several no lock-keeper is to be found, and it is therefore well to provide oneself with a winch and crowbar, which may sometimes be obtained at the first (Thames) lock.

ROUTE 8.

LONDON TO RICHMOND, [RICHMOND PARK, PETERSHAM, HAM HOUSE], AND KEW, BY WANDSWORTH, PUTNEY, [PUTNEY HEATH, ROEHAMPTON], BARNES, MORTLAKE, AND SHEEN. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
4¾ m.	**Wandsworth.**
5¾ m.	**Putney.**
	Road.
	¾ m. Putney Heath.
	Walk.
	1½ m. Roehampton.
	2¼ m. Richmond Park.
7 m.	**Barnes.**
8¼ m.	**Mortlake.**
	Road.
	½ m. East Sheen.
9¾ m.	**RICHMOND.**

Either Richmond or Kew may be made the object of an entire day's excursion,—among the most delightful within easy reach of London.

There are several ways of access. Besides that given in this route the L. & S. W. Rly. runs trains from Ludgate Hill, as well as Waterloo, *viâ* Chelsea and Addison Road.

The (1) North London Rly. also runs trains to Richmond almost half-hourly from Broad Street, by Dalston and Willesden Juncts.; (2) the Metropolitan Rly. runs from Aldgate, by King's Cross, Bishop's Road and Hammersmith; and (3) the Metropolitan District Rly. from New Cross, *viâ* Mansion House and Earl's Court. (For further particulars see *Bradshaw.*)

As the above routes lie almost entirely in Middlesex, the description here given is of the route through Surrey from Waterloo.

After passing Clapham Junct. we arrive at

4¾m. **Wandsworth** Stat. **Wandsworth,** ✲ so named from the river *Wandle* (no longer the "blue transparent Vandalis" of Pope), which here falls into the Thames, is now a Parliamentary borough with a register of over 17,000 voters. Its inhabitants are principally employed in manufactures of various sorts — oil-mills, corn-mills, dye-works, shawl and calico-printing, colour-works, chemical-works, paper-mills (M'Murray's in South Street, a very large establishment), breweries, and distilleries.

Dyeing and hat-making were introduced here by a colony of French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and a company of Dutchmen had before this established a manufactory "of brass plates for kettles, skellets, and frying-pans," "keeping it a mystery," says Aubrey. There is an iron 5-arched bridge over the Thames, opened in 1873.

Wandsworth has five Churches. **All Saints** (rebuilt 1780), in the High Street, contains, beside a mutilated *Brass*, temp. Henry VI., and a *Monument* of Sir Thomas Broderick, 1680, and his wife, the *Tomb*, with effigy, of Henry Smith, the great benefactor of the county of Surrey, who died (it is said of the plague) in 1627, bequeathing nearly the whole of his estate, for that time a very large one, in charity. There are only 3 parishes in the county (Chilworth, Tatsfield, and Wanborough) which do not benefit by this gift.

St. Anne's, a "coldly classic" pile, was completed in 1824 from the designs of *Sir R. Smirke;* and there are 3 other Churches of more recent date. There are numerous Dissenting chapels, and it is noteworthy that it was in Wandsworth that the first Presbyterian church in England was established, 1572.

Voltaire resided at Wandsworth some time, the guest of Sir Everard Fawkener. Having bad health, he

occupied himself in picking up sufficient English to write the language tolerably for the rest of his life.

There are good views of London from *Wandsworth Common*, and numerous villas occupy the pleasanter sites on the higher ground about the Common, and towards Putney and Wimbledon. Here also are the *Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum;* the *Freemasons' Female Orphan School* (p. 196); the *Fishmongers' Almshouses* (*St. Peter's Hospital*), a spacious and handsome building, by East Hill; the *Surrey County Prison*, &c.

Crossing the river Wandle, which here joins the Thames, we reach

5¾ m. **Putney** Stat. **Putney** ✲ is no longer a large village, lying close to the Thames, but a town of some size, rising from the river bank up the hill towards Wimbledon, and spreading its streets and rows of villas towards Wandsworth and Barnes.

The etymology is uncertain, but it seems most probable that it is an abbreviation of Puttenheth (it is so spelt in all early documents after *Domesday*, where it is Putelei), though the termination *ey* appears to point, as in so many other names of places along the Thames, to an island (Sax. *ig*, *ey*), or perhaps an enclosure, rescued from the marshy banks of the river.

The upper part of the parish, commanding fine views over the Thames, and great part of Middlesex beyond it, fully deserves the name of "Puttenega amœnum" given to this place by *Leland*. The ugly and inconvenient wooden Putney Bridge, erected in 1739, here crossing the Thames to Fulham, with the even more ugly aqueduct or pipe-bridge of the Chelsea Waterworks (taking the place of a very ancient ferry, to which Putney probably owes its first importance), were replaced in 1886 by an elegant granite structure of 5 arches, designed by the late *Sir Joseph Bazalgette*.

An **Embankment** or Terrace-walk has been carried along the riverside for ½ m. above the bridge, to the outlet of the *Beverley Brook*, and on it are the *Club-houses* of the London, Leander, Vesta, and Thames Rowing Clubs.

The sole point of interest in Putney is the **Church**, which was rebuilt and enlarged, and the tower restored, in 1836. The Perp. piers and arches of the nave were, however, retained, and *Bishop West's Chantry* was removed from the E. end of the S. aisle to the N. side of the chancel. This is a small and very beautiful Perp. chantry, with an elaborate groined roof, built by Nicholas West, who died Bishop of Ely in 1533. In the roof are the bishop's arms impaled with those of his see; and the E. window is filled with stained glass, much of which is old. On the N. wall is a *Brass* to a knight of the Welbeck family (1476). The Chapel was restored (1878) in memory of Sarah and Ann Lewis, long residents in Putney, who set up the stained windows in the N. of the Chapel.

Bishop West was born at Putney, and, after a very indifferent youth, verified the proverb, says Fuller, that "naughty boys sometimes make good men." He became a special favourite with Henry VIII., and was chosen by Queen Katherine for one of her advocates.

The Church contains no monuments deserving special notice.

In 1647, when Charles I. was detained at Hampton Court after his surrender by the Scotch, the headquarters of the army were fixed by Cromwell at Putney, and the officers' general councils were held

in the chancel of the old Church, where they sat round the communion-table. A sermon from Hugh Peters generally preceded the debate; and on one occasion they gave an audience in the Church to "one Gifthiel, a High-German prophet." The army left Putney after the king had fled from Hampton Court under the guidance of John Ashburnham.

In the churchyard is buried John Toland, the well-known sceptical writer of the last century.

St. John's Church, Putney Hill, E. E. in style (*Mr. C. Lee*, Archt.), was built in 1859; *All Saints*, on Putney lower common, by the late *Mr. Street, R.A.*, in 1874; and a fourth Church, *St. Stephen's*, adjoining the Upper Richmond Road, in 1882. There are, besides, five Nonconformist Churches of different denominations.

There is an *Almshouse*, founded temp. Charles I. by Sir Abraham Dawes, for 12 unmarried persons (only females are now admitted).

There is also a *Watermen's School*, for the free education of 20 sons of poor watermen, founded by a merchant named Martyn, who was saved from drowning by a Putney fisherman in 1684.

Beside Bishop West, Putney boasts of two distinguished natives—Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith, afterwards Earl of Essex, the successor of Wolsey, under whose superintendence took place the suppression of religious houses throughout England; and Gibbon the historian. Gibbon was born April 27, 1737, in a house between the Wandsworth and Wimbledon roads, near to Putney Stat., on a site now covered with houses. There was a house near the bridge, however, in which Gibbon's grandfather, James Porter, Esq., lived, which he declares, in his autobiography, "appeared to him in the light of his proper and native home." Robert Wood, author of 'Palmyra and Baalbec,' and the first person who directed attention to those now famous remains, died here in 1771, and was buried in the cemetery on the Richmond Road. The inscription on his tomb is by Horace Walpole.

[At the top of Putney Hill, about 1 m. from the bridge, we come upon **Putney Heath** (*Inn*), the N. continuation of Wimbledon Common. The Heath, which extends from the Kingston Road to Roehampton, has been the scene of sundry remarkable duels—in 1652, between Lord Chandos and Colonel Compton, in which the latter was killed; in 1798, between Mr. Pitt and Geo. Tierney, M.P. for Southwark; and in 1809, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Here it was that Linnæus, the Swedish botanist, first obtained sight of the common gorse in flower, a plant which does not grow in Sweden, which delighted him so much that he fell on his knees before it, thanking God for having made anything so beautiful.

At the cross roads is the entrance to *Wimbledon Park* (p. 202). A short distance, on the London side, of the cross roads is *West Hill Church*, and, just beyond, *Melrose Hall*, occupied by the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

Putney Heath is traversed by the old Portsmouth coach-road, and the *Telegraph Inn*, close to the reservoir, marks the site of one of the series of semaphores by which the Admiralty maintained communications with Portsmouth. Here facing the Common is an *Obelisk*, erected 110 years after the fire of London—"on the anniversary of that dreadful event, and in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire." The fireproof house, built by Mr. David Hartley, the inventor, in which George III. and his Queen were induced to breakfast, while a fire was lighted in the room below, stood until a few years ago. Sir

George Newnes, Bart., has built a new house here, and the obelisk is within his grounds.

Rt. of the Portsmouth road is *Bowling Green House* (H. L. Doulton, Esq.), where Mr. Pitt lived for some years, and died Jan. 23rd, 1806.

> "Not far off, by the road-side, stood, and still stands, a small country inn, where the various parties interested in the great statesman's life were accustomed to apply for information and to leave their horses and carriages. On the morning of the 23rd of Jan., 1806, an individual, having called at this inn, and not being able to obtain a satisfactory reply to his inquiries, proceeded to the house of Pitt. He knocked, but no one appeared; he opened the door and entered; he found no attendant. He proceeded from room to room, and at length entered the sick chamber, where, on a bed, in silence and in perfect solitude, he found, to his unspeakable surprise, the dead body of that great statesman who had so lately wielded the power of England, and influenced, if he did not control, the destinies of the world. We doubt whether any much more awful example of the lot of mortality has ever been witnessed."

The story is apocryphal, though detailed by the *Edinb. Rev.*

Beyond the Heath, W., is the village of **Roehampton** (*Inn*), abounding in villas and country-houses; it is most readily reached from Barnes Stat., from which it is 1 m. S.

[On foot, the following short cut may be taken from Putney Stat. to Roehampton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and on to Richmond Park $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further. Starting by the Upper Richmond Road, almost facing the L. & S. W. Rly.'s Stat., take the 2nd turning l., after passing the *Wesleyan Church*, into Howard's Lane. Here turn rt. and take the path l. (opposite a lamp-post), known as "Chapel Walk," past, rt., Granard Presbyterian Church, to *Putney Park Lane* (the property of S. Hutton, Esq., of Putney Park, and open to private conveyances only). Here turn l., and at the first lamp-post take the path on the opposite side of the lane, which skirts *Putney Park*, rt., and then the grounds of Roehampton House (*post*), l., and turn into *Roehampton Lane*, nearly opposite the Church. Here turn l. (and on the rt. is Clarence Lane; for the way on to Richmond Park, see *post*).]

There was a small royal park at Putney, granted by Charles I. to his lord treasurer, Richard, Lord Weston, who built a stately house adjoining it, at Roehampton, which, after passing through various hands, came into those of Sir Joshua Vanneck, an eminent London merchant, afterwards created Lord Huntingfield. He pulled down the old house and built on its site (about 1777) the present *Upper Grove House* (H. A. Lyne-Stephens, Esq.). A chapel in Sir Richard Weston's house had been consecrated by Bishop Laud, and in it (June, 1632) Jerome Weston, son of the lord treasurer, was married to the Lady Frances Stuart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox. Laud officiated, King Charles gave away the bride, and Ben Jonson wrote the 'Epithalamion':—

"See the procession! what a holy day,
Bearing the promise of some better fate,
Hath filled, with caroches, all the way
From Greenwich hither to Roehampton gate!
* * * * *
Hark! how the bells upon the waters play
Their sister tunes from Thames his either side,
As they had learn'd new changes for the day.
And all did ring the approaches of the bride;
The lady Frances drest
Above the rest
Of all the maidens fair,
In graceful ornament of garland, gems, and hair."

Among the subsequent owners of Lord Weston's house was Christian Countess of Devonshire, who fre-

quently assembled at Roehampton the most distinguished wits and men of learning of the reigns of Charles I. and II. Hobbes, the philosopher, was for many years resident here as the tutor of her son.

A tolerably good E. E. **Church** was built in Roehampton Lane, from the designs of *Mr. B. Ferrey*, in 1842, and enlarged 1862 and 1884. The stained glass is by *Wailes*. Adjoining is the *Mausoleum* of the Lyne-Stephens family (*Mr. W. Burn*, Archt.).

[Immediately rt., *Clarence Lane* (private and open to *pedestrians* only) leads, in ¾ m. (turning l. at *Priory Lane*), to the *Roehampton Gate*, Richmond Park (p. 255).]

Facing Clarence Lane is *Roehampton House* (Earl of Leven and Melville), built in 1712 from designs by *Thomas Archer*, and containing a ceiling painted by *Sir James Thornhill;* in the grounds are some magnificent cedars. There are some very fine cedars also at *Mount Clare* (H. C. Smith, Esq.), adjoining Clarence Lane. In fact, the whole neighbourhood is rich in these trees and in oaks, chestnuts, and elms.

A district *Church* (*Mr. G. H. F. Prynne*, Archt.) has been erected (1897) at the end of the village, not far from the Portsmouth road.

At Roehampton are several Roman Catholic institutions: *St. Joseph's Church;* a *Jesuits' College* at *Manresa House*, attached to which is the *Church* of *St. Stanislaus;* and a *Convent* (and School) of the *Sisters* of the *Sacred Heart.*]

7 m. **Barnes** Stat., another centre of Thames villas.

The name (in *Domesday* = Berne) probably indicates the former existence here of some great *barn* or "spicarium" belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, London, who anciently possessed the manor.

The Stat. is on the Common; **Barnes** ✲ is ½ m. rt., Roehampton 1 m. l.

Close to the river, and commanding a good view of the opposite bank, with the trees of Fulham and the Bishop of London's garden, is **Barn Elms**, now occupied by the *Ranelagh Club*, which is on much the same lines as Hurlingham Club, Fulham. The greater part of the existing house is modern, but it covers the site of one in which Sir Francis Walsingham received Queen Elizabeth, and where his widow, Lady Walsingham, died in 1602.

It was afterwards occupied by Heidegger, George II.'s Swiss Master of the Revels, who occasionally received the king here. On one occasion he surprised his Majesty by a sudden illumination of the house and grounds, after receiving the royal scolding for allowing the king (who had announced his intention of coming to supper) to find his way from the river to the house-door in the dark. More recently, Barn Elms was purchased by Sir R. C. Hoare, the antiquary, and it was long the residence of his widow.

A house in this neighbourhood was the residence of Jacob Tonson the bookseller; and in it were frequently held the meetings of the Kit-Cat Club, first established by "the most eminent men who opposed the measures of James II." A room in Tonson's house was hung with portraits of all the members of the club, painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and of the size (36 in. by 28 in.) hence called "Kit-cat." (These portraits are now at Bayfordbury, Herts, the seat of W. R. Baker, Esq.) The club was originally named from a certain Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who supplied mutton pies for the suppers of its members. Other distinguished residents at Barnes have been Cowley the poet, who removed from here to Chertsey (p. 364); Fielding the novelist; and Handel, who lived here

for a short time when first he came to England.

The remarkable duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, during which the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the disguise of a page, held the Duke's horse, took place in a field near Barn Elms, January 26th, 1667-8.

"It was," says Mr. Pepys, "all about my Lady Shrewsbury, who is at this time, and hath for a great while been, a mistress to the Duke of Buckingham. And so her husband challenged him, and they met yesterday in a close near Barnes Elms, and there fought; and my Lord Shrewsbury is run through the body, from the right breast through the shoulder; and Sir John Talbot [one of Lord Shrewsbury's attendants] all along up one of his armes; and Jenkins [following the Duke] killed upon the place; and the rest all in a little measure wounded." —*Diary*, Jan. 17, 1667-8.

Lady Shrewsbury survived both her husband (who died of his wound) and the Duke, and was afterwards married to a son of Sir Thomas Brydges of Keynsham. (See *H. Bk. for Hants*, Avington.)

The parish **Church** of Barnes, ½ m. N. of the Stat. across Barnes Common, has some E. E. indications, but has been altered and added to till it has lost all architectural interest. On the S. side, between two buttresses, some rose-bushes trained against the wall mark the grave of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, leaving 20*l.* for the purchase of an acre of land, from the proceeds of which this grave is to be kept in order, and a succession of rose-bushes provided, after which the surplus is to be divided amongst the poor; an arrangement for keeping his name and memory fragrant, which has hitherto been successful, though the roses now make but an indifferent show. The Church contains a *Brass*, with effigy in armour to William Millebourne (d. 1415).

St. Michael and All Angels, a Romanesque building, consecrated 1892, is a chapel of ease to the parish Church.

Holy Trinity Church is at *Castleman*, near *Hammersmith Bridge*, which crosses the river, here 750 ft. wide.

[A *Loop-line* crosses the river from Barnes and proceeds by Chiswick and Brentford to Hounslow and Whitton Stat., between which and Feltham it rejoins the Windsor railway (Rte. 9). Near Kew Bridge Stat. a short line called the North and South Western Junct. connects with the railways N. of the Thames.]

8¼ m. **Mortlake** Stat., adjoining which is the *Boot and Shoe Trades Benevolent Institution.*

The etymology of Mortlake is uncertain, unless we receive that usually offered—*Mortuus lacus*—the dead lake. The manor belonged to the see of Canterbury from a period before the Conquest till it was resigned to the Crown by Cranmer. The Archbps. had a residence here, at which Anselm once kept his Whitsuntide, and to which Simeon de Mepham retired after the excommunication launched against him by the Pope, in the early part of the reign of Edward III.

Along the Thames, between Barnes and Mortlake, are numerous villas, and there are some good residences on the outskirts of the village; but **Mortlake** ✲ itself mainly consists of a mean street of "waterside" character, and is best known, perhaps, in connection with the *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, which has since 1845 been rowed between Putney and here. The winning-post, except on three occasions, when the race started here, has been a short way above the *Ship Hotel*.

The **Church** is for the most part modern The ivy-clad tower is the only portion wearing a venerable aspect, and dates, in part, from 1411, as a stone on the N. face shows, or would if it were not hidden by ivy. On the front is a stone, engraved "Vivat R.H. VIII.," 1543, marking the date of its erection. The Church was enlarged in 1860, and in 1885 the present chancel was built (*Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A.*, Archt.). On the font are the arms of Abp. Bourchier, whose gift it was, and in the vestry is a good *altarpiece* by *Gerhard Seghers*, representing the Entombment of Christ, the gift (in 1794) of the artist and picture-dealer Vandergutch, who resided in the neighbourhood. Of the *Monuments*, remark, on the vestry wall, a tablet to Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of the 'Letters of Junius' (d. 1818); in the S. gallery a mural sarcophagus for Henry Addington, the 1st Lord Sidmouth, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801; the adjoining monument of his wife; and an elaborate monument for the Hon. Charles Coventry (d. 1699). In the chancel are buried, but without memorials, Sir John Barnard, M.P., the philanthropist (d. 1764), whom Pope has mentioned in connection with the Man of Ross. He was Lord Mayor of London and the only incorruptible Member of Parliament that Walpole could find, and, it is said, though no record exists, the famous Dr. Dee, the "wizard," who lived in a house westward of the Church throughout Elizabeth's reign, and died here in 1608.

> The queen frequently visited him, once coming down on horseback, when she exhorted him to take his mother's death patiently; and on another occasion remaining at his door whilst Dr. Dee exhibited and explained his glass or "show-stone," by means of which he communicated with the spirits. (This show-stone—a large piece of rock-crystal—was in the Strawberry-hill collection, and is now in the British Museum.) Dee was employed to fix on the "fortunate day" for Elizabeth's coronation; and afterwards to counteract the evil effects which were expected to result from the discovery in Lincoln's Inn Fields of a small waxen image of her Majesty stuck full of pins. In spite of royal favour, however, his reputation as a magician did him no good in the neighbourhood of Mortlake; and after his flight to Germany, in 1583, the mob broke into his house, injured his library, destroyed his chemical apparatus, broke to pieces a fine quadrant, and carried away a large magnet which had cost him 33*l.* The latter part of his life was spent in great poverty. His son, Arthur Dee, who was early employed as his father's "skryer," or discerner of spirits in the show-stone, was born here, and became physician to Charles I.

In the old churchyard is buried John Barber, Alderman of London (d. 1741), who erected the monument to Butler, author of 'Hudibras,' in Westminster Abbey.

Here also is the grave of John Partridge, the astrologer and almanac-maker, who led the way for the more widely-spread lucubrations of "Francis Moore, Physician." His tombstone, in a short Latin inscription, places his death on June 24, 1715; but Swift, writing as Mr. Bickerstaff, predicted that Partridge would

> "infallibly die upon the 29th of March next [1707], about 11 at night, of a raging fever," and in the following April published a full and particular account of the manner of his death. Partridge, in a piteous appeal to the public, asserted that he was still living and in good health, but Swift adhered to his statement, he and his brother wits making poor Partridge their butt for at least a year longer.

At the end of a passage opposite the Church and adjoining the river is **Mortlake Tapestry House**, converted into smaller dwellings, and restored in 1877. A tablet on it states that: "In this building was carried on the famous tapestry manufacture, which was introduced into England and established here about the year 1619, by Sir Francis Crane, Knight."

This undertaking, established upon the site of Dr. Dee's laboratory, was patronised both by James and Charles I., the latter of whom sent 5 of Raffaelle's Cartoons to Mortlake to be copied in tapestry. Sir Francis Crane was also visited by *Vandyck*, whose portrait, together with that of Sir Francis, may be seen in a piece of Mortlake tapestry preserved at Knole, Kent, and by *Rubens*, who painted sketches of the history of Achilles to be copied here. Francis Cleyne, also, a native of Rostock in Lower Saxony, was engaged here in 1623, as "limner," and "gave designs both in history and grotesque which carried these works to singular perfection." [Charles II. sent for *Verrio*, with the intention of employing him on the works here; but after the artist's arrival in England the king changed his mind, and the manufactory was finally abandoned.

Facing the river, higher up, is *Cromwell House* (James Wigan, Esq.), rebuilt in 1860 of red brick in the Tudor style. It stands on the site of one said to have been a residence of the Protector, but really belonging to his son Henry Cromwell, and afterward occupied by Edward Colston, Esq., the benefactor of Bristol, and founder of the Almshouses here.

[Left of Mortlake Stat. is **East Sheen**, ✲ through which, and **Upper Sheen** (*Inn*) it is about 1 m. to Richmond Park, at *E. Sheen Gate*, and about another 1½ m. on, by road, to Richmond Gate (*post*). Within the Park l., is *Sheen Lodge* (*post*). Sheen abounds in villas, the greater number of which are surrounded by grounds of unusual beauty, and among them (in Upper Sheen) are *East Sheen Lodge* (the Duke and H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife), *Sheen House*, once the residence of H.R.H. the late Comte de Paris, and now a cycling club, and *Uplands* (H. Wigram, Esq.), formerly the residence of the late Sir Harry Taylor, author of 'Philip van Artevelde.'

The handsome and well-finished **Church**, Dec. in character, with a square tower and pyramidal roof-spire, on the S., is from the design of *Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A.* The Church (built in 1863, when the tower fell in a week before the consecration) was enlarged in 1886, and the chancel adorned with mosaics and representations of Scripture history in 1894.]

Crossing a broad promontory round which the Thames winds, we reach

9¾ m. **RICHMOND** Stat., on either side of which lies one of the most delightful day's excursions within reach of London: **Kew Gardens** rt., and **Richmond Park** l.

Adjoining the L. & S. W. Rly.'s Stat. is the terminus of the Metropolitan Railway system (*ante*).

RICHMOND ✲ is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, on the rt. bank of the Thames, at the base and on the slope of a hill commanding a view of great celebrity, the more prized for its close vicinity to the Metropolis.

The first point to which the attention of visitors to Richmond is generally directed, is the **View from the Terrace**, on the top of the hill. The terrace itself is a wide gravelled walk, along which seats are placed at intervals, separated

from the road by an avenue of elms. Descending like a gleam of silver through the rich landscape, and curving round the hill-foot, is seen the beautiful river, its banks so thickly wooded that the hamlets and country houses rising from among the trees seem set down in the heart of a great forest district. To the l. of the river are seen Ham House and Petersham (*post*), to the rt. Twickenham. Far in the distance, rt., the round tower of Windsor rises boldly against the sky, while the horizon, l., is bounded by the outline of the Surrey Downs. This view has been sung by Thomson,† who lived at Richmond (*post*), and is described by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Heart of Midlothian' (ch. xxxvi.) as follows:—

"The carriage rolled rapidly onwards through fertile meadows, ornamented with splendid old oaks, and catching occasionally a glance of the majestic mirror of a broad and placid river. After passing through a pleasant village, the equipage stopped on a commanding eminence, where the beauty of English landscape was displayed in its utmost luxuriance. Here the Duke alighted, and desired Jeanie to follow him. They paused for a moment on the brow of a hill, to gaze on the unrivalled landscape which it presented. A huge sea of verdure, with crossing and intersecting promontories of massive and tufted groves, was tenanted by numberless flocks and herds, which seemed to wander unrestrained and unbounded through the rich pastures. The Thames, here turreted with villas, and there garlanded with forests, moved on slowly and placidly, like the mighty monarch of the scene, to whom all its other beauties were but accessories, and bore on its bosom an hundred barks and skiffs, whose white sails and gaily fluttering pennons gave life to the whole.

"The Duke of Argyle was of course familiar with this scene; but to a man of taste it must be always new. Yet as he paused and looked on this inimitable landscape, with the feeling of delight which it must give to the bosom of every admirer of nature, his thoughts naturally reverted to his own more grand, and scarce less beautiful, domains of Inverary. 'This is a fine scene,' he said to his companion, curious perhaps to draw out her sentiments; 'we have nothing like it in Scotland.'

"'It's braw rich feeding for the cows, and they have a fine breed o' cattle here,' replied Jeanie; 'but I like just as well to look at the craigs of Arthur's Seat, and the sea coming in ayont them, as at a' thae muckle trees.'"—*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxvi.

† 'The Seasons'—Summer.

It is worth remarking that, while Sir Walter has here done ample justice to Richmond, no reference to its scenery occurs in Shakespeare (to whom the place must have been familiar), or in any of the earlier poets. The view has no doubt greatly increased in richness and beauty since even Thomson's time, owing to the extensive plantations which have been made on either side of the river; but it must always have been striking. Vancouver also is said to have testified to the beauty of the scene.

"I have travelled over the world, and this is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. Here I will live, and here I will die."

And he was as good as his word (*post*).

The **Public Gardens** adjoining the terrace are tastefully laid out and should be visited. A high wall used formerly to conceal their beauties, when they were the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, but at the sale of his estate in 1886 the grounds were purchased by the Richmond Vestry, and a part of them devoted to the public.

Sheridan once lived at *Downe*

House, opposite the Terrace. *Wick House*, the second house beyond the Terrace, was the summer residence of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for whom it was built by the architect Chambers. It has been much enlarged and altered since Sir Joshua's death.

Proceeding by the hill, past the *Star and Garter Hotel* rt., we enter

Richmond Park, by Richmond Gate, built (1798) by "Capability" Brown for George III., whose initials it bears. L. is *Ancaster House* (G. E. Shuttleworth Esq., M.D.), once a shooting-box of the Duke of Ancaster, then the residence of Sir Lionel Darell (for whom George III. himself staked out an additional plot of ground from the adjoining park), and, until his death, of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

Rt. of the gate, within the Park, is a *terrace* formed (by order of William IV.) along the brow of the hill, the view from which is hardly less beautiful, though of a different character from that commanded by the other terrace, the river being only seen by glimpses. Before 1835 it was entirely shut out of sight by a dense screen of trees, the greater part of which have been judiciously removed, leaving only here or there a graceful elm or beech, whose wide sweeping branches form a fitting frame to the lovely landscape.

[Midway from this terrace gates and steps give access to *Petersham Park* (*post*).]

At the end of this terrace, within the grounds of Pembroke Lodge, stands a board in an oak frame, with: "Lines on James Thomson, the Poet of Nature."

At *Pembroke Lodge* (Dowager Countess Russell), once the seat of the Earl of Errol, and then of the Dowager Countess of Pembroke (d. 1831), lived and died (1878) the first Earl (even better known as Lord John) Russell. In the grounds adjoining the road is a hillock called King Henry's Mount, upon which, according to a popular tradition, Henry VIII. stationed himself to watch for the ascent of a rocket (on a May morning!) from Tower Hill, which was to give him notice of the death of Anne Boleyn.

[Beyond the grounds of the Lodge, a gate in the paling, above Sudbrook, also gives access on foot to *Petersham Park*.]

Richmond Park, nearly 9 m. in circumference, and covering about 2300 acres, nearly 1000 of which are in the parishes of Mortlake and Putney, and the rest in those of Kingston, Ham, Petersham, and Richmond (only 100 acres being in the last), is varied by constant irregularities of surface, abounds in fine trees, and is tenanted by large herds of deer. Its sylvan scenery is of extreme beauty; and many fine distant prospects, including some good views of London, are commanded from it, besides that already mentioned.

From Richmond Gate roads run to East Sheen Gate ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Roehampton Gate (200 yards more), Robin Hood Gate (for Wimbledon) ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m.), Kingston Gate ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by upper, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. by lower road), and Ham Gate ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Robin Hood Gate gives on to the Portsmouth road at *Kingston Vale;* a short distance Londonwards stands the *Baldfaced Stag* (now disused), once a favourite house of call of Jerry Abbershaw, the highwayman, who was hanged on the hill above.

L. of this road, ascending to Kingston, are *Kenry House* (Earl of Dunraven), and *Coombe House* (Capt. Vyner). All these gates, except that at Roehampton, are open to carriages and cycles. There are,

besides, gates for *pedestrians* only at Petersham (*post*) at the "Ladder stile" (removed within the last few years) on Kingston Hill, and at "Bog Gate," Sheen Common.

[To reach the last from Richmond Stat. take Church Road as far as St. Matthias' Church, here turn l. down Park Road, cross Queen's Road and follow Grove Road, a few yards on the rt., past the *Workhouse* and *Cemetery*. Here a swing gate and path lead past the pretty new Cemetery (added 1896), and through market gardens to Sheen Common. Here immediately rt. is "Bog Gate," the approach to which, in wet weather, will make one cease to wonder at its uncouth name.]

Historic Notes on Richmond Park.

There were two parks here in the reign of Henry VIII.; but that which now exists was first inclosed by Charles I., who was passionately fond of the chase, and desired to have a "great park for red and fallow deer" in the immediate neighbourhood of his palaces at Richmond and Hampton Court. On the king's death Parliament granted the park to the citizens of London, but on the Restoration it reverted to the Crown. The inclosure caused great discontent among the proprietors whose lands were to be purchased, many of whom were unwilling to part with their property on any terms. Abp. Laud and the Chancellor Cottington entreated the king to abandon his purpose, but without success. Many privileges were, however, granted to the public by Charles, which succeeding Rangers have attempted in vain to curtail. Sir Robert Walpole, before whose time, according to his son, Horace, "the park was a bog, and a harbour for deer-stealers and vagabonds," began by taking away the ladders from the walls and shutting up the gates, which were only opened to foot-passengers. He, however, was the first who drained the park and improved it in other ways. His successor, the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., endeavoured to exclude the public altogether; but the right of footway through the park was maintained by a patriotic brewer of Richmond, Mr. John Lewis, who brought an action against the princess, which was decided in his favour by Chief Justice Forster.

The *Great Lodge*, built by Sir R. Walpole, was pulled down in 1841. The principal residence in the park is now the **White Lodge**, built by George I. (now occupied by H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.), at the end of the Queen's Drive, a long allée cut through the wood, and so named from Queen Caroline, consort of George II., who used occasionally to hunt in this park, and resided much at the Lodge. It has since been the residence of Lord Sidmouth, who died here (1844), and of H.M. the Queen, for a short time after the death of the Duchess of Kent. It was also the home of H.R.H. the Duchess of York before her marriage; and here was born, on the 23rd of June, 1894, Prince Edward of York. In the house is preserved the table on which Nelson marked out for Lord Sidmouth the plan of attack, afterwards carried out at Trafalgar. There are several other lodges and small residences in and adjoining the park, which are occupied by different persons with permission of the Crown. Of these the chief besides Pembroke Lodge (*ante*) are *Thatched House Lodge* (General Lynedoch Gardiner C.B.), adjoining the upper road from Richmond to Kingston Gate, and *Sheen Lodge* (Mrs. Owen), the latter with several rare foreign trees flourishing in the garden. This cottage was in 1852 granted by the Queen as a residence to the late Professor Owen, whose reputation as a comparative anatomist is un-

rivalled throughout Europe, and, on his death, to his daughter-in-law. In front of Sheen Lodge is a well-kept and picturesque pond, rich in carp, and supplied from ground-springs running off into the Beverley Brook (said to have been so called from the beavers which anciently used to frequent it).

The Park also contains residences for the head keeper and the verderer. The present Ranger is H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The Park has undergone complete drainage to improve the feeding for the deer, the average number of which is 1600 fallow and 50 red deer. They suffered much during the cold spring of 1855, more so than since the year 1795; in the latter year 426 died, and in 1798, 370. In 1887 they were again greatly reduced in number by an outbreak of rabies, never before known to have affected animals of this species.

Toward the centre of the Park are two large sheets of water, called the **Pen Ponds**, covering about 18 acres. These, which were originally gravel-pits, are supplied by ground springs. They were formed by the Princess Augusta, and enlarged by the Princess Amelia, and abound in eels, besides pike, carp, and tench. Some thousands of wild turkeys were kept up as part of the stock of the park in her time, and were hunted with dogs. A number of herons used to assemble here at different times of the year, but they have now dwindled down to three or four, who appear at the beginning of winter.

Historic Notes on Richmond.

The original name of the manor was *Sheen* (still preserved in the adjoining village of East Sheen, the original name of Richmond being West Sheen); and its park was Sheen Chase. The etymology of the name, which does not occur in *Domesday*, is usually referred to the Sax. Schene = bright.

The Anglo-Saxon monarchs had a palace at Sheen; and although the manor was alienated for a short time after the Conquest, it has been in the hands of the Crown, or of the royal family, since the latter part of Edward I.'s reign, who here received, and treated with, the Scottish nobles after the death of William Wallace. Edward III. closed his long reign here, June 21, 1377, deserted by all, even by his mistress, Alice Perrers, who, on the morning of the day on which the king died, drew the ring from his finger and left him. The palace was pillaged by his servants. Richard II. lived here much, and added greatly to the palace, Geoffrey Chaucer being his clerk of works. Anne of Bohemia died here in 1394. The king, says Holinshed, greatly affected by her death, "caused the palace to be thrown down and defaced; whereas the former kings of this land, being wearie of the city, used customarily thither to resorte, as to a place of pleasure, and serving highly to their recreation." Henry V. rebuilt the palace of Sheen; and Edward IV. settled it on his queen Eliz. Woodville, but Henry VII. took possession of it, also added to it, and made it his frequent residence, before her death in 1492. In that year a grand tournament was held on the green, which lasted a month. At it was decided, according to Stow, a combat "betwyxt Sir James Parker, Knt., and Hugh Vaughan, Gentleman Usher, upon controversie for the arms that Garter gave to the said Hugh Vaughan." At the end of 1497 it was burnt down by accident; but was rebuilt by 1501 by Henry, who gave the new palace the name of *Richmond*, his own title before he became king. Philip I. of Spain (father of the emperor Charles V.), who had been driven on the English coast by a storm, after setting sail from Flanders, was entertained here in 1502. In 1506 another fire occurred, and in 1509 Henry VII. died here, leaving, it was said, treasure of the value of 1,800,000*l.* hidden in the vaults of the palace.

A tournament was held at Richmond in the following year, in which the young king, Henry VIII., took part for the first time. The emperor Charles V. was lodged here on his visit in 1523. Cardinal Wolsey was allowed to reside in the palace after giving up Hampton Court to the king. "It was a marvel," says Halle, "to hear how the commen people grudged, saying 'So the buteher's dogge doth lie in the manor of Richmond.'" On Wolsey's death the king granted the manor to the divorced Anne of Cleves. Edward VI. lived here for some time and, in his presence, Lady Anne Seymour (daughter of the Protector), was married in the chapel of the palace. Queen Mary also resided here, and Princess Elizabeth, after being kept a prisoner for some time in the palace, was there sumptuously entertained by her sister in 1557. She frequently resided here during her own reign and entertained Eric IV. of Sweden on his visit to this country. It was at Richmond that Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, offended her Majesty so bitterly by preaching on the infirmities of old age, and observing how it had furrowed her face, and besprinkled her hair with its "meal." This was in 1596, when the queen was hardly capable of getting through her "6 or 7 gallyardes of a mornynge, beside musieke and syngynge," her "ordinarye exercise," a few years before. At 3 in the morning, March 24, 1603, she died here, closing that remarkable scene which Hume has described, and De la Roche has painted. In the following year the Government Offices and the Law Courts sat here on an outbreak of the plague in London. James I. lived here but little, preferring Windsor. Charles I. was frequently here; on his death Parliament not only confiscated Richmond Park (*ante*), but sold the pictures which he had collected here when Prince of Wales. Charles II. was educated here under Bp. Duppa. Like most of the royal palaces, Richmond was greatly injured during the Civil Wars, when it was sold by the Parliament; but after the return of Charles II. it was restored to Henrietta Maria, upon whom it had been settled. It was then scarcely habitable; although the son of James II. (the old Pretender) is said to have been nursed here. The last royal personage who resided here was Queen Charlotte, to whom a lease was granted in 1817.

There were in ancient Richmond —a convent of Carmelites, founded by Edward II.; a priory of Carthusians, founded by Henry V. in 1414 in expiation of "the fault my father made in compassing the crown," and called "the House of Jesus of Bethlehem," which stood near the site of the Observatory in the Deer Park (*post*), and a house of Observant Friars, founded by Henry VII. and suppressed in 1534. Of these, the Carthusian Priory, which adjoined the royal palace, was very rich and important, its annual revenue at the Dissolution being 777*l.* It had been endowed with the lands and revenues of many alien priories. It was here that the Earl of Leicester was married to Amy Robsart. No trace of these foundations now remains.

Objects of Interest.

From the Stat. the visitor should first proceed to the adjoining **Richmond Green** (which lies rt. of George Street), once the scene of jousts, now of cricket and football. L. is the *Public Library*, one of the first erected under the Free Libraries Act. Passing a cannon taken in the Crimea, we see on the far side of the Green and a little to the rt., a red *archway*, which is all that Time has left of the famous old **Palace**, so rich in historical reminiscences, and, according to every notice of it, so stately in its architecture. On the keystone of the arch, which was the entrance to the Wardrobe Court, now called *Old Palace Yard*, is the coat of arms of Henry VII., of which little but the greyhound supporters are discernible.

In the chamber above, says tradition, the well-known scene took place between Elizabeth and the Countess of Nottingham, who, when on her death-bed, revealed to the queen her treachery in detaining the Earl of Essex's ring. The Countess, however, died at Arundel House in London; and the Richmond chamber must be content to abandon this fragment of interest. A ring did, however, play a prominent part in connection with the palace. For, by dropping one from a window of the palace, Lady Scrope signalled Elizabeth's death to her brother, Sir Robert Carey. The latter at once set off on horseback to King James at Edinburgh, and for bringing his news was afterwards created Earl of Monmouth.

Almost adjoining the Gateway, S., is *Maid of Honor Row*, a terrace of Queen Anne houses; in No. 4 of which lived Heidegger, not a Maid of Honor, but Master of the Revels to George II. Turning rt. at the end of these we pass *Queensberry House* (Mrs. Cave), built, with several other houses, on the site of part of the old palace. An ancient yew-tree, mentioned in the Report to the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1649, still remains in the garden of an adjoining house.

Proceeding by *Friar's Lane* we reach *Cholmondeley Walk* and the tow-path. Here, turning downstream and passing rt. the *Trumpeting House* (built on a site given by Queen Anne to her favourite, Mrs. Masham), with its stately columns, and then part of the Deer Park (the 2 pillars just inside are connected with the Observatory), we reach in ¼ m. the

Foot Bridge and **Lock** (opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York in May, 1894).

This bridge, designed by Mr. Moore, Chief Engineer to the Thames Conservancy, is of steel faced with brick and granite, and light and pretty to the eye.

The 3 centre arches are fitted with movable sluices, invented by Messrs. Stoney and Ransom, C.E., and peculiar to this bridge. These sluices, each being 66 ft. in length 12 ft. in depth, and 32 tons in weight, are lowered from their resting place (between the twin foot-ways), canted over and kept in this position for 8–9 hours every tide. Thus the water at Richmond is now always kept within 5 ft. 9 in. of Trinity House high-water mark.

On the Middlesex side of the bridge is a slip-way for small boats, and on the Surrey side the *Lock*, 250 ft. by 37 ft.

Retracing our steps along the tow-path up stream, we presently reach the Castle Hotel and an open space adjoining the river, on to which gives *Whittaker Avenue*. L. are the *Castle Assembly Rooms*, and adjoining it, the **Theatre Royal**, built in 1889 to replace the older one, which stood on the Green.

The latter, opened in 1766 with a prologue written by Garrick, was much visited by George III., and had in its time been graced by Garrick, Macready, the Keans, Mrs. Siddons, Madame Vestris, and Mrs. Jordan, among others. Here Charles Mathews made his *début* in Richard III., and Edmund Kean acted for the last time before dying in the adjoining house in 1833. Here also the late Arthur Cecil Blunt and Lady Martin (then Miss Helen Faucit) acted first. This play-house was demolished in 1886. There had been an earlier one, near what is now Hill Street, with which both Theophilus and his father, Colley Cibber, were connected.

At the junction of this Avenue with *Hill Street*, is the **Town Hall**, opened by the Duke of York in June, 1893. The site was given by Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., first Mayor of the Borough of Richmond

(incorporated 1889), who laid the foundation stone, as a tablet on the building informs us.

Richmond Bridge, which crosses the river, was completed in 1777, at a cost of 26,000*l.*

> Here the visitor may take a boat, and enjoy from the water the exceeding beauty of the scene. On one side the hill rises rich with wood, and adorned with numerous villas; on the other, the beautiful and never-failing verdure of Twickenham meadows refreshes the eye.

[On the Middlesex shore, and above the bridge the villas to be remarked are—*Marble Hill*, where lived the Countess of Suffolk, the friend of Pope and Swift, and the "good Suffolk" of Queen Caroline's interview with Jeanie Deans. The house was built from Lord Pembroke's design, and with George II.'s money. Mrs. Fitzherbert resided here in 1795. Ham House (*post*) now appears on the Surrey side: and opposite, on the Middlesex side, is *Orleans House*, in which Louis Philippe lived for many years during his first exile. It is now a well-known club. On the face fronting the river are busts in niches, similar to those at Ham House. Next appears the site (for nothing more remains) of Pope's villa, which was levelled in 1807. Its successor disappeared in 1840, in order to make way for a strange nondescript building, still known as *Pope's Villa* (H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P.); even the famous grotto has not been spared. Beyond, rise the fantastic turrets of Strawberry Hill. The greatest charm here, however, is that of the river itself, with its swans and its small wooded islets.]

The **Old Church** of Richmond (restd. 1866), in which Thomson is interred, is a building of brick with a stone tower, for the most part modern and ugly; but it contains several *Monuments* worth attention. The *brass tablet* in memory of Thomson (d. 1748), at the W. end of the N. aisle, was placed here in 1792 by the Earl of Buchan, whose eccentricities are amusingly recorded in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.' According to the inscription on this, no worthy memorial of the poet, to whom a monument ought to be raised on Richmond Hill itself, overlooking the scene he has described so well, "In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson"; but the exact position of the poet's grave seems doubtful. There is a story that, owing to an enlargement of the Church since the poet was buried, the present wall is carried directly across his grave, so that his body lies half within, half without, the building. According to another tradition, he is buried near the second pew from the end of the Church. But perhaps the donor of the tablet knew best. Of the other *Monuments* remark one, by the younger *Bacon*, of Major Bean, killed at Waterloo. On the N. side of the chancel is a memorial, the oldest in the Church, for Robt. Cotton, yeoman of the "removing wardroppe of bedds" to Queen Mary, and groom of the chamber to Elizabeth. Near it is a memorial to the wife of Sir George Wright (d. 1631), with her 3 sons and 4 daughters, and opposite one to Lady Chudleigh (d. 1628). Near the altar is a monument for Viscount Brouncker, cofferer to Charles II. (d. 1687). In the chancel floor, in front of the Communion table, is a marble slab in memory of Lady Howard of Escrick (d. 1716). (This is, however, now carpeted over.) A slab near the altar-rails marks the grave of Mrs. Yates, the tragic actress (d. 1787). In the S. aisle are monuments for Gilbert Wakefield (d. 1801); for the Rev. R. Delafosse (d. 1819); and for the Hon.

Barbara Lowther—the two latter by *Flaxman.*

Against the outer walls of the Church is a *Monument* for Edmund Kean, the tragedian (*ante*), (this, which was erected by his son, and exhibits a good medallion portrait, is on the W. front of the Church, S. of the tower); there is also one for Lord Fitzwilliam, founder, by his will, of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

In the churchyard are buried Dr. Moore (d. 1802), author of 'Zeluco,' and father of Sir John Moore of Corunna; Malet du Pan (d. 1800), editor of the 'Mercure Britannique'; and Lady Diana Beauclerk (d. 1808), wife of Johnson's friend, and noticed in Boswell's 'Life.' Heidegger, George II.'s Master of the Revels (*ante*), was also buried here; and, it is said by Wright (*Historia Histrionica*), Joseph Taylor, an actor, who died in 1652, and, according to Downes, was instructed by Shakespeare himself how to play Hamlet, "which he performed incomparably well."

[From the S. side of the churchyard a narrow street, the houses on l. of which display good carving on their doorways, and a passage, *Patten Alley*, lead on to the *Vineyard*, opposite Michel's Almshouses (*post*).]

There are 4 other churches in Richmond:—

St. Matthias, a very good Church of Dec. character, built in 1858, at the angle of Church Road and Friar's Stile Road, is by the late *Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A.* It is an excellent specimen of his favourite style, is beautifully finished, has some good stained-glass windows, and a lofty spire (195 ft.), which shows well over the trees of the park.

St. John's Chapel, in the Kew Road, of indifferent architecture, was completed in 1831. *Holy Trinity*, a plain edifice, built in 1870, is in Townshend Road, Sheen Road. *Christ Church*, in Kew Road, was built (1894) in memory of the late Canon Hales.

There are also a Roman Catholic Church in the Vineyard, a Convent in the Queen's Road, and several Nonconformist places of worship.

An imposing Tudoresque building is the **Wesleyan Theological Institution**, in the Queen's Road, for the training of Wesleyan ministers, chiefly for missionary work, built in 1850 at a cost of 11,000*l.*, part of a sum of 220,000*l.* subscribed by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1839, to commemorate the centenary of their existence as a society. It contains the *pulpit* used by Wesley at Moorfields.

The *cottage* in which Thomson at one time lived is now part of the **Royal Hospital** in Kew Foot Road (at the end of the sixth turning l., going down the Kew Road from the Stat.). A part of the entrance-hall and the wainscoted-room above (now the private apartment of the Matron) are, with little doubt, part of the original dwelling-house.

One of the poet's last letters was written from here in the spring of 1748.

"You must know," he says, "that I have enlarged my rural domain. From the two fields next to me I have paled in about as much as my garden consisted of before; so that the walk runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and sometimes of the night. Retirement and nature are more and more my passion every day."

The rural domain has now been covered by bricks and mortar, except so much as forms a garden for the hospital, and the poet's favourite alcove is gone. The Hospital was

enlarged in 1889 and again in 1896, when a children's ward was added.

In the Vineyard is **Bishop Duppa's Almshouse**, a red-brick building, over the entrance of which is the inscription, "Votiva Tabula. I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble." It was founded in 1661, by Brian Duppa, chaplain to Charles I., who after his master's death resided here in obscurity until the Restoration, when Charles II., to whom he had been tutor, created him Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop provided his almshouse with an endowment for the support of 10 poor women, spinsters, above the age of 50.

Adjoining are **Queen Elizabeth's Almshouses** (founded at the beginning of the 17th cent. by Sir George Wright, for 8 poor women, and rebuilt in their present position in 1767, when the endowment was augmented. Opposite are **Michel's Almshouses**, founded in 1695. The present building was erected in 1810, and added to in 1858.

Hickey's Almshouses, in Sheen Road, a range of low Elizabethan buildings, forming 3 sides of a square, were built in 1834, from designs by *Mr. Lewis Vulliamy*. Funds were left by a Mr. Hickey in 1727 for charity to 6 poor men and 10 poor women; but were misapplied until 1817. The services in the *Chapel* are open to the public. Another set of almshouses, adjoining Hickey's, was built in 1843, to accommodate 5 old men and as many old women; the funds from which they are supported (upwards of 500*l.* a year) having been, until lately, completely alienated. They had been left by Thomas Denys, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and had fallen into private hands.

Houblon's Almshouses, founded in 1758 by Mrs. Rebecca and Mrs. Susannah Houblon, are off the Sheen Road.

No description of Richmond could claim to be complete without some mention of the **Star and Garter Hotel**, which stands on the top of Richmond Hill and commands a fine view of the vale of the Thames. As a victim to fire, it can hold its own with the Palace itself. The original Inn (built 1738), after sundry ups-and-downs, was acquired by a Company in 1864, who added to it a larger building, from designs by the late *Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A.* The old hotel was burnt down in 1870, and on its site, though at a slightly different angle, was built (1872) the "Pavilion." This was in turn destroyed by fire in 1888, but rose from its ashes in 1889. The main building, as we now see it, was erected in 1878, also from designs by Mr. Barry. The hotel has housed many distinguished personages; among them Louis Philippe for six months after his flight from France, and on his death, Queen Amelie, Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon III., and Marshal Soult, when he attended the Queen's Coronation as Ambassador from France.

Besides those already mentioned, many eminent persons have resided at Richmond at various times. Among these may be mentioned the late Prince de Joinville, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Cardigan, and the present Duke of Buccleuch. Cardigan House stands rt. on ascending Hill Rise, from which it is shut in by a high wall. Buccleuch House, in the Petersham Road and facing the river, is now the property of Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart.

H.M. the Queen is, of course, Lady of this Royal Manor, one of the few in which the custom of "Borough English" prevails.

The neighbourhood of Richmond affords a number of pleasant *Walks* and *Excursions;* Hampton Court and its Palace are 4½ m. distant, and may be reached either by water, road, or rail.

Richmond also communicates by rail with Staines and Virginia Water, and thence with Reading (Rte. 9).

Among the *walks*, there is a very pleasant footpath across the fields, by the waterside, to Twickenham, along the l. (Middlesex) bank of the river. You may cross the ferry at Twickenham, and return by the rt. bank, past Ham House.

Ham may also be reached through Richmond Park, passing out by Ham Gate and over Ham Common (*post*).

The most direct way, however, of reaching Ham from Richmond is *viâ* Petersham, either by the lower road or, from Richmond Hill, by that which descends past the Star and Garter rt. Both roads meet at the upper end of

Petersham ✲ (in *Domesday* "Patricesham"). L. is **Petersham Park**, an outlying part of Richmond Park. The lawn by the fine cedars near Petersham Gate is specially set apart for school treats and the like, their wants being catered for by the Dysart Arms opposite, a house also in request for trade dinners, &c. This is a very pretty part of the park, though often overlooked by the visitor. Petersham Gate, adjoining which is the "*British School*, founded by the late Lord and Lady John Russell" in 1852, is for *pedestrians* only. Seats above the cedars (near the grounds of Pembroke Lodge) command charming peeps over the distant country, along an irregular avenue of elms, the vista being closed by the towers of Windsor Castle, better seen perhaps from this point than any other in the park.

On entering the village, rt. is the **Church**, all but its tower hidden by intervening houses. A Church stood here at the time of the Conquest, and was a cell of the Abbey of Chertsey. Of the present small edifice only part of the tower and the chancel date from 1505. The rest, built in 1790 and enlarged in 1840, is a good example of the Georgian period. The nave stands N. and S., the base of the low tower, entrance, and vestry being on the W. side, and the tiny chancel opposite. On the N. side of the latter is a *Monument* with recumbent figure of George Cole, Esq., of the Middle Temple (d. 1624), and, below, of his wife Frances (d. 1633) and child. Opposite lies buried Elizabeth Countess of Dysart, and afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale (d. 1697). In the Church is a tablet for Captain Vancouver, the navigator (d. 1798, aged 40), which was placed here by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1841. In the pretty churchyard a plain headstone with inscription marks his last resting-place. In the adjoining vault of the Tollemache family lies buried Maria, Marchioness of Aylesbury (d. 1893), and on the opposite side of the churchyard is the simple ivy-covered grave of Mortimer Collins (d. at Richmond 1876).

There is an unobtrusive *Monument* to Mary and Agnes Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole, to whom many of his latest and pleasantest letters were addressed, and at whose suggestion he wrote his 'Reminiscences.' The sisters, having survived Walpole more than half a century, both died in 1852, aged respectively 89 and 88.

[From the Church a path leads rt. into the lower road to Richmond, opposite

Petersham Almshouses, "erected 1867 through the munificence of an unknown benefactress."]

[Opposite the passage to the Church another one, with finger-posts, leads l., past the wall of *Bute House* (once the property of the Marquis of Bute, now of Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, who has pulled down the mansion and intends, it is said, to utilise the estate for building purposes), to the road to

Sudbrook Park, ✲ which though not a main part of Richmond Park is Crown property. Sudbrook hamlet is mentioned as early as in 1266. The house is said to have been given by George I. to John 2nd Duke of Argyle, and 1st Duke of Greenwich, the friend of Jeannie Deans, and here, according to some, is laid the scene in the Heart of Midlothian where Jeannie begged her sister's life. The Duke, who was born at Ham House, 1680 (*post*), died here in 1743. Here was drafted the Reform Bill of 1832 during the tenancy of the house by Lord Durham, and Canning occupied the house for some years.

The wainscoted *Hall*, now used as the chief reception room, is of fine proportions, and over the fire-place are the Argyle arms. The house, now a *private hotel*, communicates by a long covered passage with a smaller house, tenanted by the *Richmond Golfing Club*, who have their links in the park.]

Proceeding along the main street of the village, with fine old houses on either side, we come opposite the small *Public Library* to White Gates, rt. Here an avenue leads past *Douglas House* (Lady Anne Drummond-Moray), to

Ham House (Earl of Dysart). On low ground, and close to the river, stands this fine Jacobean mansion, which has been little, if at all, changed since it was built by Sir Thomas Vavasor in 1610, which date, with the words "Vivat Rex," and the initials T. M. V., appear over the doorway in the N. front of the house. It is said to have been designed for Henry Prince of Wales, brother of Charles I., who, however, did not live to occupy it. In 1651 it became the property of Sir Lionel Tollemache, and on his death was greatly altered and enlarged by his widow, Elizabeth Countess of Dysart in her own right, and afterwards wife of the Duke of Lauderdale. This masterful lady has left her lasting impress on the house and its contents, which have remained in the Tollemache family ever since, and almost untouched until 1887, when the present Earl restored the structure, the pictures, and the magnificent old decorations and furniture, much of which was placed here by the Duchess. The cost of the restoration was 30,000*l.*, and *Messrs. Bodley & Garner* were the architects.

The house is not shown to the public; but the following description, which, by the kindness of Lord Dysart, we are able to give, may still be read with interest.

The house itself is of red brick, and the front toward the river and side walls are decorated with a row of painted leaden busts. On the lawn is a statue representing the Thames.

The *Entrance Hall*, on the N. side of the house, contains portraits of Charlotte, Countess of Dysart, *Sir J. Reynolds*, and next to it one of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, a copy by *Hoppner* of *Reynolds's* original (at Peckforton, Lord Tollemache's seat); Lady Huntingtower, *Sir G. Kneller;* James Stewart, Duke of Richmond (son of Charles II.), *Vandyck;* also

by *Vandyck*, Jane, Marchioness of Winchester (whose husband was the defender of Basing House), the subject of Milton's beautiful epitaph; and Lady Grace Carteret, wife of the 4th Earl, *Hogarth.*

L. of the Hall is the *Chapel*, in which only 2 marriages have been solemnised: those of the late Maria, Marchioness of Aylesbury, and the present Lady Sudeley. In the Chapel is preserved the Prayer-book, with magnificent needlework cover, given by Charles I. to William Murray, the 1st Earl.

His daughter Elizabeth, in default of male heirs, inherited the peerage, and was confirmed in her honour by Charles II., with a special clause in the charter empowering her to name any one of her issue as her heir. She was succeeded by her eldest son.

The carved *Oak Staircase*, which opens from the Hall, is richly worked, and is said to have been the work of Grinling Gibbons. On it stand 2 magnificent bronze vases, 8 ft. high, brought by the present Earl from Japan; they are said to be 300 years old. On the landing is a painting of the Battle of Lepanto, by *Tintoretto*, purchased from Charles I.'s collection (*ante*).

Over the Hall, which it encircles, is the *Round Gallery.* Here are pictures of the Dukes of Lauderdale and Hamilton, *Janssen;* Frances, Lady Worsley, *Kneller;* and, facing the staircase, half-lengths of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale on one canvas, by *Sir Peter Lely.*

The coarse-featured duke was Charles II.'s well-known Scottish minister, and figures in 'Old Mortality.' He was in all things ruled by the duchess, who "sold all places, and was wanting in no methods that could bring her money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity."

Next to Lely's picture is one of General Tollemache, *Kneller;* and in this gallery are also portraits of the Duchess, when Countess of Dysart, and Sir L. Tollemache and Lady Maynard, her husband and sister, *Bremberg.*

W. of the Round Gallery is the *North Drawing Room*, the walls of which are hung with tapestry. In this room also are some of the original chairs of the Duchess, covered with Genoese velvet, and beautifully restored.

Adjoining this room, rt., is the *Miniature Room*, with vaulted and painted ceiling, and containing (among others) cabinet pictures by *Paul Veronese*, *L. da Vinci*, *Wouwermann*, *Gerard Dow*, *Mieris*, *Teniers*, *Cuyp*, and *Watteau*, and miniatures by *Titian*, *Hilliard*, *Petitot*, *Hoskins*, *da Costa*, and *Degranges.* Of these latter, the most remarkable are a very fine miniature of Charles V., *Titian;* one of Charles II. (aged 16), *Degranges* (very rare); one of Mary, Queen of Scots, *da Costa;* and two of Elizabeth, *Hilliard*—one taken in her "'teens," and believed to be unique. There are besides portraits of Catherine Bruce, wife of the 1st Earl, *Hoskins;* General Monk; and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, after *Zucchero;* and of the other pictures, two have frames carved by *Grinling Gibbons.* Of the other treasures in this chamber, remark a lock of Essex's hair in a small cabinet.

The chimney-piece is of white marble, exquisitely carved, and the equipment of the fire-place—from grate down to hearth-brush—is of solid silver, embossed with the Lauderdale coronet and cipher.

From the North Drawing Room is entered, W., the

Picture Gallery, and nowhere is the exquisite taste which pervades the house better felt than here.

Oak-panelled and not too large (it is 80 ft. long), it contains nothing but portraits. Of these, 5 are by *Vandyck:* Charles I. (very fine); Queen Henrietta Maria; Catherine Bruce, wife of William Murray, 1st Earl; Sir Harry Vane; and the painter himself. Among those by *Lely* observe a portrait of Charles II. (a vivid picture of the King "who never said a foolish thing," and a present from him to the Duchess of Lauderdale); and portraits of Lord Arlington, Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, the Duchess of Argyle, and Lady Maynard. The arrangement of the electric light is perfect; each picture has its own lights, one above and one below.

The *Blue Drawing Room* adjoins the Gallery, E.; its hangings of silk, beautiful in tone and rich in needlework, have been well restored.

Next is the *Cabal* (or *Tapestry*) *Room*, the walls of which are hung with tapestry, from designs by *Watteau*, and perhaps wrought at Mortlake. In this room and on these very chairs sat the famous "Cabal" Ministry of Charles II. Here and in the next apartment much of the original furniture remains, and in the floors are inlaid the Lauderdale coronet and cipher. Here, too, all the appointments of the fire-place are of silver.

From the window we see, across the sumptuous lawn, the iron gates of Charles II.'s time, and the elm avenue leading to Ham Common (*post*), and, within the grounds, the splendid old Scotch firs (Hood's 'Forest Laocoon'), the first planted in England, their stately crowns, as it were, guarding the "wilderness" beneath, while on the rt. the picture is closed by a group of sombre ilexes.

Next to the Cabal Room is the *Queen's* or *Audience Closet*, a small apartment with a dais and tapestry bearing the Lauderdale arms, which also appear, with the cipher, on the fire-place and window-sill. The painted ceiling is by *Verrio*.

In the room at the S.E. of the house was born (1680) John, 2nd Duke of Argyle, the friend and patron of Jeannie Deans, and son of the Duchess of Lauderdale. This room opens into the grand staircase, and facing it is the *State Bedroom*, said to have been used by Henry, Prince of Wales.

Returning to the ground-floor, the *Dining Room* adjoins the entrance hall on the S. It is oak-panelled, and over the fire-place is let in a painting of the house with, in the foreground, Charles II. being presented with the first pine-apple grown on English soil.

The next room, E., has over its fire-place "The Cloven Tongues," *Corregio*, and scenes from "The Life of a Horse," *Gooch*.

The *Green Drawing Room*, which adjoins, has on its walls 3 compartments of tapestry, and contains the Prayer-book of Rachel, Lady Russell.

The next, the *Garden Room* and that beyond, have painted ceilings by *Verrio*. The further room, known as the *Duchess of Lauderdale's China Closet*, is filled with old china and other articles of taste and curiosity. Here are preserved the Duchess's writing-desk and tall canes, and a small seated portrait of James. I when old, by *Van Somer*.

W. of the dining-room is the apartment which was used by the Duchess as her bedroom. The alcove, the only one in the house, has a painted ceiling by *Verrio*, and the room contains tapestry ("The Crusaders") and a portrait by *Lely* of the

Duchess, when Countess of Dysart, very pleasing.

Among the other treasures of this most interesting house are 13 *Caxtons*, several *Wynkyn de Wordes*, and, certainly not least, the original "*Articles of Union*," incorporated in the Act of Union of England and Scotland (1706), with the signatures of the Commissioners of the 2 Kingdoms, and their seals attached.

Ham House was the place fixed on by the Lords assembled at Windsor, Dec. 17, 1688, for the temporary abode of James II. at the time that William of Orange was about to march with his army into London. But "James made some difficulties. He did not like Ham. It was a pleasant place in the summer, but cold and comfortless at Christmas, and was, moreover, unfurnished."—*Macaulay*, chap. x. Eventually, as is well known, he went, with William's consent, "most gladly given," to Rochester.

[From the double gates of Ham House, a road rt., and then a wicket and path, l., lead in a few minutes to Twickenham Ferry.]

From the iron gates, S. of the house, ornamented with tracery of Charles II.'s time and bearing the quarterings of the Tollemache family, and the motto and arms of the Order of the Thistle (of which the Duke of Lauderdale and the 2nd Earl Dysart were knights), a fine *Elm Avenue*, which suggested Hood's exquisite poem, 'The Elm Tree,' leads past, rt., the *Manor House* (Miss Hornby), once the residence of Sir Gilbert Scott, and *Ham Street*, to

Ham Common and **village** (*Inn*).

In a house adjoining the Common lived Catherine Hyde, the witty and beautiful wife of the 3rd Duke of Queensberry, the friend and patron of Gay, the poet. According to a legend, which still lingers among Thames watermen, it was in a summer-house, which formerly stood on the river bank near here, that Gay wrote "Thomson's Seasons."

The Duc de Chartres, also, occupied a house here for some years, till the outbreak of the Franco-German war.

The Manor of Ham, in which, as in that of Richmond, the custom of "Borough English" prevails, was held by Lord Lovel, who was killed at Bosworth Field, and since by Anne of Cleves, Henry Prince of Wales, and Charles I. Charles II. granted it to Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, and the present Earl is its lord.

On reaching the Common from the avenue, l. is the *National Orphan Home* for girls, and just beyond the (*New*) *Inn*. The *Church*, on the further side of the Common, is wholly modern, built in 1832, and enlarged about 1860.

The *New Almshouses* at Ham Street, endowed by the late Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, in memory of her husband, the late Hon. Algernon Tollemache, M.P., who lived for many years at Ham House, and died in 1892, are picturesque.

[From the W. of the Common, near *the Schools*, a signpost indicates the way to Teddington Lock and Bridge, which may be reached in 10 min. by field-path.]

The walk from Richmond to *Kew*, along Cholmondeley Walk and the towing-path, by the river-side (3 m.) is far preferable to that by the high road, although 1½ m. longer. The great attraction at Kew, however, is the Botanic Garden, in which the visitor will find so much to interest him that he should avoid all necessary fatigue before reaching it.

Kew ✲ (formerly Kai-ho, and Kay-hough, perhaps from its situation near the water side — *Quay*) is a populous village, surrounding a green, near the centre of which stands the **Church**, a plain brick building, first enlarged by a private contribution of 5000*l.* from William IV., and by private subscription in 1884, when the chancel was rebuilt. The original organ, a present from George IV., is said to have belonged to Handel, and was used for many years by George III. In the *Mausoleum* are interred H.R.H. the 1st Duke of Cambridge (d. 1850), and the late Duchess, at whose funeral (1889) the Queen was present. In the churchyard are buried the artists Meyer (miniature painter to George III.) (d. 1789); Gainsborough (d. 1788), whose tomb was repaired by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Zoffany (d. 1810).

Sir Peter Lely lived for some time in a house on the N. side of the green.

The bridge, which connects Kew with Brentford, was built from designs by *Payne* in 1782, and rendered toll free in 1873. It is contemplated to substitute a new bridge for the present one, which is unsightly and shows signs of wear.

Kew was first made a royal residence by Frederick Prince of Wales, who about 1730 took a long lease of Kew House, then the property of the Capel family, and proceeded to lay out the pleasure-grounds under the direction of Kent. After his death in 1751, his widow, the Princess Dowager of Wales, continued to reside at Kew, and employed Sir William Chambers in the erection of many ornamental buildings. After her death George III. was frequently here, living "in a very easy and unreserved way," says Mad. D'Arblay, "without form or ceremony of any sort." The old "Kew House" was pulled down by his orders in 1803, and a new palace partly built near the river, from designs by Wyatt. This was removed entirely by George IV. The present "Palace," a house of red brick, temp. Charles I., was once the property of Sir Hugh Portman, a Dutch merchant, said to have been knighted here by Queen Elizabeth. It was purchased in 1761 for Queen Charlotte, and when Kew House was pulled down the furniture was removed hither. George IV. was educated under Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; and here Queen Charlotte died (1818). It has been long out of use, but portions of adjoining buildings are now occupied in suites of rooms by persons nominated by the Queen. Cambridge Cottage is occupied by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The **Royal Botanic Gardens** and **Pleasure Grounds** are open to the public every week-day, from 12 noon till sunset, and on Sundays from 1 P.M.; they are about 250 acres in extent. There are six gates: the principal one on Kew Green; Victoria Gate, facing the Kew Gardens Rly. Stat.; Cumberland Gate, between the last and Kew Green; the Queen's Gate, near Richmond; and gates to the Brentford and Isleworth ferries over the Thames. The visitor should provide himself with Route Map (price 2*d.*), to be had at any of the entrances, where he can also purchase Handbooks of the Museums, Arboretum and North Gallery. The following indication of route may be readily traced on the map.

Enter by the Kew Green Gate: visit House No. 1 to the rt.; cross to Museum No. III., thence, by Temple of the Sun, to Houses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5; thence to the Rockery and House No. 6; rt. to Museum No. II., through the Herbaceous Ground to Museum No. I., overlooking the Ornamental Water, beside which pass to the Waterlily

House and Palm House. From the Palm House the Pagoda vista leads to the Pleasure Grounds. Notice on the l. the flagstaff, 159 ft. high, beyond which is the North Gallery, and on the rt. the Temperate House, or Winter Garden. To the l. of the Pagoda is the Richmond Gate, or by turning to the rt. you reach those for Isleworth or Brentford, or can make the circuit of the grounds, and return to the Botanic Gardens. Very fine trees, many of them of high interest as specimens, are scattered over the lawns, and are especially collected about the old Arboretum, l. of the entrance; and the visitor who enters the gardens only in search of the picturesque will assuredly not be disappointed.

The "Exotic" garden was first established here by the Princess Dowager of Wales, about the middle of the last century. It was subsequently much patronised by Queen Charlotte; and the voyages of Capt. Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, beside those of Flinders, Brown, and many others, greatly enriched the collection during her lifetime. The gardens afterwards fell into comparative neglect; and in 1840 a report of their condition was made to the House of Commons, after a survey by Dr. Lindley, which resulted in the transfer of the gardens, pleasure-grounds, and park to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Under the direction of the distinguished botanists, Sir Wm. and Sir Joseph Hooker, and Mr. Thiselton Dyer, the "Royal Botanic Gardens" have become one of the most beautiful and instructive in Europe. They have been more than doubled in size by the addition of portions of the pleasure-grounds, and of the old kitchen gardens of the palace, and the number of visitors has increased from 9174 in 1841, to over half a million annually. A Museum of Economic Botany has also been formed, in which, arranged in three separate buildings, most of the vegetable productions of the globe will be found, from which, as Professor Oliver remarks, "we may learn how little, as well as how much, we know of the extent to which herbs, shrubs, and trees contribute to our necessities, comforts, and numberless requirements."

The grand *Entrance* on Kew Green was erected by *Decimus Burton* in 1845. On l. is the Old Arboretum, containing many very noble trees. The House No. 1, on rt., is principally devoted to the aroids (of which the common arum [*A. maculatum*] is the representative in Britain), and eminently those from the swamps and humid forests of the tropics; but also contains bananas, plantains and palms. In the distance, beyond, is seen the palace, and across the river the grounds of Sion House. The main and favourite walk of the gardens turn S. at the angle. Shortly after entering it, remark, l. the **Orangery**, built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761 for the Princess Dowager of Wales, now used as a museum (**Museum** No. III.) for colonial woods, and containing the choicest samples shown in the Australian and Canadian Exhibition of 1862.

A group of **Plant Houses**, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, should next be visited. No. 2 contains tropical and tree-ferns; No. 3, ferns of temperate regions; No. 4 is the great Greenhouse; and No. 5 has succulent plants. Notice in No. 2, *Alsophila excelsa*, a tree-fern whose fronds are from 7 to 12 ft. long. No. 4 is kept gay all the year round with the choicest ornamental plants. In No. 5, are the cactuses, aloes, &c., many of them with gorgeous flowers of large size.

A short distance away is the new range of houses with compartments

numbered 7 to 14, in the centre of which is a circular tank, 36 ft. in diameter, containing in summer the beautiful *Victoria regia*, a native of the still waters of the Amazon. Orchids, both tropical and temperate, the bread fruit-tree, many spices, coffee, cocoa, indigo, Cape heaths, in infinite variety, begonias and other foliage plants are to be found here.

On the opposite side of the Rockery is **Museum** No. II., mainly devoted to the economic products of endogenous plants. Passing through the Herbaceous Ground, where a great number of hardy plants grouped in their natural orders will be seen, you reach **Museum** No. I., in which the exogenous plants used for food, medicine, &c., are arranged: here also are portraits and busts of eminent botanists, added when this museum was extended in 1881.

Next enter the **Palm House**, 362 ft. in length, completed in 1848, from the designs of *Decimus Burton*. The centre is 138 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 66 ft. high to the summit of the lantern; the wings 50 ft. wide and 30 ft. high. Coals are brought and ashes removed by an underground railway, which leads to a shaft or ornamental tower, 96 ft. high, 500 ft. from the house. Within the house is a magnificent assemblage of palms, which should be seen from the upper gallery as well as from the floor. Among them are —the cocoa-nut palm; West Indian fan palms; the date palm; the oil palm of Guinea; the Areca catechu (or betel-nut palm), and Areca sapide; the West Indian cabbage palm; the sago palm; the ivory palm of New Granada, of which the seeds resemble ivory and are used for similar purpose; and the wax palm. Here is also the dragon-blood tree (*Dracæna draco*), one of which in the isle of Teneriffe is perhaps the oldest vegetable inhabitant of our planet. The sugar-cane, bamboo, pandanus or screw-pine, chocolate-tree, mango, silk, cotton, mahogany, pepper, coffee-tree, tanghin or poison-tree of Madagascar, the wild cinnamon, which furnishes the canella bark, a young banyan-tree, and many other trees, with tamarinds, sensitive plants, Indian nettles, and other plants of the highest interest, will detain the visitor for some time, in spite of the great heat of the Palm-house.

A **Pinetum**, containing all the coniferous plants that will bear the open air, extends N. and W. of the Palm-house.

Close beside the Palm-house is the **Waterlily House**, or tropical aquarium. The tank in summer contains the papyrus and the sacred lotus of the Egyptians, numerous species of waterlily, with red, white, and blue flowers, some of the latter (from Australia) 12 in. across. The arrow-root and the rice-plant, the mango, and the great West Indian passion flower, all flourish here.

The **Pleasure Grounds**, which we now enter, still contain many of the ornamental buildings erected by Sir William Chambers for the Princess of Wales. The **Pagoda** is conspicuous from many parts of the Botanic Gardens, and is 163 ft. high, consisting of ten stories, each of which has its balcony, commanding a noble view. The **Temple of Victory** was erected in commemoration of the battle of Minden, in 1759. The *Pantheon*, a little Doric temple, with dates of battles fought by British troops from 1760 to 1815, and containing busts of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington, was built by Wyatt for King William IV.

Portions of the pleasure-grounds are laid out in beds and planted with shrubs, and the walks are bordered with trees, scientifically arranged and labelled; there is too a piece of ornamental water with wooded islands. Here, too, about midway between the Palm-house and the Pagoda, is the **Temperate House**, or Winter Garden, a building designed by *Decimus Burton*, and of a more ornamental character than is usual with such structures. It consists of a central portion 212 ft. long by 137 ft. broad, and 2 octagons at the ends, each 50 ft. in diameter; of the N. and S. wings, to be added to complete the design, each 112 ft. by 62 ft., making, with the connecting passages, the entire length of the building 582 ft., only one has as yet been erected. In the Winter Garden are placed the banksias, acacias, eucalypti, and other Australian trees and shrubs; the Norfolk Island pine; New Zealand and Tasmanian trees and tree-ferns; lemon-trees, laurels, &c., from Madeira and the Canary Islands; the rhododendrons and magnolias of the Himalayas; the wild tea-shrub from Assam, the olive, camphor-tree, the Mediterranean fan-palm (*Chamærops humilis*); and a vast number of other most interesting plants, which will bear exposure to our climate in the summer, but require protection in the winter; among them, an excellent representation of the flora of Japan. Like the Palm-house, the central portion is surrounded by a gallery, which permits of the trees being seen and studied to advantage.

The **North Gallery**, a small classical red brick building, lies E., close to the Richmond road, and should on no account be overlooked. It contains a collection of 848 paintings from nature in various parts of the world, chiefly botanical, the work of one artist, Miss Marianne North, who in 1882 erected the building and presented the collection to the nation.

North of the Botanic Garden, in the house formerly occupied by the King of Hanover, is the **Herbarium**, or Hortus Siccus, and Library, for the purposes of scientific study. The Herbarium, which is the largest in existence, is only to be visited by a *special order* from the Director, W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., C.M.G.

Before leaving the pleasure-grounds the visitor should go to the end of the Sion Vista, the long walk running S.W. from the Palm-house, for the sake of the fine view up the Thames obtained from the mound beyond.

Richmond Old Park, usually known as the *Deer Park*, which adjoins the pleasure-grounds, but is not open to the public, has an area of about 400 acres, and is in parts richly wooded. Some parts of this park are now used as recreation grounds for Richmond, and a large portion is converted into a Golf-ground. In it is an **Observatory**, built in 1769 by Chambers for George III., but granted in 1842 for the use of the British Association; it is chiefly employed for magnetic and meteorological observations. Among the ordinary work of the observatory are continuous automatic records of the earth's magnetism, made by means of magnetographs, self-recording electrometers, and other instruments of more or less complexity, and of exquisite delicacy; monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements; regular observations and photographs of the sun's spots, by means of a powerful photo-heliograph placed in the dome; spectroscope observations; pendulum experiments, and special experiments,

made for the Government, the Royal Society, the British Association, &c.; the construction and verification of magnetic instruments for colonial and foreign observatories, and for scientific travellers, and the instruction of observers, especially officers and privates of the Royal Engineers, in the use of instruments; and the verification of sextants, quadrants, barometers, thermometers, &c., for the Admiralty, and for private makers.

It was in Richmond Old Park that Queen Caroline's favourite residence, Richmond Lodge, stood; and here the famous interview of Jeanie Deans with her Majesty may have taken place (see, however, p. 273); romance, in this case, perhaps, supplying far more interesting associations than reality.

ROUTE 9.

LONDON TO CAMBERLEY AND FRIMLEY, BY EGHAM AND VIRGINIA WATER, [ASCOT], AND BAGSHOT. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
21 m.	**Egham.**
23 m.	**Virginia Water.**
26¾ m.	**Sunningdale.**
32 m.	**Bagshot.**
35½ m.	**Camberley.**
	Road.
	3 m. Frimley.
37¾ m.	**Frimley.**

For the country as far as Richmond, see Rte. 8. The line then crosses the Thames, passes the Middlesex Stats. of Twickenham, Feltham, and Ashford, to Staines Junct. (19 m.), where a branch to Windsor is given off on the N. It then again crosses the river, on a bridge that greatly disfigures the surrounding pleasant scenery, traverses the open meadows called the Hythe fields, and reaches at

21 m. **Egham** Stat. The civil parish of Egham includes Hythefields, Englefield Green, Runnymede, Cooper's Hill, and Virginia Water. The town ✲ stretches partly along what was once the great Western road, and still retains one of the large *Inns* (*Catherine Wheel*) for which it was famous.

The country around has many points of interest, as Datchet, Eton, and Windsor (from 4 to 6 m. N.), Chertsey (4 m. S.), and fine stretches of open heath in the direction of Bagshot (W.).

The **Church**, built in 1817 in place of a Dec. edifice with Norm. portions, is a plain edifice, capable of containing 1200 persons. George IV. contributed £1000 towards its erection. The interior was tastefully decorated and reseated in 1896.

Some of the ancient *Monuments* have been preserved. Of these the most interesting are—an alabaster monument, in the bad taste of the time, for Sir John Denham, the judge and father of the poet (d. 1639). A mural monument for the two wives of the same Sir John: their half-length figures are placed in an oval recess; one of them carries an infant; without, on a ledge, is a small kneeling figure of the poet (son of Lady Eleanor Denham, near whom he kneels), in a red jacket and cloak. He was himself interred in Westminster Abbey. Another monument is that of Chief Justice Sir Robert Foster (d. 1663); notice the collar of SS and the judicial robes. The inscription on the monument of the Rev. Thomas Beighton, long vicar of Egham, was

written by Garrick. Three modern monuments—for George Gostling, Esq., by *Flaxman*, for his wife Lydia Gostling, and for another member of the same family, both by *E. H. Baily, R.A.*—should also be noticed. Notice also the *Brass* for Antony Bond, "citizen, and writer of the Court Letter of London," 1576—his two wives and his son, with 8 elegiac verses, beginning

"Christ is to me as life on earth, and death to me is gain."

At the end of the S. aisle is replaced an inscription, which records that the chancel of the old Church had been rebuilt in 1327 by John de Rutherwyke, Abbot of Chertsey, "the second founder of his convent, a most prudent and most profitable lord." For a similar inscription in Great Bookham Church, placed there by the same abbot, see p. 320. In each case the characters used are somewhat unusual. Over the altar is a picture by *Westall*, representing Elijah raising the widow's son.

St. Jude's, Englefield Green, a Chapel of ease to the mother Church, is a pretty modern building (the late *Mr. E. B. Lamb*, Archt.).

"The Place," built by the first Sir John Denham, and seized by the Parliament in the time of his son, is now the *Vicarage*, at no great distance from the Church. It is of brick, and has little marked character, having undergone numerous alterations since Aubrey described it as "a house very convenient, not great, but pretty." Sir John's estates here were partly dissipated by gaming, and partly sequestrated by the Parliament. His connection with this neighbourhood was not renewed after the Restoration. The curious old **Almshouses**, however, founded by his father, still remain, with the inscription "Donum Dei et Deo."

The chief seats in the neighbourhood are, *Milton Park* (Baron de Worms, J.P.), near which a monument marks a Roman road, which went from Silchester to London, the line of which may still be traced; *Portnall Park* (Rev. Henry J. de Salis, J.P.); *Runnymede Park*; *Wentworth* (Countess de Morella); *Luddington House* (G. H. Palmer, Esq.); *Alderhurst* (Lord Thring, K.C.B.); and *Kingswood Lodge*, once the residence of Sir John Denham.

From Egham a road passes through Windsor Great Park to Reading, distant 19 m. (See *H.Bk. for Berks.*) On its N. side lies the most remarkable spot in the neighbourhood of Egham, and one which no Englishman can visit without the highest interest; this is **Runnymede**—the long stretch of green meadow bordering the Thames—with **Charter Island** lying in the river a short distance off its banks. Runnymede is at present a long flat, comprising about 160 acres of good land, bounded on either side by two other large meadows, Longmead and Yardmead. Aubrey, however, describes the inclosures as "not of great antiquity," and there can be little doubt that the whole tract lay quite open at the period of the Charter. By a clause in the Egham Commons Inclosure Act, 1814, it is expressly provided that Runnymede and Longmead "shall remain at all times hereafter open and uninclosed."

Various etymologies have been proposed for the name of *Runnymede*. Perhaps the most probable is that which derives it from the "rhynes" (Sax.) or water-brooks which abound in these plashy meadows. Another, which makes it "pratum consilii," from the Saxon word *rune*, "counsel," was in favour at least as early as the beginning of the 14th cent., when it was adopted by John of Beverley, who tells us that the meadow was so called be-

cause "antiquis temporibus ibi de pace regni sæpius consilia tractabant." (See also Matthew of Westminster, an. 1215.) A third makes it "Running-mead," with reference to the horse-races which seem to have been held here from time immemorial, and which continued to be held annually until quite recent years.

The wooded slope of Cooper's Hill (*post*) rises direct from these meadows on one side. On the other the Thames is partly concealed by thick plantations of willows. The southern boundary of Runnymede is formed by an ancient causeway, constructed in the reign of Henry III. by a merchant named Thomas de Henford, for the safe conveyance of his wool and other merchandise. It was found so useful in protecting the meadows from the inundations of the river that it was subsequently kept in repair by public contribution. **Charter Island,** or, as it is more frequently called in books or maps, **Magna Charta Island,** contains about 1500 acres, and is included in Buckinghamshire. Across the river are seen the groves of the venerable priory of *Ankerwyke*. (See *H.Bk. for Bucks.*)

It has been questioned whether the Great Charter was granted in the meadow of Runnymede, or in this island. Tradition is in favour of the latter, and asserts that the two "armies" lay, one in Longmead, and the other in Runnymede, whilst the king himself remained on the island. On the other hand, the Great Charter itself, as well as the Forest Charter which was given at the same time, professes to be "data per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Runingmede inter Windelesorum et Stanes." The name may, however, it is argued, have been at that time extended to the island as well; and the fact that two years afterwards (Sept. 1217) the young King Henry, with the Earl Marshal and Pandulf the Legate, met upon this island Louis of France with the barons who had joined him, increases the probability that the not less important meeting for the grant of the Great Charter had already taken place there. (Matthew Paris says the treaty of peace was concluded "prope villam de Stanes, juxta flumen Thamasiæ, in quadam insula." This can be no other than Charter Island.) Such river islands were, moreover, both then and long afterwards, favourite places for similar interviews, owing to their apparent security.

However the truth may be, Charter Island has been fixed on by its proprietor as the actual scene of the grant, and a small room built close to the landing-place contains a copy of the Great Charter. On a stone table in the centre is a short inscription recording the event (placed by G. S. Harcourt, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1834), and on the walls are the arms of the associated barons. A modern Gothic cottage adjoins.

Magna Charta was granted by King John on Trinity Monday, 15th June, 1215; the Carta de Foresta on the same day; and four days afterwards, writs directing the election of 12 knights in each county in order to carry the provisions of the charter into effect. Both parties had met at Runnymede 5 days before the grant. The king was attended by Pandulf the Legate, 2 archbishops, 7 bishops, and 15 barons and knights. The number of those on the other side, who accompanied Fitz-Walter to the meeting, and to whom the king had granted a safe-conduct on the previous 8th of June, was of course far greater. During the time that the two parties were here together, it seems more than probable that both the island and the opposite meadows were the scenes of many interviews; and both, at all events, must have witnessed the great assemblage of historic banners

and blazoned shields, which never fluttered or shone over a field of more important victory.

> "The Great Charter is still the keystone of English liberty. All that has since been obtained is little more than as confirmation or commentary; and if every subsequent law were to be swept away, there would still remain the bold features that distinguish a free from a despotic monarchy."—*Hallam.*

Cooper's Hill, the scene of Denham's poem, is a ridge of Bagshot sand, rising abruptly on the W. of Runnymede, and stretching westward to Englefield Green. The elevation is less than 150 ft., but the view commanded of the Thames valley is very fine. The towers of Windsor stand out boldly over the trees of the park, with the Chilterns in the far distance N., and St. Anne's Hill equally attracts attention in the S. For many miles the river is seen winding below, as in the days when the poet desired to make it "his great example, as it was his theme"—

> "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
> Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

'Cooper's Hill' was first published in 1643, and has enjoyed the distinction of praise from two of the greatest English poets. Dryden pronounced it "the exact standard of good writing"; and Pope in his 'Windsor Forest' declares that, thanks to "majestic Denham,"

> "On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
> While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow."

The spot from which Denham made his poetical survey is traditionally said to be included in the grounds of *Kingswood Lodge*, where a seat has been placed to mark it. The only part of Cooper's Hill open to the public is a narrow footpath, skirting a field, which leads to the garden entrance of a house called Cooper's Hill. The wicket-entrance will be seen opposite the lane from Egham, immediately before turning to the l. by Kingswood Lodge. None of the adjoining grounds which are uninclosed afford any variation of the prospect.

On the W. side of the hill is the **Indian Civil Engineers' College**, abutting on Englefield Green. The estate on which it stands was formerly known as *Ankerwyke Purnish*, and was given to the nuns of Ankerwyke by Abbot Hugh of Chertsey, temp. Stephen. After passing through various hands it was, on the death of Sir J. A. Catheart, Bart., purchased by the Indian Government, when the house was remodelled by *Sir M. Digby Wyatt*, and it now accommodates about 180 students for appointments in the Indian Public Works Department. Attached to the college is a *School of Forestry*. The President is General Sir Alex. Taylor, R.E., G.C.B.

The little hamlet of **Bishopsgate**, 2 m. W. of Egham, and close to the Great Park, is interesting as well for the great beauty of the views which it commands, as from its having been for some time during the summer of 1815 the residence of the poet Shelley, who whilst living here wrote 'Alastor'—full of the grand woodland scenery of Windsor—where (in the Great Park) he spent his days while composing it. It was from here also that he made an excursion to the source of the Thames, during which his beautiful 'Stanzas in the Churchyard of Lechlade, Gloucestershire,' were written.

About ½ m. out of Egham on the road to Virginia Water, and a con-

spicuous object from the railway, is the **Royal Holloway College for Women,** a vast red-brick building in the Renaissance style, built wholly at the cost of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, the well-known patent medicine vendor, the whole sum expended being over 600,000*l.*; architect, *Mr. W. H. Crossland,* assisted, as regards the ornamental sculpture on the façades, by the late *Signor Fucigna.* It is a very handsome structure, in the style of the French Renaissance, and is partly copied from the Château de Chambord. The object of the college is the higher education of women, the religious teaching being "free from any sectarian influence," and it is capable of holding 350 students. The annual fee for each lady—board, lodging and instruction—is about 60*l.* Twelve scholarships, each worth 30*l.* a year, are awarded annually. The ground-plan of the building is a double quadrangle, round which are ranged a chapel, recreation-room, museum, library, class-rooms, &c., each student having a separate sitting and bedroom to her own use. In the recreation *Hall* is a magnificent collection of British pictures, including works by Turner, Gainsborough, Creswick, Morland, Fielding, Constable, Landseer, Millais, Frith, Long, and almost all the best painters of the British schools. The collection is said to have cost upwards of 96,000*l.*

The *Museum* and *Library* occupy the whole of the S.E. front, a length of 250 ft.

The *Chapel* contains much sculpture, and is richly ornamented in gold and colour. To the N. and S. of the apsidal E. end are vestries, with chapels above, separated from the apse by gilt screens of wrought iron. The ceiling was designed by the late *Signor Fucigna.*

The College, for the endowment of which Mr. Holloway left a further sum of 200,000*l.*, was formally opened by H.M. the Queen on the 30th June, 1886. The curator gives every facility to visitors.

23 m. **Virginia Water** ✲ Stat.

[A branch of 6 m. runs hence S.E. through Chertsey and Addlestone to the main line at Weybridge, Rtes. 7, 13.]

A good road leads W. from the Stat., passing rt. *Christ Church* (built 1839), in 1½ m. to the noted **Wheatsheaf Hotel,** adjoining which there is an entrance for pedestrians to Virginia Water, but the lodge gate, available for carriages, is 1 m. further on the Bagshot road. Hence a circuit of the lake may be made, or the drive or walk may be continued N. past the statue of George III. at Snowhill, to Windsor.

The *Lake* at Virginia Water extends from W. to E. above 1½ m., and has two branches, each running northward for ½ m. more. It is the largest sheet of artificial water in England, is traversed by a small stream which rises near Ascot Place and falls into the Thames below Chertsey, and was formed by diverting the rivulets of the district into a natural hollow, which was deepened and extended. At the E. end the water escapes over and through a sort of dam of large stones, and produces a picturesque cascade, though the water supply is but limited. The cavern adjoining is principally constructed from the fragments of what was perhaps a large cromlech, discovered on Bagshot Heath. The *Ruins,* to which a path leads from this spot, are genuine antiques, though disfigured and discredited by a coat of paint to preserve them from the weather; some are from Tunis, but the greater part were brought from a temple at Corinth. The *Belvidere Fort* above them commands the whole of the lake. A grand view of Windsor is obtained from the road which crosses

this part of the grounds. The Chinese fishing-temple, on the opposite side of the lake, built by Geo. IV., has given place to a Swiss cottage, or boat-house, and close beside it is anchored a miniature frigate.

As a specimen of careful landscape-gardening the grounds of Virginia Water well deserve attention. The views are of extreme beauty, and the banks of the lake are so judiciously planted as to conceal its termination from every point, thus leading the visitor to suppose it of much greater extent than is really the case. The grounds were planted and the lake formed by Paul Sandby, the landscape-painter, under the direction of the Duke of Cumberland (the victor of Culloden), who was ranger of Windsor Park; and in honour of whom, as Governor of Virginia, the lake was named. Almost the only building erected in his time was a summer-house on the site of the present Belvidere Fort. Several of the fantastic structures due to the taste of George IV. have been removed, and new plantations made, the beauty of the scene being heightened by both operations.

Close to the Stat. is the **Holloway Sanatorium**, for curable cases of mental disease, another large building of red brick, in Gothic style, also built at the cost of the late Mr. Holloway. The buildings stand well on high ground, *Mr. W. H. Crossland* being again the architect, are capable of holding some 400 patients, and are surrounded by 35 acres laid out as pleasure grounds. The sum total expended by the late Mr. Holloway on this and the College for Women is considerably over a million sterling — a truly magnificent gift.

From a short distance beyond Virginia Water Stat. the Rly. skirts the wild heathy district of Chobham and Bagshot.

[4 m. S.E., in the midst of a wild moorlike heath, is the large village of **Chobham** (*Inn*) (in *Domesday* = Cebeham). The **Church** is mainly Perp., but has some Norm. portions, and was restored in 1866 and 1873, and a new organ was erected in 1893. The *font*, of the 16th centy., is peculiar —a leaden basin surrounded by oak-panelling. Among the Church plate is a very beautiful parcel-gilt *cup*, dated 1562. There are no monuments of importance.

In the chancel was buried, 1579 (but without memorial), Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, "a meek and modest man," says Fuller, "carrying a Court of Conscience in his bosom," who, refusing to change his profession of faith on the accession of Elizabeth, resigned his See and retired to Chobham Park, which he had purchased from Queen Mary. Richard Cecil, to whom Fuller's eulogy applies with quite as much propriety, was vicar of Chobham, and rector of the adjoining parish of Bisley, from 1800 to 1810

The *Bourne* brook which rises near Bagshot passes through Chobham on its course to join the Wey at Weybridge. North of the village is *Chobham Place* (Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., J.P.).

Some scanty *remains* of Chobham Park, which belonged to the Abbey of Chertsey until the Dissolution, remain about 1 m. E. of the village.

It was on the heath N. of Chobham that a temporary encampment was formed from April to August, 1853, during which the Queen reviewed the troops. This camp was little more than "a grand military picnic," but it was sufficient to prove the necessity of establishing a more permanent school for field operations, where officers might learn to handle large bodies of men, and where the men might learn to rough it, and to draw more upon their own ingenuity for comfort. This led to the formation of Aldershot camp.

At **West End**, 2½ m. W. of Chobham, on high ground commanding a good view, is the **Gordon Boys' Home**, opened here in 1887 as a "National Memorial" to General Gordon. In it some 240 necessitous boys are trained for the army, navy, and merchant service. The chancel of the Chapel, in memory of the late Duke of Clarence, was built (1894) out of the proceeds of the Queen's Letter to the Nation on that event. The N. window was given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

1½ m. further W. is the long ridge of bleak hills known as Chobham Ridges; it is most easily reached from the Farnborough Stat. (p. 384).]

26¾ m. **Sunningdale** Stat. (*Hotel.*) (For Windlesham, 3 m. S.W., see *post.*) This is a newly settled district, on the border-land between Windsor Forest and Bagshot Heath, and is described in the *H.Bk. for Berks.*

The Rly. now passes out of Surrey to

28½ m. **Ascot** Stat., from which a branch line opens up the heather district of Bagshot and Frimley, reaching at

32 m. **Bagshot** Stat. Rt. is Bagshot Park (*post*). The town of **Bagshot** ✲ was formerly full of good inns, many of which have been converted into private houses, but now that it has a Stat. of its own, fresh residents are attracted by the extreme salubrity of the district. The new **Church** of St. Anne, with tall commanding spire, in geometric E. E. style, was completed in 1884, when the old Church (a chapel to Windlesham) was turned into a mortuary chapel. The stained E. window was erected in memory of the late Duke of Albany (d. 28th March, 1884), by his brothers and sisters.

Bagshot Park, a hunting seat of the Stuart kings, which since the accession of William III. has been in the hands of various grantees of the Crown, is now the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; it is of red brick in Tudor style. The rhododendrons and azaleas, in the American garden here, are of remarkable size and beauty, the peat and sandy soil being especially favourable to them.

[The **Church** of **Windlesham** lies 1½ m. N.E., in the direction of Chobham. It dates from 1680, when the older building was destroyed by lightning. It was, however, almost rebuilt, and the extraordinary N. aisle added, in 1838. The stained glass in the E. window is by *Willement.* The village nestles among trees, and has a picturesque appearance, somewhat resembling that of the hamlets, "remote amid the Berkshire downs," so pleasantly described in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.']

From Bagshot towards the borders of Hampshire the moors rise into long dusky ridges, covered with heather, and are here really attractive to the lover of wild scenery. Much of *Bagshot Heath*, the greater part of which lies within the county of Berks, has been inclosed, and is found to produce tolerable corn crops, with the assistance of lime and chalk dressing. Like the peat moors of Devon, the reclaimed heaths of this district grow excellent potato crops. There are also here, as all along these heaths, extensive fir-plantations, but it is noticeable that round Bagshot are some remarkably fine timber trees. It is traversed by the old London and Exeter road, once notorious, in this part of its course, for highway robberies.

The walk from Bagshot to Frim-

ley (3 m.) is a pleasant one, and may be preferred to the Rly. Shortly after leaving Bagshot on the rt. is *Penny Hill* (Louis Schott, Esq.), and l. are the nurseries of Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, well worth a visit. They cover about 250 acres, of which 60 are devoted to rhododendrons only.

The neat small inn at the fork roads, now known as the *Jolly Farmer*, but formerly as the *Golden Farmer*, preserves the memory of a noted highwayman of former days, who refused to deprive his victims of their bank-notes, saying that gold only was useful to him. There was at the same time a farmer at Frimley who was remarked for always paying in gold; he at length was recognised as the highwayman, and was hung in chains accordingly; the stump of the gibbet remained only a few yards from the inn, within living memory.

Taking the l.-hand road at the fork, we pass l. the *Royal Albert Orphan Asylum*, which maintains some 220 children, "elected on the non-canvassing system," who are here taught various trades (Office: 62, King William St., E.C.). The foundation stone was laid (1863) by the Queen.

At 3 m. **Frimley** ✲ is reached. The **Church**, rebuilt 1825 and restored 1885, and again in 1888 (in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee), is of little interest. In the centre of the Church is the vault of the Tichborne family, who resided at *Frimley Park* (Col. G. M. Fox), immediately N. of the village.

The village was once quiet and secluded, but has greatly increased of late years, and building is going on in all directions.

Meanwhile the Rly., after leaving Bagshot, reaches at

35½ m. **Camberley** ✲ Stat., near the *Staff* and *Royal Military Colleges:* the former and also the obelisk on Crawley Hill are visible from the line. After passing

37¾ m. **Frimley** Stat., the Rly. joins the Basingstoke and London line, along which it proceeds by Brookwood and Woking, reversing the order of Rte. 14.

The traveller from Bagshot to London has the choice of returning *viâ* Ascot or *viâ* Woking, the time occupied by the journey being nearly the same in each case.

ROUTE 10.

LONDON TO GUILDFORD, BY SURBITON, CLAYGATE, [CLAREMONT], COBHAM, EFFINGHAM JUNCTION, HORSLEY, [OCKHAM, RIPLEY], AND CLANDON. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
12 m.	**Surbiton.**
15 m.	**Claygate.**
18¾ m.	**Cobham and Stoke d'Abernon.**
21 m.	**Effingham Junction.**
22 m.	**Horsley.**
	Road.
	2½ m. Ockham.
	3¾ m. Ripley.
25¼ m.	**Clandon and Ripley.**
28½ m.	**London Road (Guildford).**
29¾ m.	**GUILDFORD.**

This line was opened in 1885 through a district previously badly provided with train accommodation. The through communication from London to Guildford occupies about the same time by this as by the

direct line, and the journey by this route offers more variety to the tourist, and will bring him within easy distance of several places of considerable interest. He may make the circuit of the district by returning from Guildford by road to Leatherhead by the Clandons, Horsleys, and Bookhams, reversing the order of Rte. 11.

This branch leaves the main line l., beyond Surbiton Stat., at the same point as does the line to Hampton Court (p. 218) on the rt., and reaches

15 m. **Claygate** Stat., having Esher (pp. 222–5) on the rt. hand, and on the l. **Claygate** (*Inns*).

[From this Stat. a visit to **Claremont** may most easily be made. The house and grounds are not shown, but there is a public road through the park.

Claremont is now the residence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and is a house of considerable historical interest.

The original founder was Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect, who purchased some land here, and built a small brick house for his own residence. This was afterwards sold to Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare, brother of Henry Pelham, and created Duke of Newcastle in 1715. He added to Vanbrugh's house, and built a castellated prospect tower on a mount in the park a short distance W. of the present mansion. It was called "Claremont," its owner not having as yet been raised to the dukedom; and the charms of the place—

"When Nature borrowed dress from Vanbrugh's art"—

were celebrated in verse by Dr. Garth. The grounds, like those of Esher Place, are said to have been laid out by Kent.

"I have been laughing at Claremont House," writes Walpole, in 1748; "the gardens are improved since I saw them. Do you know that the pineapples are literally sent to Hanover by couriers?"

The Duke of Newcastle was at this time in office, under his brother Henry Pelham, of Esher Place, whom he succeeded as leader of the administration in 1754.

After the Duke's death Claremont was sold (in 1769) to the great Lord Clive, who pulled down Vanbrugh's mansion and built that now existing, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, in a much better situation.

"The peasantry of Surrey looked with mysterious horror on the stately house which was rising at Claremont, and whispered that the great wicked lord had ordered the walls to be made so thick in order to keep out the devil, who would one day carry him away bodily. Among the gaping clowns who drank in this frightful story was a worthless, ugly lad of the name of Hunter, since widely known as 'William Huntingdon, S.S.'; and the superstition which was strangely mingled with the knavery of that remarkable impostor seems to have derived no small nutriment from the tales which he heard of the life and character of Clive."—*Macaulay, Hist. Essays.*

The house was built and the grounds remodelled by "Capability" *Brown;* the former, which is of brick with stone dressings, and the Clive arms above the portico, is said to have been the only complete mansion that *Brown* ever built.

After Lord Clive's death, in 1774, Claremont passed through the hands of Lord Galway and the Earl of Tyrconnel to those of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., brother of the better known George Ellis, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. By him it was sold, in 1816, to the Crown, which settled it on the Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince Leopold. It reverted to the Crown on the death of the King of

the Belgians (1865). Louis Philippe occupied it 1848-1850, and died here in the latter year. Queen Amelie also died here (1866). Both were temporarily interred at Weybridge (p. 231).

It was here, in a room at the S.W. angle, that the Princess Charlotte died, Nov. 6th, 1817, and the house still contains many memorials of her. In the *Library* are portraits, by *Dawe*, of Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, and of Dr. Short, both of whom assisted in the education of the Princess. The *Gallery* contains full-lengths of the Princess and Prince Leopold, also by *Dawe;* and in a small room above are pictures of the Princess's favourite dogs and horses. In the hall is an iron cast of the Warwick Vase, made at Berlin, and the gift of the King of Prussia.

The grounds are pleasantly varied, and contain some very fine trees. In the grounds are a lake covering about 5 acres, and a small Gothic building called the "Mausoleum" of the Princess Charlotte, originally intended for an alcove, but completed as at present by Prince Leopold after the death of the Princess; to which his own monument, erected by the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has since been removed. The park is 3½ m. in circumference. Beyond it a wide heath-covered common stretches away for nearly 2 m. to Cobham Street, and is traversed by the Portsmouth road.

17 m. **Oxshott** (and **Fairmile**) Stat., with commons on either side.

18¾ m. **Cobham and Stoke d'Abernon** Stat. The village (*Inn*) lies on both sides of the Rly. The **Church of Stoke d'Abernon** is to the rt., ½ m. S.E. of the Stat. It stands near the Mole, and within the grounds of the *Manor House* (Rev. F. P. Phillips), which contains a fine collection of *Morland's* pictures. In 1866 the Church was completely restored, and again in 1873 it was redecorated inside, and a new reredos was added. It is specially interesting as containing the earliest *Brass* known to exist in England, that of Sir John d'Abernon (*post*).

The Church is E.E.; but the chancel arch is said to be not impossibly Saxon (*Bloxam*). It is, however, a pointed arch; but was rebuilt at the restoration of the Church in 1854, and there is no appearance of Saxon work now. The E. window is a memorial to the parents of the present rector, and has been substituted for the former window which contained the arms of the different families who have held the manor since the Conquest.

The d'Abernon family was settled here from the time of the Conquest to the end of Edward III.'s reign. The manor subsequently passed to the Norburys, the Brays, and the Vincents.

There are also memorial windows for Bps. Sumner and Wilberforce. The N. *Chantry* was built, temp. Hen. VII., by Sir John Norbury, who seems to have repaired the Church throughout.

On the floor of the main chancel are the *Brasses* of Sir John d'Abernon (d. 1277), and his son, another Sir John (d. 1327). The former is very large (7 ft. 6 in. long), admirably engraved, and well preserved. The knight, who stands on a lion couchant, carries a long spear, wears the surcoat, cut open in front, and has the field of his shield enamelled. The change in the armour worn by his son is curious and instructive. Remark the additional plates for the legs and arms, and the different form of the surcoat. The *Brass* of the son is 6 ft. 4 in. long. Against a pier in the chancel, the walls of which bear traces of painting, is a

small *Brass* (12 in. long) of Eliza, daughter of Sir Edmond May (d. 1516), who is represented in her shroud. In the *Norbury Chantry* (which has a screen filled with old stained glass), is the tomb, with effigies, of Sir Thomas Vincent (d. 1613), and wife (d. 1619), and a small *Monument* for Sir John Norbury, founder of the chapel, executed (1633) at the cost of Sir Francis Vincent, his descendant. The helmet and tattered surcoat of Sir John Norbury are suspended in the chancel. Affixed to the E. end of the original tomb of Sir John Norbury is a well preserved *Brass* to Lady (Anna) Norbury (d. 1464). On the skirts of her kirtle are the figures of her 4 sons and 4 daughters, an arrangement which is very rare and of which this is the only example in this county. An iron hour-glass-stand remains near the pulpit, which, as also the sounding-board, is elaborately carved. An oak church-chest, of E. E. date, one of the oldest known, is still in use here.

[For *Slyfield House*, about ½ m. S. across the river, and on the road to Bookham, see p. 231.]

1 m. W. of the Stat. is the village of **Cobham** (or *Church* Cobham) (*small Inn*), where the **Church** is interesting. The tower and S. door are Norm., and the first especially deserves notice from its two-light windows, which may perhaps indicate a date before the Conquest. Unfortunately the tower has been covered with plaster so as to conceal the masonry. It is lofty, and crowned with a tall shingled spire. The rest of the Church is late Dec. The edifice was restored in 1872. A pleasing *Bas-relief* by *R. Westmacott, jun.*, on the monument of W. H. Cooper, Esq., of Pains Hill, should be remarked. A very large yew stands S.W. of the Church. The village is large, and contains many spacious and substantial residences. Observe the picturesque water-mill E. of the Church. The manor of Cobham was attached to Chertsey Abbey, which had a "park" here. The *Old Church Style House* (date 1432), once a charity of this Abbey, is now a "Home of Rest" for poor gentlewomen, founded in 1882 by Miss Blunt, of Cobham.

Cobham Park (Chas. Combe, Esq., J.P.), through which the Mole flows, has a handsome modern house, well surrounded by woods.

Beyond the lodge gates are the stables, &c., of the *Cobham Stud Company*.

The Mole is very pretty about here, abounds in fish, and is much frequented by the angler. Almost every parish in this part of Surrey has its broad patch of heathery common, over which large oaks are scattered at intervals. The scenery is often very pleasant, but without approaching the picturesque character of the country farther S.

Cobham Court is the residence of T. H. Bennett, Esq., J.P., Master of the *Surrey Union Fox Hounds*, whose kennels are here.

[About ½ m. N.W. of Cobham is **Cobham Street** (or *Street* Cobham), a collection of houses on the Portsmouth and Southampton road, with 2 or 3 inns and a large posting-house, the *White Lion*, a relic of the old stage-coach days, established 1649. The bridge by which the Mole is crossed, between Cobham Street and the foot of Pains Hill, was originally built by the Good Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., as an act of charity, for the benefit of the soul of one of her maidens, who was drowned in crossing the ford here. The present structure dates from 1792.

Crossing it, the tourist may pass through Pains Hill Park to the Ports-

mouth road, and thence proceed by Ockham Common and Wisley Common (*Hotel*) to (4½ m.) Ockham. There is a shorter and pleasanter way for the pedestrian, who should leave Church Cobham by a lane rt. of Cobham Park, and proceed S.W. by *Pointer's Green*, *Hatchford*, where is a small Perp. *Church*, built 1875, and *Martyr's Green*, where bearing more to the W., a pleasant lane of about 1 m. leads direct to the gates of (3¾ m.) *Ockham Park*.

The grounds of *Pains Hill* (A. Cushny, Esq.) deserve notice, as having been one of the first examples of landscape gardening in Surrey. They are still beautiful and attractive, although the art has not a little advanced since Walpole visited the "really fine place" which Mr. Hamilton had made here "out of a most cursed hill." The park slopes down to the river Mole, and in one part is much varied and broken. It contains an artificial lake of 30 acres, with an island on which is a grotto, a "Temple of Bacchus," and a tower 60 ft. high.

> "All here," says Walpole, "is great and foreign and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that, when you look down on this seeming forest, you are amazed to find it contain only a few acres."—*Essay on Modern Gardening.*

On the lawn before the house are some grand old cedars.

The whole of the plantations were made by the Hon. Charles Hamilton early in the reign of George II. The present house was built about 1790.]

21 m. **Effingham Junct.**

Here a branch connects with the Epsom and Leatherhead line of the L. & S. W. Rly. with an intermediate Stat. at Bookham (p. 321).

22 m. **Horsley** Stat. (*Hotel*).

1¼ m. S. lies the village of **East Horsley** (p. 325).

[2½ m. N.W. is **Ockham**, ✲ joining which is *Ockham Park* (Earl of Lovelace). The house is Italian. The grounds and gardens are pleasant, and there are some good views in the park. The estate was purchased by the 1st Lord King (the Lord Chancellor), in the reign of Queen Anne. The present Earl of Lovelace is his direct representative.

Close to the house is the **Church** (restored and enlarged in 1875), well worth a visit. It has a lofty embattled tower of 3 stories with heavy buttresses at the angles, and overgrown with ivy. The body of the Church is chiefly Dec., with some good tracery, especially in the S. windows. Part is Perp. The chancel is E. E., and the E. window, of 7 lancets, divided by slender detached shafts of Sussex marble, with sculptured capitals, is very beautiful and unusual. Three foolish shields of arms in stained glass somewhat degrade this remarkable window. In the chancel, but removed from other situations, are the *Brasses* of Walter Frilende, a priest (half-length, c. 1360); of John Weston (d. 1483), and of his wife Margaret (d. 1475). The stained glass in the W. window of the N. aisle is old Flemish, and was placed there by the late Lord Lovelace. Under the E. window of this aisle is a niche for a figure.

From this aisle is entered the *Mausoleum* of the Lord Chancellor King. Full-length statues of the Chancellor in full-bottomed wig, and of his lady, by *Rysbrach*, may here be inspected by the visitor, as well as a good bust, by *Westmacott*, of the 7th Lord King (d. 1833). The Chancellor's purse is nailed up against the front of the gallery. In the churchyard is an oft-quoted

punning epitaph to one Spong, a carpenter.

Three distinguished members of the Franciscan order were born at this place—Nicholas de Ockham (c. 1320), a commentator on Peter Lombard; John de Ockham (c. 1344); and, by far the most celebrated of the three, William de Ockham, the "Invincible Doctor" and the founder of the Nominalists. He was born towards the end of the 13th centy., and died in 1347 at Munich.

From Ockham Church a short and very pleasant walk through the park, past the house and along a path parallel to a little tributary of the Wey, brings the tourist to

Ripley, ✲ a good-sized village built on the S. side of a large green. The *Church* (formerly a chapel of Send, see *post*), was rebuilt and enlarged in 1846; but the ancient chancel was preserved, and is worth notice. It is E. E., with a remarkable band of diapered ornament running round under the windows. Ripley chapel belonged to the Priory of Newark.

Ripley is a favourite halting-place for cyclists, the Guildford road being one of the best in the home counties, and the Anchor a comfortable inn, which specially lays itself out for them. The present Vicar has done much to encourage cyclists to attend the services in the Church, in which a stained glass window has been placed (1896) in memory of the late hostesses of the Anchor. The window was subscribed for by cyclists, and, at the Vicar's suggestion, has been added the text: "So run that ye may obtain."

[1½ m. N. from Ripley Green, past Newark Mill, are the picturesque remains of **Newark Priory**.

The original name of the site was Aldebury; it is called Newsted and De Novo Loco in the earliest charters. It was founded for Augustinian canons by Ruald de Calva and his wife, temp. Richard Cœur de Lion, dedicated to the Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and received from various benefactors extensive grants of lands in Surrey and the adjoining counties. Its annual revenue at the Dissolution was 258*l*.

The ruins of the priory are on the N. side of the Wey. They are traversed by a footpath, and, from the entire absence of ivy, their grey walls rise in sharp contrast with the deep bright green of the adjoining meadows.

"The surrounding scenery is composed of rivers and rivulets" (7 streams run by the priory, according to Aubrey), "foot-bridge and fords, plashy pools, and fringed, tangled hollows, trees in groups or alone, and cattle dotted over the pastures."

The ruins are of E. E. character; but very little of the cut stone remains. The walls, which are very thick, are of flint bound together by very hard mortar. The principal mass is possibly a part of the priory church. A vaulted way, says the tradition, led under the river from this priory to an imaginary nunnery in the parish of Ockham.

From the priory ruins you may climb the hill to the little **Church** of **Pyrford** (or **Pirford**) (½ m. N.), which has some Norm. and Dec. portions. The N. doorway, which has the zigzag moulding, is sheltered by an oak porch of Dec. character. The nave is covered with ivy, and has a small wooden tower and shingled spire rising from it. The chancel is E. E., with a Dec. E. window inserted. Altogether the Church (restd. 1869) is picturesque and interesting, and the churchyard commands a most striking view over the rich valley S. The ruins of Newark Priory show better from it, and look more important, than when seen close at hand. Ob-

serve the noble old oak by the little gate opening into the S.W. corner of the churchyard as you ascend the hill; and the old red-brick houses beyond with their well-formed chimney-stacks.

Pyrford Park, now converted into farm land, was the residence of Sir John Wolley, Latin Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, who frequently visited him here. Evelyn, in 1681, visited Mr. Denzil Onslow at this place, where, he says:—

"Was much company, and such an extraordinary feast as I had hardly seen at any gentleman's table. What made it more remarkable was, that there was not anything save what his estate about it did afford; as venison, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, quails, poultry, all sorts of fowl in season from his own decoy near his house."

Afterwards the celebrated Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's (1620–31), resided here. The manor of Pyrford was granted by William the Conqueror to St. Peter's, Westminster. Lord Onslow is now lord of the manor.

(For *Wisley Church*, 1½ m. N.E., on the other side of the Wey, see p. 377.)]

25¼ m. **Clandon** and **Ripley** Stat.

[From here a walk of 2¼ m. N.W. brings the tourist to **Send Church**, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a large Perp. building, but with an E. E. chancel, covered with ivy. The lancets at the sides have figures of the 4 Evangelists: a modern E. window has been inserted of very poor Dec. character. The interior of the Church is plain, with a timber roof. The nave is remarkable for little besides its great comparative width. Adjoining is *Send Grove* (Misses Onslow), whilst in and around the churchyard are some fine old elms.

At *Cartbridge* is a fair *Inn*.

Across the river, about ½ m. beyond it, and in Woking parish, is **Sutton Place** (the property of Capt. Salvin, occupied by Mrs. Harrison), a very interesting house, built by Sir Richard Weston, to whom Henry VIII. had granted the estate (once the property of the Beauforts), about 1520.

It originally formed a quadrangle; but the side which contained the entrance gateway became ruinous toward the end of the last century, and was removed altogether.

Sutton Place is of red brick, with mouldings and ornaments of a lighter colour, in terra-cotta, called "Flanders bricks" by *Aubrey*, and traditionally said to have been brought from the Low Countries. Many of these bear the rebus in Norm. French of the Westons, R. W. and a tun, ornamentally encircled by vine-leaves and grapes; the same also appears in some of the windows of the hall. The vine-clusters having been mistaken for hops, an absurd local tradition represents Sir Richard as the king's brewer; he was in reality his under-treasurer, descended from the ancient family of Weston, of Weston-under-Lizard, county Stafford, and brother of Sir William Weston, the lord prior of St. John of Jerusalem (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv., 294). The exterior of the house, to which the number of moulded bricks gives an unusual richness, deserves notice. The windows in the N. front, and a few in the S. front which have escaped being modernised, are remarkably beautiful in form and proportion. The mullions are of terra-cotta richly moulded, and are in a perfect state of preservation.

Within, the house has been greatly modernised, but there are considerable remains of the older fittings. The windows of the great hall, which extends throughout the centre, contain some shields of arms,

many of which are said to have been brought from the old Sutton Place, which stood a short distance N. of the present house. Among them are the cognizances of Edward IV. (the rose en soleil) and of Henry VII. (the crown in a hawthorn bush), beside the red and white rose of the Tudor sovereigns. The other devices seem later. That of the clown crossing a brook, with 5 goslings tucked under his belt, is probably copied from Wither's 'Emblems,' published in 1635, where "a fool sent forth to fetch the goslings home" is said to have thrust them under his girdle, and so strangled them, for fear they should be drowned in crossing a river:—

"The best good turns that fools can do us
Prove disadvantages unto us,"

is Wither's moral (*A. J. Kempe*).

In the S. gallery is an ancient Roman Catholic *Chapel*. The interior of the S.E. side was entirely refitted in 1721. A long gallery in this part of the house, in which Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1591, caught fire immediately after her departure, and the woodwork of this side was entirely consumed.

The park of Sutton Place has long been converted to farming purposes. At the S. end is a so-called "tumbling bay" on the river Wey—a dam of loose stones, which produces a tolerable rush and struggle of water when the stream is full.

Sir Richard Weston was the father of Francis Weston, gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII., who was involved in the fate of Anne Boleyn, and beheaded on Tower Hill. The Westons became extinct in the direct line in 1782, when Sutton passed to John Webbe, Esq., of Herefordshire, who took the name of the family, with which he was distantly connected. About 1645 Sir Richard Weston, great-grandson of the 1st grantee, brought into Surrey "the first clover-grass, out of Brabant or Flanders" (*Aubrey*). The contrivances of locks, "tumbling bays," and flood-gates, were also introduced by him from Flanders, where they had been in use above a century; and he first rendered the river Wey navigable by this means from the Thames to Guildford. An Act for carrying his projects into effect was passed in 1651.

After leaving Clandon Stat., the line passes through the woods of *Clandon Park* (p. 328), and after

28½ m. **London Road** Stat., arrives at

29¾ GUILDFORD ✲ Stat.

For the coach which runs during the summer from London to Guildford, see Directory at end of book, under Guildford. The foregoing description, from Cobham Street on, will be found to apply almost equally to the drive, which is to be thoroughly recommended, as the distance is not too far (30 m.), the country charming, and the coach, until 1897, owned and driven by Mr. W. Shoolbred, is the oldest and one of, if not the, best appointed which now run from London.

ROUTE 11.

LEATHERHEAD TO FARNHAM, [MOOR PARK, WAVERLEY, TILFORD, FRENSHAM], BY GREAT AND LITTLE BOOKHAM, EAST AND WEST HORSLEY, EAST AND WEST CLANDON, GUILDFORD, LOSELEY, AND PUTTENHAM. (ROAD.)

Road.	Stations.
1 m.	**Fetcham.**
2½ m.	**Great Bookham.**
	Walk
	2¼ m. Slyfield.
3½ m.	**Little Bookham.**
3¾ m.	**Effingham.**
5¼ m.	**East Horsley.**
	Walk.
	2 m. Netley Heath.
	4 m. Shere, *or* 5 m. Newland's Corner.
6 m.	**West Horsley Church.**
8 m.	**East Clandon.**
	Walk.
	1½ m. Clandon Stat.
9 m.	**West Clandon.**
10 m.	**Merrow.**
12 m.	**GUILDFORD.**
	Walk.
	2 m. Loseley.
	3½ m. Compton.
	5 m. Puttenham.
16 m.	**Puttenham** l. and **Wanborough** rt.
18 m.	**Seale.**
22 m.	**FARNHAM.**

There is Rly. communication between Leatherhead and Guildford by Bookham, joining the line given in Rte. 10 at **Effingham Junct.** (p. 311).

The drive, however, along the old Portsmouth road is one full of interest and variety, and should be extended beyond Guildford to Farnham along the top of the Hog's Back.

After crossing Leatherhead Bridge, take the first turning to the rt., then the lane opposite the mill-pond—a fine sheet of water 7 acres in area—and you will reach

1 m. **Fetcham Church**, with its ivy-covered tower, and long sloping roofs, very picturesque, and containing some Norm. and Trans.-Norm. portions, but renovated. There is some Roman tile in the E. wall. The chancel was restored and reredos erected by the present rector (Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart.), in memory of his father (1873), and the S. aisle built (1877) by Mr. Hankey, of *Fetcham Park*, which is finely timbered and within which the Church stands.

2½ m. **Great Bookham Church** (well restd. 1886) is interesting; it is partly Norm. (piers and S. arches). The lower part of the tower and the S. arcade are of the 12th cent. The chancel was built by Abbot Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, in 1341, as appears from an inscription cut deeply upon a stone in the E. wall:

"Hæc domus Abbate fuerat constructa Johanne
de Rutherwyka, decus ob Sancti Nicholai,
Anno Milleno, triceno, bisque viceno
Primo. Christus ei paret hinc sedem requiei."

For a similar chancel at Egham (rebuilt by the same Abbot) and inscription, see p. 291.

There are some costly *Monuments* in this Church, chiefly of interest as examples of the monumental sculpture of the 17th and 18th cents. Those of Col. Thomas Moore, of Polesden (d. 1735), who is represented in full Roman military costume, and Arthur Moore, of Fetcham (d. 1746), are admirably executed, however absurd in design. Adjoining these in the N. aisle, whither it was moved from the Slyfield Chapel at the restoration of the Church, is that of Robert Shiers, his wife Elizabeth (the benefactors of Exeter College), and their son Sir George Shiers. The busts of all

these are well sculptured. On the *Brass* of Edmund Slyfield—

"A stout Esquier, who allweys sett God's feare before his eyes"—

is a long rhyming inscription worth reading. Three extremely well-executed *Brasses* remain. One has effigies of Henry Slyfield (d. 1598), and his wife Elizabeth, with their 6 sons and 4 daughters. In the floor of the S. (Slyfield) aisle is a very fine *Brass* of Robert Shiers, of the Inner Temple (d. 1668), representing him in a student's habit with an open book in his hand, and next to it are 2 slabs of black marble with the family arms, in memory of George Shiers (1685), and Elizabeth Shiers (1700). The earliest Slyfield *Brass* is to Elizabeth Shiers (d. 1433). The E. window of the Slyfield Chapel, in which is a well-preserved *piscina*, has been filled with painted glass as a memorial of Lord Raglan, who died before Sebastopol, by his niece Lady Mary Farquhar, of Polesden, who has also erected in the chancel a new E. window, filled with painted glass, as a memorial of her mother, Charlotte, wife of the 6th Duke of Beaufort. Part of the old Slyfield pew has been used as a screen between the Chapel and S. aisle, and the screen itself now does duty at the Church door. The small *font* is of early date.

Near the Church is *Eastwick Park*, the stately Italian mansion of William Keswick, Esq., J.P. S. of the village is *Bookham Lodge* (Viscountess Chewton).

From the village (*Inn* opposite the Church) it is ¾ m., following the telegraph wires across the Common, l., to the Stat. (*Temp. Hotel*).

[From the Stat. a delightful walk by bridle-path across the Common, and through woodland glades, leads to

2¼ m. **Slyfield**, on the l. bank of the Mole, now a farmhouse, once the manor house of the Slyfield and Shiers families.

The Slyfields were settled here from a very early period until the first half of the 17th centy., when the estates passed to the family of Shiers, the last of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Shiers (d. 1700), conveyed them by will to Exeter College, Oxford, for certain special purposes.

The original part of the house, which probably dates from 1620, is of red brick with pilasters running up between the windows, and is best seen in descending the Bookham road over a gate rt. At the entrance is the old *Granary*, which was, perhaps, used as barracks for retainers. Observe the brick moulding and carved oak frames of the windows here and the original roof and supports. The house itself (admission 6*d.*) displays some interesting relics of a Jacobean mansion. The carved staircase and the interior decorations deserve attention, especially the panelling on the ground-floor room, and the plastered ceiling of this room and the one above it, which is arched and embellished with figures of angels and griffins. Over the chimney-piece of the lower room are the arms of the Slyfield and Shiers families. Note the woodwork in the hall and the gates at the foot of the stairs; these, no doubt, intended to prevent the dogs from roaming into the upper part of the house, are now only to be found in 2 or 3 houses in the country. The original chimney stacks, roof, and supports of the S. part of the house remain.

The cluster of buildings seen N.W. are the new kennels of the *Surrey Stag Hounds*, built by the master, M. D. Rucker, Esq., whose residence, *Woodlands*, adjoins.

From Slyfield we may cross the Mole to Stoke d'Abernon Church (¾ m.), and in another ½ m. reach the Stat. (p. 307).]

[Diverging to the l., from the main Leatherhead-Guildford road, at the S. end of Great Bookham village, a walk of about 1½ m. through pleasant lanes, will bring the tourist to *Polesden* (Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar, Bart., D.L., J.P.), standing on much higher ground, and commanding very beautiful views towards Box Hill. It was once the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The elevated ridge on which Polesden is situated, extending W. from Norbury, is throughout picturesque, and worth exploration by the artist. A rough cart-road called "Hog Lane" and bridle-path lead past Polesden to Ranmore Common, on the chalk hills above Dorking, along which the pedestrian may find his way to Guildford, with noble views opening beneath him at intervals rt. and l.]

On foot a few yards may be saved by taking a pleasant field-path, 100 yds. beyond the school, to

3¼ m. the **Church of Little Bookham** (*Alehouse*). When or by whom this small but interesting building, restored in excellent taste in 1864, was built is unknown, but perhaps during the 12th cent. by one of the De Broase family, who held the manor from William the Conqueror. Originally the Church had a S. aisle, as the Norm. arches in the S. wall show, but it must have been removed at an early period. The Norm. piers are shown inside, and in the restoration the aisles, arches, and Norm. caps. on which they rested were uncovered outside, the carving being quite sharp; they have been left exposed. In the N. wall is a Norm. doorway, and, W. of it, a small window. The reredos erected in 1873 is worthy of notice. A porch of good design has been erected on the S., and a 3-light E. E. window in the chancel, with detached shafts of Sussex marble, similar in character to the 7-light window at Ockham. In the chancel is a double *piscina*. In the churchyard is a very fine old yew-tree, said to be nearly as old as the Church.

If walking, we may proceed by path (at the second meadow taking the one straight ahead), to

3¾ m. **Effingham Church**, the nave and tower of which were rebuilt in 1888, when the chancel was also repaired and enlarged, the S. aisle added, and a rich reredos of Caen stone inserted, the last, as well as the building of the tower, being at the cost of the late Mr. J. M. Teesdale (*Mr. Shearburn*, of Dorking, Archt.). The S. transept with Chapel of St. Nicholas is old and E. E. in style. At the restoration a *stoup* and *piscina* were discovered and remain in their old places in the nave and St. Nicholas Chapel respectively. Near the chancel arch is the grave-slab of Walter de Jeddynges, Lord of Effingham at the beginning of the 14th cent. (?).

Lord William Howard, to whom Edward VI. had granted the manor, was created by Queen Mary Lord Howard of Effingham, a title which was borne by his son and successor, Charles, when, as Lord High Admiral, he commanded the fleet which dispersed the Spanish Armada. He was afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, and is buried at Reigate (see p. 79). Effingham continued in their family until it was sold by the 3rd Earl in 1647.

From this pleasant village (the *Inn*, *Prince Blucher*, is at the S. end on the Leatherhead-Guildford road), you may

by a lane rt., just beyond the post-office and field-path, join the

Guildford road, near the old turnpike. Observe a little farther, from

the hill-top, near the 23rd milestone from London, just before reaching East Horsley Park, the fine view N.E.; on a clear day the Crystal Palace is distinctly visible.

Continuing along the high road we pass rt.

Horsley Towers (Capt. Hon. L. F. King Noel, D.L., J.P.), standing in the midst of a finely-wooded park (the most extensive domain in Surrey). Since its erection the house has been much enlarged by additions of a noble Gothic hall, a chapel, and 2 stately towers, one of which, commanding the entrance, is circular, and machicolated. It contains 3 ranges of curiously vaulted chambers, designed by the late Lord Lovelace. In the library are the books and MSS. bequeathed by John Locke to his cousin, the Lord Chancellor King; and *Phillips's* portrait of Lord Byron in the Greek dress. In the grounds near the house are some specially fine conifers, Pinsapo, Douglasii, Nordmannii, &c.

[$\frac{1}{3}$ m. beyond the old turnpike, at the foot of the hill, a lane l. goes past *Rowbarns* to Gomshall and Shere; where the roads fork, bear rt., and a delightful woodland walk will lead to

2 m. *Netley Heath*, and past *Netley Park* (Col. Fraser), down to

4 m. *Shere* (p. 121).

Or from the heath you may continue along the Downs rt., to

5 m. *Newland's Corner* (p. 124).]

Skirting the park the high road turns sharply rt. to

5$\frac{3}{4}$ m. **East Horsley** (*Inn*). The **Church**, some part of which is E. E., was well restored in 1870. Against the N. wall of the chancel is the *Brass* of John Boothe, Bp. of Exeter (1465–1478), who died here at a manor-house belonging to the see of Exeter, in 1478. The figure of the bishop, who kneels and holds a book, is remarkable from being in profile, and is possibly only a part of the original design, the brass having clearly been removed from its first position; and in the N. aisle is the altar-tomb, with effigies, of Thomas Cornwallis, groom porter to Queen Elizabeth, and wife. In the window adjoining is a piece of old stained glass, with the date 1573. Note the rich *reredos*, erected by the late incumbent in memory of his wife.

East Horsley was granted in 1036 by a Danish jarl named Thored to Christ Church, Canterbury, which retained it until the Dissolution. The smaller manor of the Bps. of Exeter seems to have been alienated by Bp. Harman, temp. Henry VIII.

Most of the houses in the village, which lies rt. of the main road, have been rebuilt in a fanciful style (of red brick and flint) by the late Lord Lovelace. Observe, as an example, the verandahed *Inn*, opposite the high arched Guildford lodge of the park, and the police station beyond. The view to the rt. here is charming, with St. George's and St. Anne's hills prominent. Across the sunk fence rt. is *West Horsley Place* (Mrs. Fielder), which deserves notice for the sake of its history.

It was at one time in the hands of John Bourchier, Lord Berners, the well-known translator of *Froisart.* The earliest part of the existing house was probably built by Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse to Henry VIII., who had married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the "Fair Geraldine" of Surrey. It was subsequently the favourite residence of Carew Raleigh, from whom it passed to the family of Nicholas, and thence to the Westons, its present possessor being H. M. Weston, Esq., of Cranmore, who is Lord of the Manor.

The wife of Sir John Nicholas was killed by the falling of a chimney here during the storm of Nov. 26, 1703 (the same in which Bp. Kidder, of Bath and Wells, and his wife were killed in the Palace at Wells).

An interesting collection of portraits, originally formed by Sir Edward Nicholas (d. 1669), is preserved here, most of which are good copies. That of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Charles I.'s ambassador to Spain, is probably by *Dobson*.

We now come to

6 m. **West Horsley Church**, standing above the road, l., amidst trees. The Church (which well deserves a visit) is partly E. E. (N. aisle and chancel), the rest Perp. The old tower (with shingled spire) has an ancient wooden porch projecting from it, overgrown with ivy. A curious, but late, carving of the "Nativity," now fixed at the W. end of the nave, was found under the flooring in 1810. In the Church is the *Monument*, with effigy, under a fine arch, of one of the family of Berners, rector of the parish in the early part of Edward III.'s reign; near it is a stone coffin embedded in the wall. The *Monument* of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, adjoining, is by *Bacon*. In the Nicholas chapel are *Monuments* to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and II. (d. 1669), and other members of the family. Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, owned the estate of West Horsley, and is said to have been buried in the Church, and according to an old tradition, there is no other authority, Sir Walter's head is buried here with him.

Some interesting E. E. stained glass, formerly in the side lancets, has been collected and placed in the E. window of the chancel.

[6½ m. Here cross roads lead, l., to 3 m. *Shere* (p. 121), rt., to
¼ m. *West Horsley* (*Alehouse*), not worth the détour.]

Keeping to the main road, the scenery of which increases in richness as we near the two Clandons, we pass, rt., *Hatchlands* (Lord Rendel). The house was built by Admiral Boscawen "at the expense of the enemies of his country," as is stated on his monument at St. Michael, Penkevil, Cornwall. At the 26th milestone from London we turn rt. to

8 m. **East Clandon** (*Inn*). The village with its gabled cottages is a veritable "sleepy hollow"; the **Church**, built of flint and chalk, must have been very picturesque, but it has been renovated, rough-cast, and rendered quite uninteresting. On its N. side is a small chapel with Early pointed arch.

[*Clandon Stat.* (p. 315) may be reached in 1½ m. by taking the lane, rt., just beyond the inn, and cinder-path l. to a field path which leads to *W. Clandon*; on reaching the road here, turn rt. for the *Onslow Arms Inn* and Stat. beyond.]

The main road next reaches

9 m. **West Clandon Church** (restd. 1874). The E. window is a memorial to the father of the present Lord Onslow. In the W. window is some interesting heraldic glass. The chancel contains a piscina and credence table, and in the nave are 2 other piscinæ.

[The cross road, l., leads to
1½ m. *Newland's Corner* (p. 124).]

The rich tree masses of *Clandon Park* (Earl of Onslow), which the road skirts rt. for some distance, will at once attract notice. The house, built by the architect *Leoni*

in 1731, is of red brick, and imposing, in spite of a strange mixture of different styles. In the hall are 2 chimney-pieces sculptured by *Rysbrach*. The park was laid out by "Capability" Brown, and commands some very pleasant prospects towards Newland's Corner and the chalk downs.

10 m. **Merrow** (*Inn*), where the little **Church** has some Norm. features, and a Dec. bargeboard to the N. porch, figured in "Rickman," and regarded by him as unique, but very little of the original timber is now left. In fact, the Church has, in 1844 and 1874, been almost entirely rebuilt; the N. aisle was added in 1881. In the churchyard is the handsome tomb of Viscount Cranley (son of the 3rd Lord Onslow, d. 1856). The village is itself picturesque, and there are exceedingly pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. The views from Merrow Downs are very fine. Newland's Corner is in this parish. From Merrow, the road, keeping under the Downs, brings us to

12 m. GUILDFORD ✲ (p. 133).

The tourist, if so inclined, may now return to Leatherhead, by way of Stoke, Send, Ripley, &c.; but if he adopts the line laid down he will proceed on by road to Farnham. The Alton and Winchester line of the L. & S. W. Rly. will convey him to Farnham, or from the intermediate stations at Ash Green, and at Tongham, he can reach Aldershot (Rte. 14); but he will do well to journey leisurely along the high road.

Proceeding from Guildford toward Farnham (10 m. direct, but 3 or 4 m. may be added for détours) the traveller may either at once climb the Hog's Back, or he may turn off below St. Catherine's Hill, visit Loseley and Compton, and regain the main road at Puttenham 4 m. on. In any case the two first-named places should not be passed over. The walk from Guildford to Loseley (about 2 m. S.W.) is a very pleasant one.

The pedestrian should walk along the Portsmouth road as far as St. Catherine's, noticing on his right the ancient manor-house of *Brabœuf*, of Tudor architecture (the manor of which has been in the possession of the Wight family from the time of the Plantagenets); then, after climbing *St. Catherine's Hill* to enjoy the view, should take the field-path on the rt., which lead him straight to

2 m. The **Park** of **Loseley**. The whole walk is shadowed with great elms and oaks, and commands fine views of the distant country with its surging waves of park and forest.

The demesne of *Loseley* (the property of William More Molyneux, Esq.) is one of those stately ancestral inclosures, full of sweeping lawns, whitethorn brakes, and wide branching oaks, that England alone can show. One magnificent glade, half avenue, half forest ride, sweeps away S. from the house, that stands grey and solemn at the head, in the midst of its unprofaned, old-world quietness.

Loseley, at *Domesday*, belonged to the potent Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, but was forfeited by his son, Roger de Belesme, temp. Henry I. It was afterwards the property of the Earl of Gloucester, until purchased by Sir Christopher More, early in the reign of Henry VIII.; the present house was built by his son Sir William in 1562. Sir George, next in descent, in the early portion of James I.'s reign, added a gallery 121 ft. long, and a chapel from the designs of the celebrated architect John Thorpe. These, however, which formed the W. wing, having become ruinous, were taken down about the year

1826. Queen Elizabeth lodged here in 1577, 1583, and 1591. About 1692, Margaret, the only surviving representative of the Mores, married Sir Thomas Molyneaux, of Haughton, Lancashire, from whom the present proprietor is descended.

The house (permission to see which can only be obtained from the occupier) is of grey stone, large and stately, a very good example, in fact, of an early Elizabethan mansion. In the great *Hall* are portraits of Edward VI. by *Holbein*, James I., and Anne of Denmark by *Myttens*, placed there after their visit to Loseley in 1603. An edifying family group by Somers, after the Sir Charles Grandison receipt, and several other family portraits, are worthy of notice. The argent cross of More, with its five sable martlets, glitters in the oriel window, and a few calivers and crossbows for deer-shooting, such as that with which Abp. Abbot "rang his heavy knell," continue to grace the walls. In the oak panels of the walls are introduced several curious paintings on canvas, chiefly with the royal arms and badges of the Tudor kings, and amongst others a monogram "KP"—Henry VIII. and Katherine Parr. These most probably were brought there after the destruction of Nonsuch Palace (p. 171). The *Drawing Room* has an elaborate chimney-piece of native chalk, and on the cornice the mulberry-tree of the builders, with the mottoes "Morus tarde moriens"; "Morum cito morituram." In this room are two low gilt chairs, with cushions said to be the work of Queen Elizabeth, which the visitor may believe if he chooses, and a small circular illumination in curious metallic colours, painted in honour of Queen Elizabeth: from a flower-pot spring a red and a white rose (badges of the houses of York and Lancaster), and a lily (the badge of France); across are the words "*Rosa Electa*," the R. and E. crowned. and above, "*Felicior Phœnice.*" In this room are original portraits of Anne Boleyn, of Sir George More (very fine), and of the head of Sir Thomas, the famous chancellor, whose family, however, was distinct from the Mores of Loseley.

Some of the bedrooms have well-preserved hangings and some handsome ceilings. All the sitting-rooms and several bedrooms have wainscoted walls. Much has been done, and in excellent taste, by the late and present proprietor towards restoring the mansion to its original state.

There is a good representation of the drawing-room in Nash's 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time.'

The garden is of the same date as the house, and displayed at each corner of the wall a turret, for pigeon-house, banqueting-room, or "summer parlour," as the case may be. Overlooking the moat without, runs a broad terrace, along whose "close smooth-shaven" turf one half expects to meet Beatrice stealing toward the "pleached bower," or "Great Gloriana" herself, advancing in all the dignity of farthingale, ruff, and peacock fan. Here the modern blaze of calceolarias and verbenas has not been allowed to displace the more enduring favourites of Gerarde's time, peonies, monkshood, golden rod, and narcissus, such as were first sent from Constantinople for Lord Burleigh's especial delectation.

The *Muniment Room* at Loseley contains an enormous collection of MSS. from the 11th to the 17th cents., containing autograph signatures of Royal warrants, and letters from leading statesmen, especially in the Tudor and Stuart periods. Many of the MSS. have, at various

times, been printed by the Society of Antiquaries and other institutions. W. of Loseley is

3½ m. **Compton** (*Inn*), which should be visited for the sake of its **Church**, some of the arrangements of which are perhaps unique. The manor, which was appended to the Honour of Windsor, was early broken into several portions, so that it is scarcely possible to hazard a guess as to the original builder. The *Domesday* Survey mentions a Church here; but the existing one is late Norman, with additions of various periods down to debased Perp. Of the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a pointed arch with chevron moulding, the remarkable feature is its E. end, which is divided into 2 stories (comp. the Trans.-Norm. Church of Darenth in Kent; see *H.Bk. for Kent*), and crossed halfway up by a low semicircular arch, the dog's tooth or flower ornaments of which indicate its late character. This is surmounted by a remarkable wooden screen or arcade, showing semicircular arches supported by E. E. pilasters—one of the oldest pieces of woodwork known to exist in England. The chancel below has a low groined roof; and on the rt. a piscina. The upper chapel also contains a rude piscina; and there is a third at the S. end of the nave, on the rt. of the pulpit. The upper chapel was originally approached by a stair from without, but is now entered from within the Church. It no doubt served for rood-loft, as well as chantry. The Church was restored in 1860; when the E. wall, which was in a dangerous state, was taken down and rebuilt. By the entrance to the upper chapel is an aumbry. The font is large, rude, and of late Norm. date. In the centre aisle is a small *Brass*, in bad condition, of Thomas Genyn, 1508, and Margaret his wife.

The Church was held in 1640 by Mr. Wayferer, who narrowly escaped sequestration on account of being a brother of the angle and boon companion of the vicar of Godalming (p. 390).

The large red-brick house adjoining the Church is *Eastbury Manor* (Miss Hagart).

5 m. **Puttenham** (*small Inn*), 1½ m. W. by N., is reached through a succession of lanes and common from Compton. The **Church**, late or Trans.-Norm., was restored, the gallery removed, and the E. end rebuilt in 1862, when oak stalls were placed in the chancel. The tower was at the same time opened to the Church, the room in which the vestry meetings were held being converted into a gallery. Examine a curious low circular arch, quite plain, without pillar, piercing the wall between the last pillar of the nave and wall of chancel. In the chancel is a small *Brass* of Edward Cranford, rector, 1431.

Puttenham Priory (the property of the Misses Sumner), occupied by Countess Visconti), closely adjoining the Church, formerly belonged to the Priory of Newark. The grounds afford some fine views. On Puttenham Heath is a stone, which commemorates the spot on which the Queen's carriage was stationed at a great review of troops in 1851, when she is reported to have exclaimed that she did not know she had so lovely a spot in her dominions.

Near Puttenham the tourist will emerge on the **Hog's Back**, at the 6th milestone from Farnham. This remarkable narrow ridge of the chalk, which divides the county of Surrey into two nearly equal portions, Mr. Kemble suggests may have at an early period formed the division between two petty Anglo-

Saxon kingdoms,—pleasant realms both,—

" With shadowy forests and with champains riched,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads."

The Hog's Back scarcely anywhere exceeds ½ m. in breadth, or 500 ft. in height. It terminates about 2 m. short of Farnham,

"and has evidently been produced by an upthrow of the chalk, and the breaking off of the southern portion of the curve. The inclined position of the remaining side of the flexure is seen at the W. extremity of a large chalk-pit between Guildford and Puttenham, where the strata dip towards the N. at an angle of about 30°."—*Mantell.*

The road takes the very summit of the ridge, and is bordered on either side by a short close turf, which it has been suggested was admirably suited to the traffic of the British chariots, upon which slender foundation more than one modern Oldbuck has here constructed his own "Kaim of Kinprunes." The origin of the name is obviously derived from the shape of the hill. The road runs along the chine of the Hog as it were, commanding magnificent views both right and left.

½ m. N., on the opposite side of this ridge from Puttenham, but nearly on the summit, lies **Wanborough** (Wodnesbeorh), a name in which may be detected a record of the grim old Saxon deity Woden, to whom many spots on similar rising ground were dedicated.

"The springs of water at Wanborough are peculiarly pure and never freeze. In all probability it has been in turn a sacred site for every religion that has been received in Britain."—Kemble, *Sax. in Eng.* i. 344.

There is a small partly E. E. *Chapel* here, once a cell of Waverley Abbey, but long disused, and architecturally of little interest. But it is worth a visit to see with how much quiet good taste it was in 1862 really "restored" by its present vicar and the late rector of Puttenham, and made once more meet for worship.

W. of the Church is the hollow trunk of an elm of enormous girth: and adjoining the little chapel-yard is *Wanborough Manor* (Sir Algernon West, K.C.B.).

Beyond Puttenham the views from the Hog's Back become wilder. On the S. the heathy ground toward Thursley spreads out in the distance, with its broad sheets of water here and there catching the sparkle of the sun; farther off the irregular ridges of Hindhead break the horizon, and nearer rises the hill of Crooksbury, with its sombre clothing of pines. With the spots of heath and open common, however, are mingled corn-field, park, and pasture. The fine outline of Crooksbury is said to have frequently called forth the admiration of Sir William Temple during his residence at Moor Park (*post*). Its name (but questionably) has been derived from a cross (crux) planted on it by the monks of Waverley. "As high as Crooksbury" (it is but 534 ft., however—*Ord. Survey*) is still the measure of the district, as in the days of Cobbett, who tells us that he used, when a boy, to take the nests of jays and magpies built there in the fir-trees.

[2½ m. beyond Wanborough lies, rt., *Poyle Park* (H. M. Chester, Esq.).]

[**Seale Church**, on the S., below the ridge, has been restored and enlarged, and its original character is pretty well lost, but seems early Dec. The low square tower intersects the nave and chancel. Observe the magnificent elm N. the Church.

1 m. S.E. is *Hampton Lodge* (R. Mowbray Howard, Esq., J.P.), out-

side the park of which is an intrenchment called Hillbury, rectangular with a single vallum.]

From Seale the tourist may return to the Hog's Back, or continue along the lower road, skirting Moor Park: in either case, as he approaches Farnham, the character of the prospect entirely changes, and he passes into the town through extensive hop plantations.

FARNHAM ✲ has its name from the ferny heaths in its neighbourhood. The manor has since A.D. 860 belonged to the Bps. of Winchester, on whom it was bestowed by Ethelbald of Wessex. The chief feature of the town is still the stately moated **Castle** of the old bishops, dating from the days when they knew how to handle the sword as well as the missal. The *Park* is open to the public; to see the keep and chapel, an order from the chaplain in residence is required.

The original fortress was built in 1136, by Henry of Blois, Bp. of Winchester, the powerful partisan alternately of his brother Stephen and of the Empress Matilda. It was taken by Lewis of France in June, 1216, who marched there from Guildford in pursuit of John; was razed by Henry III. on account of its having "become a retreat for rebels"; but was afterwards rebuilt by the bishops.

For its present form it is mainly indebted to Bp. Morley, after the Restoration, who during his tenure of the See, from 1662 to 1684, is said to have expended 11,000*l.* in its renovation and improvement. The servants' hall, with its circular pillars, is part of the original structure; the apartments above, with the exception of a fine hall, now used as a dining-room, are of little interest, though good and well arranged. The *Chapel* contains some panels carved in festoons of fruit and flowers by *Gibbons*. On the opposite side of the court is the ancient *Keep*, to which a long flight of steps ascends, carefully guarded by covered archways at the top. The keep is multangular, and is strengthened by thick buttresses without. Together with its arched entrances it is perhaps temp. Hen. III. There are remains of apartments, however, above the entrance, of a much later date. The area is laid out as a flower-garden, pleasantly contrasting the Old World with the New. Remark here a fine tea-tree, flourishing in the open air. From the walls a good view of the park is obtained. This is 3 m. in circumference, and is crossed by a fine avenue of ancient elms. "Certain white clay" found in Farnham Park was "in great Eliza's days" much in request "for the making of grene potts usually drunk in by the gentlemen of the Temple." On the lawn below the keep are some noble cedars.

Queen Elizabeth paid many visits to Farnham. In 1569 the Duke of Norfolk, then plotting a marriage with Mary of Scotland, dined at the castle with her majesty, who on rising from the board "pleasantly advised the duke to be careful on what pillow he laid his head." The warning was of no avail; Norfolk was decapitated three years after.

The castle suffered much during the civil wars, when it was taken by Sir W. Waller. George Wither, the poet, was afterwards appointed its governor for the Parliament. On the Restoration it was again delivered to the See of Winchester, and Bps. Duppa and Morley "repaired its waste places."

Other Objects of Interest.

In descending Castle Street, l., are the *Almshouses*, erected by Andrew Windsor, Esq., in 1619, "for

the Habitation and Relief of eight poor honest old Impotent Persons."

The **Parish Church** of Farnham is dedicated to St. Andrew. The earliest portion is Trans.-Norm., the pillars of the nave E. E. The side-aisles, lighted by 5 Dec. windows, terminate in chantry chapels, beyond which the chancel projects some feet; this is Perp., and was restored in 1848 as a memorial of the Rev. John Menzies, long curate of Farnham. The E. and 2 side windows illustrate subjects from the history of our Lord and from that of St. Andrew. In the chancel are a fine credence-table and a piscina. The tower is late, and was very ugly; but in 1865 it was rebuilt, and carried up 50 ft. higher, so as to be in all 120 ft. high; pinnacles of a better form were placed at the angles, and its general character much improved. The Church was restored in 1862 and also considerably enlarged in 1886. It contains a good organ; and one good *Monument* by *Westmacott*, that of Sir Nelson Ryeroft, of Callow, in Yorkshire: the design is a pilgrim resting, with his "fardel" for a pillow. In the churchyard, near the N. porch, is a large altar-tomb for William Cobbett, erected by his son.

A new Gothic *Church* of St. James was built in 1876 as a memorial to Bp. Sumner (d. 1869).

The **Market House** and **Town Hall**, at the corner of Castle Street, was erected (1865) in place of the old Market House, and has a lofty *clock-tower*.

The **Grammar School**, in West Street, was endowed (1611) by Dr. Harding, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and further endowed (1679) by Dr. Morley, Bp. of Winchester. It was re-established in 1849, and enlarged in 1872.

The *Bush Hotel*, a fine old house with good garden, is mentioned in Thackeray's 'Virginians' as over 300 years old.

Farnham rejoices in a curious triad of celebrated natives: Nicholas of Farnham, Henry III.'s favourite leech and afterwards Bp. of Durham; the Rev. Augustus Toplady; and William Cobbett, who was born at a public-house, near the Rly. Stat., called the Jolly Farmer, in 1762, and died in 1835 at Normandy Farm, in the adjoining parish of Ash.

Farnham has greatly changed its character of late years, and from a peculiarly retired country-town, has through the establishment and near neighbourhood of the camp at Aldershot, become remarkable for its bustle and activity. Many officers lodge in the town; several taverns have sprung up between the camp and the Rly. Stat.; and what may be described as a new town has arisen on Farnham Common, to the S. The principal trade of the town is in hops, once more celebrated and highly prized than at present, though "Farnham hops" still maintain a high reputation. Pains have been taken to maintain their good quality by regulations established among the cultivators, who form themselves into a society called "the Farnham Acre," the members of which are bound under a heavy penalty to cultivate only one sort, the white bine (although it is less productive than the black), to dry the hops without sulphur, and to place none but the approved hops in the sacks or pockets bearing the mark of the society, this device being changed every year. To the good management induced by these regulations the Farnham hops owe their excellence, and always command the best price in the market, though, from the increase of land now under hop culture in other parts of Eng-

land, the prices are less than formerly. The principal sale of Farnham hops takes place at the Weyhill fair (see *H.Bk. for Hants*), on Oct. 10 and 5 following days.

In the vicinity of Farnham there are about 1000 acres of hop-ground. Behind the town, and between it and the castle, is an uninterrupted garden of 3 m. in length at least, which in the autumn offers a sight well worth seeking for. The sandy soil of the district (on the upper beds of the lower greensand) seems peculiarly favourable to the hop. (For a general notice of the growth and harvest of the hop, see *H.Bk. for Kent*, Introduction.)

There are two district churches near Farnham; the most interesting in an architectural point of view is that of *Hale* (or *Heale*), about 1 m. N. of Farnham on the Aldershot road. It is a Norm. building, with a round tower at the S.E. angle, designed by *Mr. B. Ferrey*, in 1844, but since greatly enlarged, to suit the increasing population.

Excursions.

(A.) The tourist's first visit may well be paid to **Moor Park** (Sir Wm. Rose, Bart.), the retreat of Sir William Temple, when, after the death of his son in 1686, he withdrew from public life. It lies about 1½ m. E. of Farnham Stat., on the way to Waverley Abbey; in fact, the pleasantest way to reach Waverley is through it. The spot was in Temple's time very secluded, and the neighbourhood very thinly peopled.

> "Temple had no visitors, except a few friends who were willing to travel 20 or 30 m. in order to see him; and now and then a foreigner, whom curiosity brought to have a look at the author of the 'Triple Allianee.'"—*Macaulay.*

The house has been greatly altered; and the gardens, which Sir William laid out "with the angular regularity he had admired in the flower-beds of Haarlem and the Hague," with terraces, a canal, and formal walks "buttoned" on either side with flower-pots, have been altogether remodelled. Part of the canal still remains, and a hedge of wych elms, bordering it, is perhaps of Temple's time. Possibly, too, the brick walls dividing the gardens are those on which the ex-ambassador, like old Knowell in the play, delighted "to count his apricots a-ripening" (although the well-known apricots noticed by Sir William Temple in his 'Essay on Gardening,' belong to Moor Park in Herts, and not to *this* Moor Park). It was, at all events, on this ground that William III. taught Swift to cut asparagus in the Dutch way; that is, with a short and not a wide stroke, avoiding injury to the young heads of the plants. "King William," said Swift, "always used to eat the stalks as well as the heads." Temple died here in Jan., 1699; and near the E. end of the house is the *sun-dial* under which, according to his own request, his heart was buried in a silver box:

> "in the garden where he used to contemplate and admire the works of nature with his beloved sister, the lady Giffard."

There were, however, other inmates of Moor Park

> "to whom a far higher interest belongs. An eccentric, uncouth, disagreeable young Irishman, who had narrowly escaped plucking at Dublin, attended Sir William as amanuensis, for board and twenty pounds a year; dined at the second table, wrote bad verses in praise of his employer, and made love to a very pretty, dark-eyed young girl who waited on Lady Giffard. Little did Temple imagine that the coarse exterior of his dependent concealed a genius equally suited to

politics and to letters—a genius destined to shake great kingdoms, to stir the laughter and the rage of millions, and to leave to posterity memorials which can perish only with the English language. Little did he think that the flirtation in his servants' hall, which he, perhaps, scarcely deigned to make the subject of a jest, was the beginning of a long, unprosperous love, which was to be as widely famed as the passion of Petrarch or of Abelard. Sir William's secretary was Jonathan Swift. Lady Giffard's waiting-maid was poor Stella."—*Macaulay.*

Swift, however, "entertained no pleasing recollection of Moor Park," although he wrote here his admirable 'Battle of the Books,' and, it is said, his 'Tale of a Tub.' But the dean was not a man to endure easily the "cross look or the testy word of a patron." In a cottage near the gate of Waverley Abbey, once the house of Sir William Temple's steward, Johnson, in which his daughter "Stella" lived, he left an inscription which may seem to record something of this feeling. It is painted over the door of the lower room, and is a quotation from Horace (*Od.* I. iii. c. 29):—

"Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro,
Sollicitam explicuere frontem."

The grounds, stretching E. from the house along a fine broken ridge of sandstone, command picturesque views over the wooded country below, and on the farther side of, the hill of Crooksbury. At the end of the park, where it opens on the heath, is a cavern, entered by a natural archway, and extending 30 or 40 yds. into the sand-rock. A spring, anciently called Ludwell,

"from Lud, king of the South Saxons, who, after the heat of a fight, retired hither to cool and dress his wounds."—*Aubrey.*

The name occurs elsewhere, and is connected with water, and the same on which brother Simon of Waverley exercised his powers of engineering, rises at its extreme end. This cavern, said to to have been frequently the scene of Swift's meditations, is known as "*Mother Ludlam's Cave,*"

"a white witch," as Grose calls her, who supplied her neighbours with whatever they might require, from a yoke of oxen to a caldron, provided the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three round, and three repeated aloud the name of the article desired, with a promise to return it within 2 days. The next morning it was ready at the entrance of the cave. Notwithstanding a constant demand, the supply failed at last in consequence of a borrower detaining a large caldron beyond the proper time. Since that occasion the white witch has been invoked in vain.

The alleged caldron is still preserved in Frensham Church (*post*). The legend is assigned by *Aubrey* to the "small people" of Borough Hill, under Hindhead, where "is a great stone lying along, of the length of about 6 ft.," at which the borrowers knocked. The place, he asserts, was still looked upon as "uncanny," though the borrowing had long ceased.

"The people saw a great fire one night (not long since); the next day they went to see if any heath was burnt there, but found nothing." "The same tradition and belief is in and about Camelot in Somersetshire, where King Arthur kept his court."—*Hist. of Surrey,* iii.

Cobbett wrote of Mother Ludlam's Cave in 1825:

"Alas! it is no longer the enchanting place that I knew it. The semicircular palings are gone; the basins to catch the never-ceasing little streams are gone, the iron cups, fastened by chains for people

to drink out of, are gone; the pavement all broken to pieces; the seats for people to sit on, on both sides of the cave, torn up and gone; the stream that ran down through a clean paved channel, now making a dirty gutter; and the ground opposite, which was a grove chiefly of laurels, interseeted by closely mown grass walks, now beeome a poor ragged-looking alder-coppice."

Above Mother Ludlam's Cave is

(B.) **Waverley Abbey** (Mrs. Anderson), lying about 2 m. S.E. of Farnham. In the park, S. of the house, and separated from it by a sheet of water, are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery, interesting from the associations connected with them. Admission to them is freely given at the lodges on any weekday (*dogs* and *picnics* are not allowed).

The **Ruins** stand on a broad green meadow, round which the river Wey, overlooked by low wooded hills, winds on three sides, thus completely forming one of those valleys,

"....silvestribus undique cinctus
Arboribus, ..."

which the followers of the "divus Bernardus" are said to have preferred to the rocky heights loved of their Benedictine brothers.

Waverley was the first house of the White Monks, the Cistercian "Grex albus," founded in England, and was established in 1128 (29th of Henry I.), by William Giffard, Bp. of Winchester, who brought 12 monks (the proper number, with their abbot, for a new settlement,—"for 13 is a convent, as I guess," says *Chaucer*) from the Abbey of Eleemosyna (L'Aumosne, in the diocese of Blois), itself an offshoot from Citeaux, and sometimes ealled "le petit Citeaux." One after another, granges and manors were bestowed on the new-comers. In 1187 the abbey contained 70 monks, 120 "conversi" or lay brethren, often troublesome enough, and kept about 30 ploughs eonstantly at work. But during the troubles of John's reign, who at no time hesitated "to shake the bags of hoarding abbots," and who kept an especial eye on the wool-trading Cistercians, monks and lay brethren were all dispersed, and abbot John himself "fled away secretly by night." They returned, however, when the times became more favourable, and their buildings increased in stateliness, until on St. Thomas's day, 1230, with solemn proeession "et magnæ devotionis gaudio," they entered their new church, whieh had been 30 years in building under the auspices of their benefaetor Nicholas, parson of Broadwater, in Sussex, who, however, had not lived to see its completion. In 1232 disputes for precedence arose between this Abbey and that of Furness, which had been founded one year earlier; as, however, Furness Abbey was not *originally* Cistercian, it was decided to allow it superiority over the whole generation of the house Eleemosyna in England, but Waverley was to have precedence through England in the Chapter of Abbots. In 1238 Bp. Peter de Rupibus, the great counsellor of Henry III., died at his eastle of Farnham, and directed his heart to be deposited in the new Church at Waverley. The body of Bp. Nieholas of Ely, one of his successors, was also buried here. ("Cujus corpus est apud Waverlei" is the inseription, on the wall in Winchester Cathedral, within whieh his heart was plaeed.) A leaden vessel containing a human heart was found among the ruins in 1731; the heart was perhaps that of Bp. Peter de Rupibus. The eraft and industry of Brother Simon, who in 1216 collected into one channel the springs of "Ludewell," and brought them into the lavatory, seemed to the old annalist worthy of more elaborate commemoration than mere prose could afford; but his verses scarcely flow so musieally as Master Simon's streams.

"Vena novi fontis ope Symonis in pede montis
Fixa fluit jugiter, fistula format iter."

The *Annales Waverlienses*, one of those chronicles which were kept with more or less minuteness in every great abbey, were published in part by Gale in his Scriptores, but a much more valuable edition has since appeared in the Record series of Chronicles. There can be no doubt but that it was in turning over their pages that the graceful name of the abbey approved itself to the ear of Sir Walter Scott. Little did the good monk think, as he laboriously filled his parchment, what a "household word" Waverley was hereafter destined to become.

Waverley was the "mother of the Cistercians" in southern England, where she colonised numerous abbeys, from Kent to Devon. At the suppression, the abbey was granted to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, the king's treasurer, and after passing through many hands was sold in 1796 to W. Thomson, Esq., whose son, Charles Poulett Thomson, created Lord Sydenham, was born here (d. 1841). From this family it was purchased by G. T. Nicholson, Esq., father of the late owner.

Of the existing remains, the most perfect is a vaulted *Crypt*, which, according to an old print of the ruins (about 1736), formed the under story of the dormitory. Like all the rest of the ruin, it is of E. E. character. It has a good groined roof borne on 3 central columns of Sussex marble, an attached shaft at the N. end, and a corbel at the S. Adjoining are three walls of an appartment, with 3 good lancet windows in the S. wall, perhaps the refectory. Of the Church fragments of the W. and E. fronts and N. transept and considerable portions of the S. transept, the Chapter House, and an arched avenue adjoining remain. In the ground between the transepts is a stone coffin. Ash-trees, thorns, and ivy overshadow and mingle with the ruins, which are so close to the river that we cannot wonder to find the annalist complaining of disastrous inundations and floods sweeping from time to time through the buildings, to the infinite loss and terror of the brethren. Traditions of concealed wealth linger about monastic ruins, just as those of fear and terror are connected with the stronghold of the feudal baron. Figures of the 12 Apostles in massive silver are said to be concealed at Waverley, and have sometimes displayed themselves to the chance passenger; but only, like all "fairy gold," to vanish again instantly.

The modern house of Waverley is surrounded by pleasant grounds and gardens; and the views from the park, well wooded and varied, are full of beauty. The old gardens of the abbey were destroyed by Sir Robert Rich, who possessed Waverley before it came into the hands of the Thomsons; and who is said also to have pulled down great part of the ruins. Cobbett, in his 'English Gardener,' has given an elaborate description of the ancient kitchen-garden of the monks.

> "It was the spot where I first began to learn to work, or rather where I first began to eat fine fruit in a garden; and though I have now seen and observed upon as many fine gardens as any man in England, I have never seen a garden equal to that of Waverley . . . The peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums never failed; and if the workmen had not lent a hand, a fourth part of the produce could never have been got rid of."

From Waverley the following pleasant walk may be taken to *Tilford Green*.

> Passing *Waverley Mill*, at he signpost follow the Elstead road till, in a few yards, a cart track branches off rt. Follow this through the wood, skirting the fence of Waverley Park rt., till, in a few minutes, a gate is reached; still keep the track ahead till another road to Elstead is gained,

close to a row of firs. Here take the path nearest the farm buildings opposite (*Sheep Hatch*) and follow this, keeping to the l. at every fork, past *Till Hill Farm*, and so descend to

1½ m. **Tilford Green** (*small Inn*). Here the Wey is joined by its Selborne branch, locally the *Till*. Just beyond the bridge which spans the latter, is *Tilford House* (J. T. Ware, Esq.), which at one time belonged to the Abneys, the family of Independents with whom Dr. Watts spent almost half of his life. He is said to have preached here frequently in the small private *chapel* which still remains in the courtyard, and to have composed his hymns in the summer house which stands behind the house.

On the green is a venerable oak, one of the boundaries of the lands of the abbey, which the artist will do well to visit. It stands picturesquely on a small green, is of great height and amplitude, well formed, but beginning to show signs of decay. At 5 ft. from the ground it measures 25 ft. in circumference. Some of the principal branches would be considered large trees in themselves. Cobbett, writing in 1822, says he showed his son this oak,

> "which, when I was a little boy, was but a very little tree, comparatively, and which is now, take it altogether, by far the finest tree that I ever saw in my life."

He must have been mistaken as to its size when he was a boy; but few will differ from his later opinion of it: it is undoubtedly one of the finest oaks in the kingdom. It is still known as the King's Oak; by which name it is mentioned in the charter of Henry de Blois to the monks of Waverley in the year 1150. Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester, many years ago gave orders to have the tree cut down, but, according to Manning, the people of the tything hearing of his intention, "drove in a great number of spikes and large nails to prevent its being cut."

On the green is the *Institute*, erected (1893) in memory of the late C. A. Anderson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey.

In the small Gothic *Church* is a reredos in memory of Charlotte Smith, the poetess, who also once resided at Tilford House.

Extensive heaths stretch away beyond Waverley to the base of Hindhead, in which are some pieces of water well stocked with carp and perch, and frequented by great numbers of waterfowl. The largest of these is **Frensham Great Pond**, which is 2 m. in circuit, where is an *Inn* (*Frensham Pond House*), where good accommodation, with fishing and boating, is to be had. (Lord Wolesley had his headquarters here during the manœuvres of 1896.) Another is the Abbot's Pond, granted to the monks of Waverley as a preserve for their fish, but now in good part drained. The country is wild, and the views become more and more picturesque as the rough sides of Hindhead are climbed. (For Hindhead and the Devil's Punch-bowl, see p. 406.)

Frensham Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, 2 m. S.E. of Tilford Green, and about 4 m. S. from Farnham, is partly E. E.; it has been restored. In the tower is to be seen the famous *caldron* of the good neighbours. It is of copper, 2 ft. in diameter, and is probably one of the large vessels with which most parishes were formerly supplied, and which were used on public occasions.

> "I do believe," says *Aubrey*, though not without a half preference for the fairies, "that this great

kettle was an ancient utensil belonging to their church-house for the use of love-feasts or revels."

On the N. side of the chancel is a stone *coffin* with carved cross; here also is a piscina, and near the door is a stoup. The village ✲ contains many private houses and villas.

Pierrepont is the handsome modern residence (*Norman Shaw*, Archt.) of Richard Combe, Esq., D.L., J.P.

ROUTE 12.

GUILDFORD TO HORSHAM, BY CRANLEIGH, [EWHURST, BAYNARDS]. (L. B. AND S. C. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
3¼ m.	**Bramleigh.**
8¼ m.	**Cranleigh.**
	Walk.
	2½ m. Ewhurst.
11 m.	**Baynards.**
19¼ m.	**Horsham.**

For the first 2 m. the journey is made on the Direct Portsmouth line (Rte. 15), but at the Peasmarsh junction the Horsham line turns off S.E., and reaches at

3¼ m. **Bramley** and **Wonersh** Stat. (*small Inn*). The **Church**, mentioned in *Domesday*, contains some Trans.-Norm. portions of no great interest, and a good E. E. chancel. It has been several times restored and enlarged, last in 1877. The old manor-house, now a farm, has some picturesque gables.

[From Bramley, a lane opposite the Church leads over the hill, through some fir-plantations, to Godalming (about 3 m. S.W.). The highest point commands some good views towards Ewhurst in one direction and the Hog's Back in another. It is also an agreeable walk N. from either Bramley or Wonersh through Shalford to Guildford (3 m. N.).]

Wonersh (Wodnes-ersc, Wodensfield, *Kemble*), almost adjoining Bramley, but on the E. side of the line, is a straggling village (*Inn*), with some old houses placed in the midst of very pretty scenery.

Wonersh House (formerly belonging to Lord Grantley, purchased 1885 by the late J. J. Sudbury, Esq., and now the property of his widow) stands in a finely-wooded park, well stocked with deer. The ground is undulating, and Chinthurst Hill rises at the back. The house, the central part of which is Elizabethan, has been enlarged at various times, by Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker 1769-82, and 1st Baron Grantley, who built the library, and by the 3rd Baron Grantley, who added the E. wing. The W. wing contains some very fine reception rooms. The **Church**, close adjoining, was nearly rebuilt towards the end of the last cent. in the worst possible taste. There is a *Brass* of Henry Elyot (1503), his wife, and twenty-three children.

St. John's Seminary, a building partly in the Renaissance style (*Mr. F. A. Walters*, Archt.), is a college for the education of Roman Catholic priests for the diocese of Southwark, and was opened (1890) by the Roman Catholic Bp. of that See.

[On **Blackheath Common** (1½ m. E.) is a *Greyfriars Monastery*.]

[At **Shamley Green** (*Alehouse*), a small village 1 m. S.E. of Wonersh, is a district *Church*, erected 1864.]

[**Great Tangley Manor** (Wickham Flower, Esq.), about 1 m. N.E. from Wonersh, is an interesting moated and half-timber manor-house, bearing the date 1582 and containing the remains of a much older house. The manor came by descent from William de Brasse to Thomas Howard, 1st Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, at the time of the battle of Bosworth; the present house was built by John Caryll, son of Richard Caryll, who bought the manor from the Duke's successor. The house was long used as a farmhouse, but the present owner has had the old building carefully repaired and has made some additions to it. Permission to view can at any time be obtained by written request.]

From Bramley the Rly. proceeds through a rather pleasant tract of country, when, near Smithwood Common, it leaves the small tributary of the Wey, the Tillingbourne, parallel to which it has been running, bears more to the E., and shortly after reaches

8¼ m. **Cranleigh** ✲ Stat. The village is large, clean, pleasantly situated by a wide common, and is considered to be one of the healthiest places in the county; hence it is a good deal resorted to in summer and autumn by families seeking change of air and quiet. The **Church**, Dec. in style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and a massive square tower with a short tiled-roof spire. It was restored in 1846, at the expense of 3000*l*., by the then rector, the Rev. Lowry Guthrie. All the windows in the chancel, the W. window in the tower, and some in the aisles, have been filled with painted glass; one, erected by the parishioners, being to the memory of Mr. Guthrie, and two to the memory of the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, wife of the present rector, one by her family, and the other by the parishioners. Adjoining the S. aisle is *Baynard's Chantry*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which formerly had its own chaplain. Facing this is the *Knowle* pew. The *sedilia* in the chancel are good Dec.; and here is a *Brass* (1500), with a representation of the Resurrection of our Lord. The S. porch (1864) is in memory of a parishioner, and the lych gate was erected in 1880 to the late J. Bradshaw, Esq., of Knowle.

The **Surrey County School**, at Cranleigh, for middle-class education, which accommodates 300 pupils, was opened in 1865; it was enlarged in 1869, when a chapel, E. E. in style, was added, in memory of his mother, by Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., who also (1885) erected the *Lady Peek Institute* to the memory of his wife. The Cranleigh *village hospital*, established in 1859, was the first of those very useful institutions. A short distance S.W. is *Knowle Park* (Sir George Bonham, Bart., J.P.).

[From Cranleigh there is a charming upland walk along shady lanes and field-paths, which increase in picturesqueness as you proceed to Ewhurst. Where the road forks beyond the Church bear l., and at the cross roads, ⅔ m. further, turn rt. through *Canfold Wood* to *Mapledrake Farm*, where turn l. to

2½ m. **Ewhurst** (*small Inn*).

The **Church** stands high on one of the spurs of the sand-hills that project into the Weald below. It is cruciform, with a Norm. tower at the intersection, E. E. windows in the transept, and a Perp. E. window, but was rebuilt, almost throughout, in 1839. The interior is plain, and contains little of interest besides an

old font and a carved oak pulpit. The *Rectory*, a spacious and rather showy Jacobean building, adjoining the churchyard on the S.E., adds something of character to the spot, and commands rich and extensive prospects. For the beautiful tract of country between Ewhurst and Albury—"one of the most beautiful in the county"—see pp. 127–8.]

Leaving Cranleigh, the line passes a fine sheet of water called Vachery Water, the reservoir of the Wey and Arun Canal (p. 232), and reaches at

11 m. **Baynards** Stat.

1¼ m. N.E. from the Stat., below the main hill, but still commanding fine views, is **Baynards** (T. W. Waller, Esq., J.P.), a good Elizabethan house which has been well restored by the father of the late proprietor, Mr. Thurlow.

It was built, according to *Evelyn*, by Sir George More of Loseley, about 1577, and has the reputation of being haunted, arising, it is said, from the head of Sir Thomas More having been long kept in the earlier house here by his daughter, Margaret Roper, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir Edward Bray, the then possessor of Baynards (Brayley's *Surrey*). It was ultimately deposited in the vault of the Ropers, in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. (See *H.Bk. for Kent.*)

The house contains some good pictures, the most remarkable of which is a portrait, said to be by *Zucchero*, in an oaken case, of Queen Elizabeth, with those of her 4 courtiers, the Earls of Essex and Leicester, Lord Burghley, and Sir Walter Raleigh, on the inside of the folding-doors. The charter-chest of Sir Thomas More, a shield used by Henry VIII., when Prince of Wales, and a pair of steelyards, presented by the city of London to Sir Thomas Gresham, finely wrought, inlaid with gold, and decorated with figures of Gog and Magog and of Romulus and Remus, are also preserved here. The house also contains a cornice by *Grinling Gibbons*, and some good Gobelin tapestry.

Baynards was part of Gomselle, a Royal demesne mentioned in *Domesday*, and previously held by Earl Harold. Stephen gave it to his son, William of Blois, who married Isabel Warren, daughter of the Earl of Surrey, and the manor was subsequently held by the families of Braose, Bray and More.

From Baynards the line runs in a S.E. direction and through a tunnel to

12¼ m. **Rudgwick** Stat. in Sussex.

14½ m. **Slinfold** Stat. succeeds, and at 19 m. the line joins the Horsham and Shoreham Rly. (see *H.Bk. for Sussex*), thus placing the W. part of Surrey in direct communication with the south coast, and reaches

19¼ m. **Horsham.**✲ (See also *H.Bk. for Kent.*)

ROUTE 13.

WEYBRIDGE TO CHERTSEY, [ST. ANNE'S HILL], BY ADDLESTONE.

(L. AND S. W. RLY. WALK.)

Rail. Stations.
2 m. **Addlestone.**
3½ m. **CHERTSEY.**
Walk.
1½ m. St. Anne's Hill.
4½ m. Ottershaw.
5¼ m. Anningsley.
8 m. Addlestone Stat.

This branch is continued to Virginia Water (p. 298) 2¼ m. further.

As the distance to Chertsey is so short, the tourist may prefer to walk, taking his route (a short 3 m.) over Woburn Hill. The way is pleasant, and well shaded for a great part of the distance by the thick plantations of Woburn.

On reaching Woburn Park the road to Addlestone will be seen on the l. Instead of continuing along the road the whole way to Chertsey, it will be well, after passing the crest of the hill, to take a footpath rt., which leads down to Chertsey Mead and the E. end of the town.

In passing by Rly. from Weybridge to Chertsey an intermediate Stat. occurs at

2 m. **Addlestone,** ✲ a pleasant scattered village, standing on much higher ground than Chertsey, and famous for a gigantic and most picturesque tree, called the *Crouch Oak*, which, according to a very ancient tradition, was marked as one of the boundaries of Windsor Forest.

(Hence, according to Mr. Kemble, *Sax. in Eng.* i. 53, its name *crois*, or cross oak, from the figure marked on it. Several marks on boundary-trees are frequently mentioned in Saxon charters.)

The tree stands in Crouch Oak lane, a turning rt. from Station road, in which is

Princess Mary's Village Home, an industrial school for the female children of prisoners and destitute girls, who are maintained here till the age of 16; they are placed in families of 10 with a "mother" in separate homes (London Office: 143, Clapham Road, S.W.).

A short way beyond is the *Crouch Oak*, with a girth of 24 ft. at 2 ft. from the ground. Its principal branch, a large tree in itself, shoots out horizontally from the trunk across the road. The tree has lost its head, but is full of life. Some years ago it was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for timber; but a resident in the neighbourhood bought it for the purpose of preservation, and instead of cutting it down, inclosed it with palings, and took other measures for its protection. It stands just within the entrance-gate of the grounds of *Crouch Oak House* (F. J. Marnham, Esq.), on the W. side of the village.

There is a tradition that Wickliffe preached under the Crouch Oak (a half-timber house in the village is pointed out as his residence; it is really of the time of Henry VIII.), and Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined beneath its shadow. Its bark, taken internally, according to the local folk-lore, operates as a love-charm.

Addlestone possessed another famous oak, the *Spinney Oak*, but it has been gone for perhaps a century.

Near where the latter stood, at the further end of the village, is a plain E. E. ivy-covered brick **Church**,

built in 1835, and restored in 1883. It is streaked with ivy, brought from Killarney by the late Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, and his wife, who are buried in the churchyard.

[The road l. before reaching the Church, at the gates of *Addlestone Park*, leads by turning l., then rt., and then again l., to

Sayes Court, an Elizabethan house, which is not inhabited (1897), and has been allowed to fall into decay. Admittance to the grounds is strictly forbidden, but the house is visible from the road.]

On the outskirts of Addlestone is the **Chertsey Union**, remarkable for a highly ornamental *Chapel*, built in 1868 by public subscription, and displaying polished columns of red granite, stone pulpit and font, encaustic tiles, and painted windows.

[Rt. of the Rly. is **Woburn Park**, a Roman Catholic school, under the direction of the Josephite Fathers, moved here from Croydon in 1889. It was originally called *Woburn Farm*, and was formed by Mr. Philip Southcote, 1740. Walpole and Gray praised it; and Mason has celebrated it in verse in his 'English Garden.'

"On thee too, Southcote, shall the muse bestow
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
Could'st give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee,
The simple farm eclipsed the garden's pride,
E'en as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art."]

3½ m. **Chertsey** ✻ Stat. The town consists mainly of two long streets, Guildford and London streets, which cross each other in the centre, and is surrounded by villas and country houses. The Thames, here truly the "Silver Thames," gliding softly, as in *Spenser's* verses, is crossed by a bridge of 7 arches, erected in 1785, the view from which, especially on a fine summer evening, is full of beauty.

Historical Notes on Chertsey.

The town of Chertsey grew up about the great *Monastery* founded here in or about the year 666 by Frithewald, "sub-regulus" or "kinglet" of the little realm of Surrey, at the intercession of Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and a younger son of Anna, King of the East Saxons.

Not much more than half a century had elapsed since the arrival of Augustine, and the Anglo-Saxon church was still a missionary church. Chertsey was the first religious house established in Surrey, and Erkenwald himself ruled it before his elevation to the Bishopric, having founded at the same time the nunnery of Barking, in Essex, in which his sister Edilberga was the first abbess. Chertsey never appears to have been distinguished by such remarkable miracles as its sister convent (*Bêde, H. E.* lib. iv.), although the life of Erkenwald is described as one of unusual sanctity, and although numerous cures were produced by the touch of the litter in which he was carried. The position of Chertsey on what was then a grassy islet (Cirotesege, Cerotœsei, Ceorta's *ig* or *ey* = island) adjoining the Thames, which afforded an easy access to it, was favourable to the new monastery, both as a place of retirement, and as a stronghold for the propagation of Christianity throughout the adjoining districts. It could not, however, escape the ravages of the Northmen in the 9th centy., when it was repeatedly devastated; the abbot and all the monks, 90 in number, were killed and the church and buildings of the monastery were burnt. It was re-established under Edgar in 964, with a colony of Benedictine monks, and from this time until the Dissolution the mitred abbots of Chertsey con-

tinued to hold their own in much wealth and prosperity. The revenues at the Dissolution were 774*l.*, principally derived from lands in different parts of Surrey. On the surrender of the monastery to the King in 1537, the abbot and monks were at first removed to the dissolved priory of Bisham in Berkshire, which it was then intended to refound in great splendour. This purpose was, however, speedily abandoned, and Bisham was itself surrendered within the ensuing year. The Cartulary of the abbey, a 14th-centy. MS., is in the possession of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and is full of very curious details of the improvements in draining and planting of Abbot John de Rutherwyke in the neighbourhood; he was also a great church-builder, as at Egham (p. 291) and Great Bookham (p. 320).

In the great Church of Chertsey Abbey many distingushed personages were interred: but it is chiefly remarkable as having been the resting-place for a short period of the remains of Henry VI. :—

"Poor key-cold figure of a holy king—
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster."

It was when on her way to Chertsey, with her "honourable load," that the Lady Anne encountered Richard of Gloucester, as all readers of Shakspeare will remember (Richard III., act 1, scene 2). The body was in fact conveyed from Blackfriars to Chertsey by water, and was interred with much solemnity, contrary to the usual assertion. It was removed to Windsor by Richard III. in the second year of his reign. Chertsey appears to have been in some favour with King Henry, who had granted to the abbot the right of holding a fair on St. Anne's Hill on the 26th of July (St. Anne's day). This fair is now represented by the so-called "Black Cherry Fair," which is held in the town on the 6th of August. The site and buildings of the abbey were granted by James I. to his physician Dr. Hammond, to whose son, the eminent divine who attended Charles I. at Carisbrooke and is said to have been born in the abbey here in 1605, they descended. Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, the next owner, "built a fair house out of the ruins," and the site passed through various hands, till in 1861 it was purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartrop, then of the Abbey Mills, with a view to carrying out thoroughly the exploration of the site, which has given most of the results mentioned below.

Scarcely a vestige is left above ground of this once stately abbey. A passage rt. of the parish church, and a lane, lead direct to the wooden bridge, crossing the little stream of the Bourne or Abbey river, where will be found the fragment of an *arch*, which, together with the wall in which it stands and portions of a large barn opposite, serve to mark the locality of Erkenwald's foundation. The Church and chapter-house seem at the Dissolution to have been left to fall into decay, and *Stukeley*, in 1752, declares that the ancient buildings had then all but disappeared.

"So total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground and looked like a town, nothing remains. Human bones of abbots, monks and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the Church, were spread thick all over the garden; so that one may pick up handfulls of bits of bone at a time everywhere among the garden stuff."

Part of the ground on which the abbey stood is now occupied by a market garden. The site had been several times examined, and various relics exhumed; but in 1850, 1855, and 1861, systematic excavations were made all over the site, which yielded very valuable results. The ground-plan of the Church, which appears to have been 172 ft. long by 63 ft. wide, with three apses, was laid open in 1861, as well as that of an adjoining building of consider-

able extent, supposed to have been the chapter-house. The stone seats running round this apartment, and supporting a series of bases of columns of Purbeck marble, were found in an undisturbed state. A coffin of Purbeck marble containing the body of a priest wrapped in lead; richly sculptured capitals of Purbeck marble, and many other architectural fragments; a metal chalice and paten; and a large number of encaustic pavement tiles of a character peculiar to Chertsey, were discovered. The *tiles*, which are very remarkable, chiefly illustrative of the Arthurian Legends, are preserved in the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster. At the present all that is to be seen, besides the arch, is the *ground-plan* of what is believed to have been the chapel belonging to the burial-ground, with a fragment of wall, a stone seat, portions of steps on the N. side, and the stone shell of a coffin, not unlike the one at Waverley (p. 347). These vestiges are within the grounds of *Abbey Lodge* (Capt. Harrison), and adjoin a meadow, which may be entered by double doors rt., before reaching the arch given above. In the walls which divide this meadow from the adjoining market garden are fragments of the old stone work of the abbey; and in the meadow may still be traced the conventional stews, or fish-ponds.

Other Objects of Interest.

The parish **Church** of Chertsey was rebuilt nearly throughout in 1808, and is of little interest. There are some fragments of stained glass, and several *Monuments*. In the chancel is a memorial for Eliza Mawbey, of Botleys (d. 1819), a good bas-relief by *Flaxman*, representing the raising of the daughter of Jairus; also a tablet for Lawrence Tomson (d. 1608), whose English translation of the New Testament was twice reprinted during the reign of Elizabeth; and a small oval tablet for Charles James Fox, who was interred in Westminster Abbey. The large E. window is a memorial of the late Rev. J. C. Clarke, of Cowley House. One of the bells in the tower is said to have been brought from the Abbey, and has round it the inscription—

"Ora mente pia pro nobis Virgo Maria."

The chancel was restored (by the Haberdashers' Company) in 1878, and the Church last in 1892.

In Guildford Street, which leads from the Stat., is what was formerly known as the Porch House, but now as *Cowley House* (J. A. Tulk, Esq.), from its illustrious possessor the poet Cowley, who after having been confidentially employed in the service of the Stuarts, obtained on the Restoration, though not without difficulty, a lease of this house and the adjoining lands, where he lived—

"——— courtly, though retired;
Though stretched at ease in Chertsey's silent bowers.
Not unemploy'd; and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse."
Task, bk. iv.

His residence did not commence here very prosperously.

"The first night that I came here," he writes to Dean Sprat, "I caught so great a cold as to make me keep my chamber 10 days. . . . . And besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing but hanging. . . . . I do hope to recover my late hurt so far within 5 or 6 days as to walk about again; and then methinks you and I and the Dean might be very merry upon St. Anne's Hill."

He did not, however, enjoy his

new property for much more than 2 years, since he died here July 21st, 1667. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, to which his body is said to have been conveyed by water. Pope accordingly in his 'Windsor Forest' refers to—

"——— the tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along the banks was led."

The house, originally of timber, with plaster divisions, has been much altered and added to, but still retains some portions of the time of James I., among which are an old staircase of chestnut-wood, and a small room called "Cowley's Study," with a view towards St. Anne's Hill. The room in which the poet died —"where the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue"—overlooks the road. A very picturesque porch which projected into the street, and above which was a tablet by Cowley himself, with his "Epitaphium Vivi Auctoris"—

"Hic, O viator, sub lare parvulo
Couleius hic est conditus, hic jacet;
Defunctis humani laboris
Sorte, supervacuaque vita"—

was removed in 1786. In the garden is a group of fine trees, "beneath whose shadow the poet frequently sat," including a horse-chestnut of great size and beauty. Neither the house nor grounds can now be seen without special leave.

The neighbourhood of Chertsey abounds in villas and in pleasant country houses of more importance. Beside very delightful walks in the direction of Weybridge and the Thames, two *Excursions* of much interest are to be made from here—to *St. Anne's Hill*, on the way to Egham, about 1½ m. N.W. from the town, and a longer one to *Anningsley*, 3¼ m. S., once the residence of Thomas Day, the well-known author of 'Sandford and Merton.' Or the two may easily be combined, as will be seen.

St. Anne's Hill, which rises abruptly from the river-plain to the height of 220 ft., and from some points of view appears almost conical, is in reality a steep ridge of peat and Bagshot sand, extending N. and S., with a long spur thrown out westward. To reach it from the town, leave by London Street and follow the Thorpe road till a sign-post indicates the road to Ascot and Sunningdale rt.

[By taking this road we should skirt the N. side of the hill, and reach

1½ m. **Thorpe** (*small Inn*), a pleasant village, with a Dec. **Church**, restd. in 1893. It contains *Sedilia*, a *Credence table*, and 3 *Piscinæ*, and *Brasses* to John Bonde and wife (1578); William Denham, wife, and 15 children (1583).]

For St. Anne's Hill we keep straight on to a large house facing, and here take the road rt., which ascends past the *Golden Grove*, a little country inn, before which is a picturesque old tree, among whose branches a platform has been fixed, with a flight of steps leading to it. Where the road forks, just beyond the inn, keep to the rt. and ascend, with the plantations of *Monk's Grove* (Mrs. Sarel) on the rt., and those of *St. Anne's Hill* (Lady Lilford) on the l.

The latter was for many years the retreat of the great statesman Charles James Fox, and the residence of his widow for more than 36 years after the death of her husband.

The house itself has no great merit or importance, but the site is very beautiful, and the grounds have been laid out with much taste. In them is a cedar planted "when only the size of a wand," by Mrs. Fox, but now a very fine

tree. Here are also a temple dedicated to Friendship, and erected to commemorate the coming of age of Lord Holland; and an arbour in which Fox delighted to sit, at the entrance of which is a vase, placed by Mrs. Fox, with the well-known lines from Dryden's version of Chaucer's 'Flower and Leaf':—

"The painted birds, companions of the spring," &c.—

and below them the following verses:—

"Cheerful in this sequestered bower,
From all the storms of life removed,
Here Fox enjoyed his evening hour
In converse with the friends he loved.

And here these lines he oft would quote,
Pleased, from his favourite poet's lay,
When, challenged by the warbler's note,
There breathed a song from every spray."

At the end of the garden is a grotto, and a small tea-room above it, with stained-glass windows, in which are portraits of George IV. when Prince of Wales, and of Mr. Fox, "when both were looking their best." The view from the balcony is very beautiful. St. Anne's Hill had been purchased by Mrs. Fox before her marriage in 1795 (see *Lord John Russell's* 'Life of Fox').

"The road is perfectly embowered; and so close is the foliage, that you have no idea of the beautiful view which awaits you, until, leaving the statesman's house to the l., you pass through a sort of wicket-gate on the rt., and follow a footpath to where 2 magnificent trees crown the hill. It is wisest to wait until, passing along the level ridge, you arrive at the 'view point,' and there, spread around you, is such a panorama as England only can show, and show against the world, for its extreme richness. On the l. is Cooper's Hill, which Denham long ago made famous; in the bend, just where it meets the plain, you see the towers of Windsor Castle: there is Harrow Hill, the sun shining brightly on its tall church. A deep pall hovers over London, but you can see the dome of St. Paul's looming through the mist; nay, we have heard of those who have told the hour of the day upon its broad-faced clock. How beautifully the Thames winds! Ay, there is the grand stand at Epsom, and there Twickenham and Richmond Hill, a very queen of beauty."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

In front of St. Anne's Hill House, we take the road rt., and in a few yards turn l. through a swing gate, and follow the path to

1½ m. the summit of **St. Anne's Hill.** Here at the "view point" a *Lodge* has been built, on the outer wall of which are tiles representing St. Anne and the Virgin, and, below, the Holland arms,

St. Anne's Hill was originally called Elderbury Hill, from an ancient camp which crowned it.

"Eldebury, or Elderbury, was a very important military position, and commanded a most extensive view. Considerable remains of the strong fosse may still be traced. In the meadows beneath, between the foot of the hill and Laleham Ferry, are two small rectangular camps, probably Roman."—*A. Way.*

A chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, was erected on the hill in 1334; but its only relics are the stones built into the wall adjoining the lodge, which stands behind the site, now planted with box, geraniums, &c.

A house is said to have been built on this spot from the ruins of the chapel, by Lawrence Tomson (*ante*).

From the lodge a public path leads l. to steps. Before reaching these turn aside rt. to a small terrace, where is a seat, for the sake of the view described above. The huge red building l. of Cooper's Hill is *Holloway College* (p. 297). Continuing by the public path, we

descend the steps, and just before reaching the paling, where several paths meet, take that rt. In a few yards l. is the *Nun's Well*, the waters of which are in considerable repute as a cure for diseases of the eye. The visitor should walk quite round the brow of the hill and enjoy the varying prospects seen beyond the coppices and holly thickets that clothe its steep sides. The evening chorus of nightingales here is well worth listening to. It was from St. Anne's Hill, it will be remembered, that Fox wrote his pleasant letter on the note of the nightingale.

Retracing our steps by the path from the well, on reaching the paling again we may take the path l., go through the rt.-hand one of two wickets, close together, and follow the path which skirts the W. side of the hill, out into the road at the back of St. Anne's Hill House.

Here we may turn rt., and keeping straight on by the Ottershaw road, go under the Rly. line and reach

2¾ m. *Almners* (Col. Barclay) rt., a half-modern Elizabethan house, which retains some fragments of a venerable farm-house, occupied for many centuries by one of these long-descended yeoman families, more of which Surrey and Sussex can perhaps boast than any other English counties. The name refers to its appropriation to the "almoners" of Chertsey Abbey.

The farm, says the tradition, was granted by Alfred to his armour-bearer, Reginald Wapshot, whose descendants continued to reside here until the beginning of the present cent., when they were compelled to remove, the estate being purchased by a gentleman who chose to occupy it himself. The farm was at first held from the abbey, and afterwards from the Crown, being at one time leased by the Duke of York, who raised the rent of the tenants, but did not dispossess them, as is often erroneously stated; but throughout all the changes in the district the Wapshots continued to flourish "never very rich nor very poor," according to a saying well known in Surrey.

The excursion may be continued to Anningsley by taking the road l. at the Almners and following it to

3½ m. the Woking road. Here we turn rt., and skirting rt., *Botleys* (W. C. Gosling, Esq., J.P.), a richly wooded park, reach

4½ m. **Ottershaw.** ✲ [Rt., near the Chobham road, is *Queenwood Park* (R. H. Otter, Esq., J.P.]

The **Church** on *Timber Hill*, S. of the village, is by the late *Sir G. Scott;* to the eye used to Surrey churches the shingled tower (added 1885) contrasts oddly with the red brick.

Crossing Timber Hill, from which a fine view is commanded, towards St. George's Hill and the N. Downs, we have on the rt.,

Ottershaw Park (L. Baker, Esq., J.P.). Ottershaw is a yellow-brick comfortable house which stands high. Near it is the kitchen, built in the form of a Gothic church, with tower and Dec. E. window, by one Crawshay, whose God evidently was his belly.

At the top of the next incline beyond Timber Hill a road l. leads to

5¼ m. *Anningsley Park* (Mrs. Goldingham).

The estate of Anningsley was purchased by Mr. Day, about 1771, immediately after his coming of age. The neighbouring country was then almost entirely waste ground, and the district very little known; so that the eccentric philosopher could easily seclude himself here, as he proposed to do, "from the vanity,

vice, and deceptive character of man." Upon woman he proceeded to make his well-known experiments. His own exterior was at this time not prepossessing. "He seldom," said Mr. Edgeworth, "combed his raven locks, though he was remarkably fond of washing in the stream." On the failure of his experiments with Sabina and Lucretia, he determined "to cultivate the Graces which he despised," and went to France accordingly, where he learnt dancing and fencing, and stood in the stocks for hours together "to make his knees straight," a result which unhappily was not attained. On his return to England he married Miss Milnes, a Yorkshire lady, whose only defect in her husband's eyes was that she possessed a large fortune. He then settled at Anningsley, where he wrote 'Sandford and Merton.' This was at first designed to be a short story, to be attached to Miss Edgeworth's 'Harry and Lucy'; but it reached too great a length, and was published separately. In the meantime he was farming and planting his estate, though he declares in one of his letters to Mr. Edgeworth that he was "out of pocket 300*l.* a year by it." The soil "is the most completely barren in England"; but he adds, "I consider the pleasure of everything to lie in the pursuit, and therefore, while I am contented with the conveniences I enjoy, it is a matter of indifference whether I am 5 or 20 years in completing my intended plans. I have besides another material reason, which is, that it enables me to employ the poor." Mr. Day's death resulted from one of his experiments. Horses become vicious, he held, from the harsh manner in which they are trained. His theory was an anticipation of that of Mr. Rarey, but he was not so fortunate in carrying it into practice. He reared a colt, and, without having it broken in, set out to ride it to Anningsley from his mother's house at Bear Wood, Berks. Before he had got far he was thrown and killed by a kick of the animal, Sept. 28th, 1789.

The wild and pleasantly tangled wood through which the visitor passes, after entering at the lodge gate, was planted by Mr. Day, and consists chiefly of Scotch fir. The drive beyond reaches the house, which overlooks the Bourne brook and faces fine fir plantations, through a short track of cultivated ground. After all, there is not much to see at Anningsley (the house is not shown), but it is a pleasant walk, for which the house, with its associations, furnishes a reason.

The tourist who does not mind lengthening his stroll should return by way of *Addlestone*, in order to see the *Crouch Oak*. On leaving the lodge gate of Anningsley, take the road rt. through **Brox** (*Alehouse*). Here are a *Children's Home*, in memory of the late M. Goldingham, Esq. (of Anningsley), and, further on, the *Homes for Destitute Children*, of the Ministering Children's League, founded by Lady Meath in 1888. The latter, recently enlarged, command a grand stretch of open country S.W.

Passing rt., Messrs. Bonsey's pottery works, we gain the Addlestone road and reach

7 m. *Addlestone Church*, and

8 m. *Addlestone* ✲ Stat. (*ante*).

ROUTE 14.

WEYBRIDGE, [ST. GEORGE'S HILL] TO FARNBOROUGH, BY BYFLEET, WOKING, AND BROOKWOOD, [BISLEY CAMP]. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Stations.
2¾ m.	**Byfleet** and **Woodham.**
5¼ m.	**Woking Junction.**
9 m.	**Brookwood.**
14 m.	**Farnborough.**

Just beyond Weybridge Stat. the Rly. crosses the Wey, and then the Wey navigation (Rte. 7), and passes along a tract of heath country, interspersed with fir-plantations, having the Basingstoke Canal on N. for nearly the whole distance to Farnborough.

More than one very pleasant day's *Excursion* may be made from Weybridge Stat. Beginning with the circuit of St. George's Hill (S. of the Stat.), proceeding through the village of Weybridge, and terminating along the banks of the Thames at Walton, a pilgrimage not exceeding 8 m., you have a ramble hardly to be equalled, for variety and interest, within any similar distance of London. One hardly longer, and little less pleasant, is made by crossing St. George's Hill, visiting Cobham, Byfleet, and Wisley, and thence either returning along the towing-path of the Wey navigation, or proceeding through Pyrford to Woking Stat. In either case the whole distance to be traversed will be between 8 and 9 m.

St. George's Hill, the highest point of the Bagshot sand, is about 1 m. S. of Weybridge Stat., from which it will best be reached by a footpath l., shortly after crossing the bridge, southwards. Excellent paths lead to the summit, and are open to the public, on foot, every day, while the use of the Swiss Cottage may be obtained on application to the steward to late Admiral Hon. F. Egerton (who owned the hill), St. George's Hill, Byfleet. The hill itself, 520 ft. in height, commands the finest view in this part of the county. Windsor Castle and Hampton Court are conspicuous points N. Nearer is St. Anne's Hill, overhanging Chertsey, with the Thames winding through its woods and meadows. The Fox hills and Chobham ridges, in the autumn bright with purple heather, stretch away W. and N.W. Richmond Hill conceals London; but the "visible church" of Harrow is seen rising from the great plain of Middlesex, and Highgate and Hampstead appear beyond. The clump of the Knockholt beeches, near Sevenoaks, is the most distant point eastward; to the N.W. some high ground in Buckinghamshire, not far from Wycombe, is marked by a somewhat similar clump. The view S. is shut in by the North Downs, which may be traced from Hindhead, beyond Haslemere, to the neighbourhood of Croydon. Good foregrounds may be obtained for these distant views on different parts of the hill, upon which are many clumps of Scotch firs, of old date. More recently masses of broad-leaved trees were planted here by the late Earl of Ellesmere. The summit and sides of the hill are indeed too thickly planted to allow of the views being properly seen since the trees have grown to their present dimensions. A little judicious thinning would be a great boon to the lover of distant scenery.

> "There are many steeps covered with spreading ferns, which it is pleasant to climb and wander over. The landscape artist will be loth to leave it; both its rough bold outlines and its vivid contrasts of colours are so enticing."—*F. S.*

The hill is of irregular form, with steep bastions projecting from its sides. Near the S.E. angle is an intrenchment to which the general name of "Cæsar's Camp" has long been given, though its Roman origin is more than questionable. It is many-angled, and follows the form of the hill, with a double ditch and vallum toward the W. The area includes about 14 acres. On the S. side a line of deep intrenchment seems to lead downward toward the small lake of Silvermere (10 acres in extent), which lies close under the hill. The camp itself is crowned by s clump of lofty firs, and would afford a fine panorama of the country S. but for the surrounding plantations.

In April 1649, a small party of the sect called *Levellers* assembled on St. George's Hill, proceeded to put in practice their principle by digging up the waste ground and sowing it with roots and beans. Their leader was one Everard, a prophet, who pretended to a vision in which he was told that an age of freedom had arrived, when all men should give up their lands and estates and submit to this community. The Lord General Cromwell sent two troops of horse to give an account of them.

[Descending the hill, at Silvermere, the pedestrian, leaving Pains Hill on his rt., may proceed to Cobham, where the Church is worth a visit (p. 309), by Cobham Street, and return through Pains Hill, and at its southern extremity come out on the old Portsmouth road, and thence over Cobham Common to Byfleet (a round of 9–10 m.).]

The next Stat. from Weybridge is

2¾ m. **Byfleet** and **Woodham** Stat. (*Inn*). The village (*Inn*) is

"an admirable place for the artist, a treasure-house of long barns, whose roofs are overgrown with moss, its dwellings so well cared for, its half-farm, half-cottage houses, its trees so nobly grown, and more than one or two stately venerable mansions, opened upon by solid gateways, and protected by massive railings or walls covered with ivy."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

The **Church**, which stands S. of the village, is small and without interest. The chancel is Dec.; the N. aisle is modern and poor. In it are a *Brass* of a former rector, Thomas Taylor (d. about 1480), and a marble tablet for Joseph Spence, author of the 'Polymetis,' who was accidentally drowned here in 1768. He had lived for many years in this parish. Stephen Duck, the poetical protégé of Queen Caroline, was rector of Byfleet 1752–56.

About ½ m. E. from the Church is *Byfleet Park* (Mrs. de Rutzen), with a certain lonely, desolate look, but within containing some pleasant rooms which seem to have been decorated temp. William III. or Anne. Much of the house, however, is older than this, perhaps dating from the time of Anne of Denmark; and a portion of the walls may have "heard the stormy wailings" of Henry VIII., who, so runs the tradition, was sent here to be nursed. (*Aubrey*, however, says that Henry VIII. was nursed at Dorney House, in the village of Byfleet.) In one of the bedrooms is a carved slab of stonework worth notice. There is a good view from the back of the house; and a very beautiful one from a keeper's lodge on higher ground.

The manor to which this house is attached, was for some time in possession of the crown, and from this spot Edward II. dated his letters for the arrest of the Templars, 1308. James I. settled it on Anne of Denmark, who, according to Aubrey, "began to build a noble house of brick here," which was completed by Sir James Fullerton, one of the king's favourites.

[The hamlet of **Wisley** (nearest *inn*, the *Anchor*, by the Wey), ¾ m. S. of Byfleet Church, by the fields, will be found hardly less attractive by the artist. Its little **Church**, standing in a naked-looking churchyard, by a large rambling farm (there is no village), contains some plain Norm. and E. E. portions; but is not of much interest.]

Numerous plantations of Scotch fir, which of late years have been extensively made over the Surrey heaths in this direction (see *Introd.*), line the sides of the Rly. at intervals. One of these plantations, rt., covers the bed of the great pond or lake called Sheerwater, 2 m. in circumference. It was drained and planted about 50 years since.

5¼ m. (24¼ from Waterloo) **Woking Junct.** Stat. (*Hotel*),

whence a branch goes off on S. to Guildford (Rte. 5), Haslemere (Rte. 15), and Portsmouth.

When the S. W. Rly. was opened (in 1838), the Stat. was placed in the midst of an open heath, and for many years a public-house (the *Railway Hotel*) was almost the only dwelling near it. Since then many places of business have grown up near the Stat., and a number of good residences have been built on *Maybury Common*, and the population of Woking at the last census was, in round numbers, 9000. The large and ornamental red-brick building, with stone dressings, seen on the l., just before reaching the Stat. (originally built for the *Royal Dramatic College*), is the **Oriental Institute**. It was purchased (1884) by Dr. Leitner, who has added considerably to the original building. Near its W. end is the *Mosque*, erected (1889) from the designs of originals in Egypt, Turkey and India. It contains some fine mosaic pavements. The *pulpit* and "reader's bench" were adorned with perforated carved wood brought by Dr. Leitner from Kashmir. The Institute, which possesses a fine museum of Oriental archæology and ethnography, is intended to form a centre of Oriental learning in England, as well as a residence for Mohammedans of high caste, who desire to preserve their caste and religion while in England.

[For Chobham and the country N. of the Stat., see p. 300.]

Woking ✲ lies about 1½ m. S. of the Stat., and consists for the most part of one long and not unpicturesque street, stretching along the l. bank of one of the principal branches of the Wey. The river affords tolerable fishing, and the country, although flat and commonplace immediately around Woking, and at best far from possessing the beauty of the neighbourhood of Guildford, affords some pleasant excursions.

The **Church of St. Peter** deserves a visit, rather for its picturesque appearance than for its ecclesiological interest. It was partly restored in 1878, but has a somewhat neglected, though picturesque appearance. It stands out of the village close down by the Wey, and from the opposite side of the stream looks even better than close at hand. The body of the Church is Dec., the chancel E. E. Observe the W. entrance (E. E.) *within* the tower. The door itself is covered with ironwork of Dec. character. In the chancel is a *Brass plate* with inscription for Sir Edward Zouch (d. 1630), to whom the manor of Woking was granted by James I. There are no monuments of importance.

Among other churches are *Christ Church*, erected 1889, and *St. John the Baptist*, on the way to Knaphill (*post*), one of *Sir Gilbert Scott's* earliest (1842).

On the Wey, about 1 m. below the town, stood a mansion which temp. Edw. II. belonged to Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, and on his attainder reverted to the crown. It subsequently passed through the Hollands to Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., who died here in 1509. Henry VII. had frequently visited her at Woking; and Henry VIII. made the palace his occasional residence. Wolsey, then Archbp. of York, was with him here when "a letter was brought to the Archbp. from Rome, certifying him how he was elected to be a cardinal." James I. granted the palace and manor to Sir Edward Zouch, and it has since passed through many hands. Sir Edward is said to have abandoned the old palace, which had fallen to decay, and to have built a new house at Hoe Place, a short distance N. of the town, where the king sometimes visited him. Sir Edward Zouch, according to Sir Anthony Weldon (*Court and Char. of King James*), was one of the "chief and master fools" who assisted in the king's "pastimes."

[A pleasant walk of about 2 m. along the Wey, crossing by the bridge just W. of the Church and following the rt. bank of the river, will bring the tourist to the remains of *Newark Priory*, whence *Pyrford* may be readily visited (pp. 314); back over *Pyrford Common* to Woking Stat., is about 6 m. in all. Other walks may be taken across the Wey to Ripley and Ockham (pp. 312–13), about 4½ m.; by Horsell to Chobham (p. 300), about 5 m., returning by Bisley and Knaphill (*post*), about 8 m. more; and by Send and Whitemoor to Worplesdon (p. 386), and Pirbright (*post*), returning by the Basingstoke Canal along the foot of Knaphill, a round of 13 m.]

The country immediately N. of Woking Stat. is, for the most part, level, and of no marked interest. Patches of barren black heath remain between the cultivated grounds, but the pedestrian will find more to attract him as he gets farther westward.

The tower of **Horsell Church** is visible from the Rly., 1 m. N.W., across the Basingstoke Canal The Church (or chapel of the Virgin Mary —Horsell was originally a hamlet of Woking—is chiefly Perp. It was well restored in 1871, and the tower in 1885, and again in 1890. The chancel contains some late *Brasses* of the Sutton family—the principal being John and Thomas Sutton—both 1603; at the entrance to the chancel is one of Thomas Edmonds, "Citizen and Master Carpenter to the Chamber" [of London], d. 1619, his wife, 5 sons, and 2 daughters. In this parish are the *Rose-gardens* of the Messrs. Cobbett, well worth seeing when the plants are in flower.

About 1½ m. W. of *Horsell* (*small Inns*) is the wooded height of Knaphill, where is the fine *Nursery* of Mr. A. Waterer, which the admirer of American plants in particular should not leave this neighbourhood without visiting; it is about 2½ m. from Woking Stat. The nursery was formed (the peat soil and air being especially favourable) about 60 years since, and all the beautiful additions to the garden which the last half-century has produced have been received and cultivated here, as well as hollies, yews, and an endless variety of other trees. The grounds (above 200 acres) are at all times open to the visitor.

The long peculiar-looking brick building, N. of the line, with a lofty central campanile (in reality a chimney and ventilating shaft), formerly a *Prison for Male Convicts*, was, in 1894, handed over to the War Office, and is now used as barracks. Opposite is the **Prison for Female Convicts**, in which are some 350 inmates, who

are employed in useful occupations, among which is the manufacture of mosaic tiles for flooring, examples of which may be seen in the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, and in St. Paul's Cathedral. The vast structure about ¾ m. beyond is the **Surrey County Lunatic Asylum**. The buildings, which hold about 420 male and 630 female patients, occupy nearly 9 acres, and are surmounted by a water tower, 120 ft. high, with a tank containing 30,000 gallons of water, to be used in case of fire only.

Just before reaching Brookwood Stat., a short line of Rly. runs off l. to the **Woking Cemetery** or **London Necropolis**, which extends along the main line for a considerable distance. The cemetery company (established in 1852) purchased 2000 acres of the wild undulating healthy land, extending 4 m. along the Rly. towards Pirbright, of which 400 acres have been laid out and planted for the purpose of a cemetery. The shrubs seem to thrive well, and in the season there is a brilliant show of rhododendrons and flowers. The chapel for the service of the Church of England stands near the centre of the cemetery; in other parts are denominational chapels.

The *Crematorium*, erected 1889, is of red brick with stone facings, and contains, besides the *Cremation chamber*, a chapel and waiting room.

The company have a Stat. of their own in the Westminster Road, London, whence a train runs every morning direct to the cemetery.

Some ½ m. along the cemetery enclosure is

9 m. **Brookwood** Stat.,

intended primarily for the cemetery, but serving also for Pirbright, Knaphill, and Bisley.

From here a short branch goes off rt. to

Bisley Camp, ✲ opened by T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales in 1890, when the N. R. A. removed their camp here from Wimbledon. Some of the familiar objects of the old Wimbledon Camp are here, notably the tramway which runs from near the entrance to the camp and skirts the E. side of the common, the *Clock*, the great *Refreshment Pavilion*, and the *Umbrella Tent*. Near the terminus of the branch line is the *Canadian Club House*, a somewhat striking object, built (1897) of materials from the colony. Near the centre of the camp, where the ground rises to its highest point, about 225 ft. over sea-level, stands the *Clock Tower*, from which a splendid view is to be had. The butts are ranged to the N.W. and N. of the camp, beginning (from rt. to l.) with those for revolver practice and the "running deer," close to which is the firing point for the 1100 yds., the targets for which, for the 800, 900 and 1000 yds. are on the high ground, Stickledown, N.W., and ending with the targets for the 600, 700 and 800 yds., the butts for the 200, 500 and 600 yds. ranges being in the centre.

The annual meetings begin on the 2nd Monday in July, and the principal prizes are:—the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's, the Lloyd Lindsay, the National Challenge Trophy, the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, the Kolapore Challenge Cup, the Evelyn Wood, for companies of the regular army in attack formation, and the Rudge, for volunteer cyclists.†

The ranges are open to regulars and volunteers at other times, and

† For more detailed information, see the N. R. A.'s official programme, published annually about the end of May (1*s.*), to be obtained at the offices of the Association (12, Pall Mall, E.).

are considerably used from March to Oct.

A 2 days' meeting for the Home District is also held earlier in the year.

[1 m. N. of the camp is **Bisley** village (*Inn*); the *Church*, E. E., was restored 1873. Here are the **Shaftesbury** and the **Farm Schools** for boys, belonging to the "National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children" (164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.).]

[$\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. of the main line is **Pirbright** (*Inn*), where, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, before the days of the Rly., a stranger was so great a rarity, that the natives used to welcome him by dancing round him in a ring—a ceremony known Pirbrightice as "Dancing the Hog." Pirbright is now a pleasant-looking village, with many new houses, and good schools on the green, enlarged 1889. The **Church** is modern, ugly, and odd. The nave is of brick, erected in 1785, after the destruction by fire of the old Church; the chancel, recent, of stone, and a sort of Perp. style; the tower nondescript.

Adjoining the Basingstoke Canal and Rly. is the *Guards Camp*, where the Foot Guards are instructed in musketry. Connected with it is a *Church of England Institute*, erected 1892 and enlarged 1894.

In *Goldsworthy cutting* the teeth of sharks and rays were found, and "a large tooth of a saw-fish, the only known example of the genus *Pristis* hitherto found in England." —*Mantell.* (Three species of this genus are mentioned in Morris's 'Catalogue' as having been found in the tertiary strata of England.) Portions of the shell of a fresh-water turtle were also discovered in this bed, which is of a greenish sand.

[*Surrey.*]

The Bagshot sands form the uppermost deposit of the so-called "London basin" (see Introduction), of which we reach the extreme point a little beyond Farnborough, where the chalk rises to the surface. These sands cover the whole N.E. of Surrey, and, after a long interval of chalk, reappear in the S. of Hampshire, where the "Hampshire basin" was no doubt formed at the same time, and at the bottom of the same shallow ocean, as the London; the two having been divided by some violent upheaval of the chalk.

After passing many commons, and through another deep cutting, the line crosses the brook (the *Blackwater*), which at

13$\frac{3}{4}$ m. divides Surrey and Hampshire. The cutting well displays the beds of *Bagshot Sand*, of which all this district is composed. They consist of siliceous sand and sandstone, associated with thin layers of marl and clay. The lowest beds (marls interspersed with grains of greensand) are fossiliferous, and contain numerous shells.

After crossing the brook we reach

14 m. **Farnborough** Stat.—one of the "gates" of the Camp at Aldershot. (For the Camp itself see Rte. 16.)

Just before entering the Stat. l. is observable the *Memorial Chapel* to the late Prince Imperial of France. This chapel stands on a lovely site in full view of *Farnborough Hill*, the residence of the ex-Empress Eugenie. The building is cruciform in Renaissance style, with cupola, and is built almost entirely of Bath stone: the lofty proportions of the interior are most striking. Beneath the altar is a crypt for the French Imperial family, the floor of which is paved with Italian marbles of choice colours: on one side of the

altar is a sarcophagus for the late Prince Imperial, on the other that of the late Emperor, which was given by the Queen. The architect is M. Détailleur, celebrated in France.

Close adjoining the chapel and connected by a subterranean passage is the Monastery of the order of the Premonstratensians, the monks of which, in their quaint mediæval white robes, contrast strangely with the modern red-brick building.

This monastic order is reputed as the second oldest in the world. Up to the year 1856 it was nearly extinct, but it has since been revived, and after undergoing a memorable siege in Paris on account of the decrees against monastic order in 1880, has taken up its quarters here.

Farnborough ✲ (and see *H.Bk. for Hants*) has greatly increased in size since the formation of the camp, part of which stands in the parish, and towards which groups of villas extend, but in itself it contains nothing calling for notice. The *Church* (St. Peter) is a plain old building.

The Chobham ridges (p. 301) may be reached hence; the distance is about 2½ m. The tourist will pass through *Frimley* (p. 303), once a secluded and picturesque village, but now containing many good residences, and a population that has doubled since the establishment of the camp.

ROUTE 15.

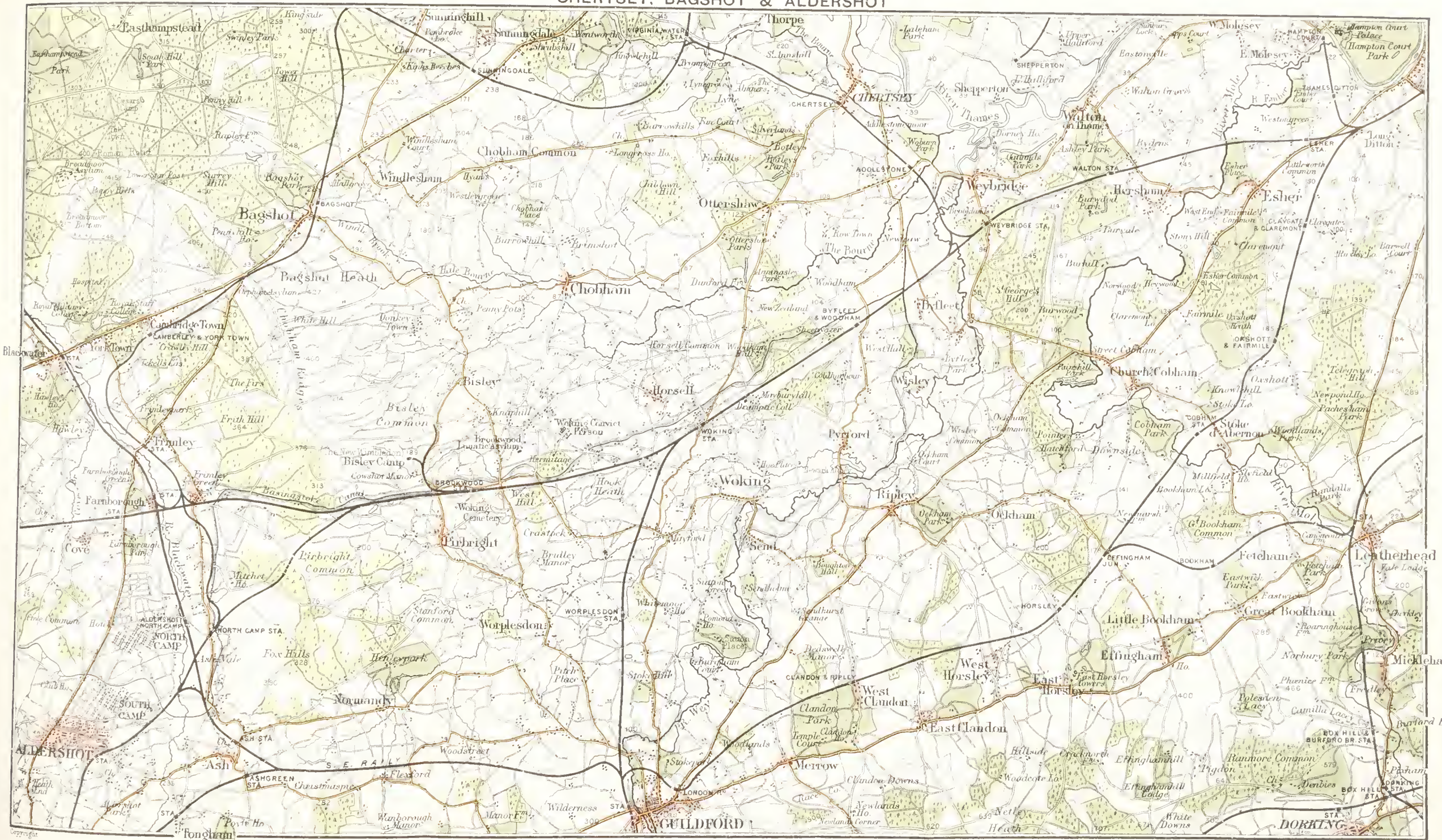
WOKING TO HASLEMERE, BY GODALMING, [HASCOMBE, HAMBLEDON, ELSTEAD, PEPERHAROW], WITLEY [CHIDDINGFOLD, DUNSFOLD, ALDFOLD, THURSLEY, HINDHEAD].

Rail. Stations.
2½ m. **Worplesdon Stat.**
6 m. **Guildford Stat.**
10¼ m. **Godalming (New) Stat.**
Walk.
¾ m. Busbridge Church.
3½ m. Hascombe.
6½ m. Hambledon Church.
8¾ m. Busbridge Park, *or* 8 m. Witley Stat.
10½ m. **GODALMING.**
Godalming.
Walk.
1 m. Easbing.
3¼ m. Peperharow.
5¼ m. Elstead.
7½ m. Thursley, *or* 4 m. Shackleford Church.
5¼ m. Hurtmore.
13 m. Godalming. 7½ m. Godalming.
12¼ m. **Milford Stat.**
14 m. **Witley Stat.**
Road.
2 m. Chiddingfold.
5 m. Dunsfold Church.
8½ m. Alfold.
Witley Stat.
Road.
3½ m. Thursley.
6 m. Devil's Jumps.
8¾ m. Royal Huts Hotel.
9½ m. Hindhead (Gibbet Hill).
18¾ m. **Haslemere.**
Walk.
2½ m. Hindhead (Gibbet Hill).

After leaving **Woking Junction** we reach

2½ m. **Worplesdon** Stat. (in *Domesday*, Werpesdune), 1¼ m. N.E. of the village (*New Inn*). The **Church,** mainly Perp., restored 1867, stands on *Perry Hill*, and has a tall square tower, in which is a peal of 6 bells. In the E. window is some ancient stained glass, which has been col-

CHERTSEY, BAGSHOT & ALDERSHOT



London: John Murray, Albemarle Street

J. Bartholomew, Edin.r

leeted from different parts of the Chureh and rearranged. *Manning* suggests that the red roses it contains indicate that it was originally plaeed here when Jasper Earl of Pembroke, uncle of Henry VII., was lord of the manor. In the long chancel are two memorial windows. The *font* is late Norm.

Dr. Burton (d. 1771), of some reputation as a Greek scholar, and author of 'Iter Surriense et Sussexiense,' the first of which contains a description of the Epsom races in Greek, was long rector of Worplesdon.

Close to the Chureh was formerly a semaphore, one of a line ereeted for the purpose of eommunication with Portsmouth, in 1796.

The tourist should aseend the hill for the sake of the view from the churchyard. The prospect across the valley to the Guildford Downs and St. Martha's Hill, erested by its chapel, in one direction, and to Epsom Downs on the other, is as charming a "bit" of its kind as is likely to be often seen.

At Slyfield Green, in this parish, *Aubrey* tells us that coal was found, temp. Charles II. The discovery proved, however, of little serviee.

"How deep the coal is, is unknown, for here the irons broke, thought by Mr. William Lilly (astrologer) to be by subterranean spirits; for as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off."

This eoal was probably some speeies of lignite.

On Broad Street Common, 1½ m. S. of Worplesdon, the pavements of a small Roman building were diseovered in 1829. Some parts were removed to Clandon Park (Earl of Onslow's). They were, however, very plain, and ehiefly formed of tesseræ, cut from the local ironstone.

Leaving Stoke (p. 148) on the E., we reach

6 m. **Guildford** Stat. (For Guildford and its neighbourhood see Rte. 5.) The large red-brick building just beyond the Stat. on the rt. is the County Hospital.

On leaving Guildford the Rly. burrows through St. Catherine's Hill, the eastern extremity of the Hog's Back: on emerging from the long chalk tunnel the tourist finds himself in the smiling valley of the Wey, and, crossing bright green meadows, reaches

9½ m. **Farncombe** Stat., opened (1897) in plaee of old Godalming Stat., closed for passenger traffic, to serve **Farncombe**, a suburb of Guildford, with a district **Church**, E. E. in style, built 1847 and enlarged in 1860 and 1874. It eontains a *Brass* to the Rev. C. R. K. Dallas, who, as ensign in the 32nd Regiment, fought and was wounded at Quatre Bras, and died 1881, after having been rector of this parish for 21 years. Next is

10¼ m. **Godalming New** Stat.

Godalming, ✲ loeally "Godlyman," is a narrow-streeted straggling town, with quaint old houses, intersected by the river Wey, and, like Dorking and Guildford, is a centre from whieh much beautiful seenery may be visited.

Historic Notes on Godalming.

Godalming was one of the manors bequeathed by Alfred to his nephew Ethelhelm, on whose death it reverted to the Crown, and so eontinued until granted by Henry II. to the Bps. of Salisbury, who possessed it until Henry VIII. gave them other lands in exchange: a memorial of their possession exists in Bishop's Bridge on the London road. Elizabeth sold the manor to the Mores of Loseley; it is now held by J. Stewart Hodgson, Esq., J.P., of Lythe Hill, Haslemere.

The **Church**, St. Peter and St. Paul, near the New Stat., is a cruciform structure, of Bargate stone, large but not architecturally important, with a central late Norm. tower (*Flambard*, a noted church-builder as well as Rufus' justiciary, was once its vicar) and tall leaden spire; the E. arch of the tower is Norm. It contains portions of E. E., Dec., and Perp.—the last prevailing; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The Church was enlarged and repaired in 1840, and thoroughly restored in 1879. It contains two 16th-cent. *Brasses*, and an unappropriated altar-tomb of the 16th cent. There is also a *Monument* to General Oglethorpe (*post*).

The Rev. Antony Warton (d. 1715), grandfather of the historian of English Poetry, and the Rev. Owen Manning (d. 1801), the Saxon scholar and historian of Surrey, both vicars of Godalming, are commemorated in mural tablets; as is Nathaniel Godbold, the illustrious inventor of the "Vegetable Balsam." Another vicar, Samuel Speed, grandson of Speed the chronicler, was, it appears, "a famous and valiant sea-chaplain and sailor"; and is thus poetically commemorated in a song "made by Sir John Birkenhead on the sea-fight with the Dutch":—

"His chaplain, he plied his wonted work,
He prayed like a Christian and fought like a Turk,
Crying, Now for the King and the Duke of York!
With a thump, thump, thump," &c.
Aubrey.

Among the MSS. at Loseley (p. 330) is preserved a copy of a vehement complaint of some of the parishioners of Godalming in 1640 to the Long Parliament, against their vicar, Dr. Nicholas Andrews, in which, "with other things of great vexation," they complain of "his pride, idleness, and affectation of popery, his denying them a lecturer, and yet refusing himself to preach, by which they do live in a most disconsolate state, like unto those who have almost lost their religion." They say he passed so much time fishing in the ing (meadow) with another priest, that he preached but seldom, and then in a fruitless and unprofitable manner. As a matter of course, he was sequestered, but his ease seems to have escaped the industrious Walker.

Among other buildings may be mentioned the *Town Hall* and *Market House*, High Street, enlarged in 1894, and **The Meath Home of Comfort**, Westbrook House, a little W. of the new Stat. This excellent institution for epileptic females, founded (1892) by the Countess of Meath, who purchased and repaired the house, long the property of the Oglethorpes (*post*), receives some 60 patients who are treated and at the same time employed in needlework, basket-making, and other useful occupations.

In the High Street are a couple of brick *houses* worth notice, with the date 1663, at which time Godalming was occasionally frequented by the Court as a hunting station.

The present life and "movement" of Godalming are kept up by the paper-mills in its suburbs, at Eashing and at Catteshall, which are large and interesting; by its timber wharf, tan-yards, and leather factory; and by its remarkable and almost unique manufactory of fleecy hosiery, invented here, close adjoining the town. Godalming was one of the very first places in the kingdom to adopt the electric light, which has, however, now been largely discontinued.

The Wey, which works the mills, is navigable by means of locks from this place to Guildford, and thence,

by means of the Wey Navigation (p. 232), to the Thames.

Godalming has sent forth no very distinguished natives; but the town rejoices in a special "illustration"—Mrs. Mary Tofts, the famous "rabbit woman" of 1726. This lady, whose story produced a vast amount of controversy, professed to have brought into the world some hundreds of rabbits, having been startled by the "springing up of a rabbit" whilst weeding in a field—she being at that time in an interesting condition. Mrs. Tofts succeeded in deceiving some eminent physicians, and some less eminent divines, who found in her "preternatural rabbits" the fulfilment of a prophecy in Esdras, for which the reader may search if he pleases. Till the delusion was over, no one, it is said, presumed to eat a rabbit. Great Court ladies, "who loved their lords," at last became alarmed on their own accounts; and Queen Caroline ordered Dr. Cheselden to investigate the whole affair, which terminated in the removal of the unhappy Mrs. Tofts, and her medical backer, Mr. Howard, of Guildford, to Tothill Fields, Bridewell. *Hogarth's* print, entitled 'Cuniculariі, or The Wise Men of Godlyman in Consultation,' was published during these discussions. The imposture is also commemorated in his better known print, 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism,' strangely styled by Walpole "the most sublime of all his works."

At Westbrook was born (1698) General James Oglethorpe, the early patron and friend of Johnson, commemorated by Boswell, "recollected" by Samuel Rogers, and one of the earliest reformers of our prisons and opposers of negro slavery.

General Oglethorpe's experiences were very varied, and his biography, which Johnson wished to write, would have been highly interesting. In early life he served under Prince Eugene, whom he accompanied to the siege of Belgrade as secretary and aide-de-camp. His activity in founding the colony of Georgia earned for him Pope's panegyric:—

"One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole."

He used to boast of having shot woodcocks on that which is now the gayest part of Regent Street.—*Macaulay's History*, i. p. 357. There is a tradition that Charles Edward Stuart was once concealed at Westbrook, and that one of the sons of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe (father of the general) was the famous "warming-pan" infant said to have been conveyed to Whitehall on the occasion of the birth of the so-called James III. The general himself lay under the suspicion of Jacobite tendencies, and being thought to exhibit a questionable slackness in the pursuit of Charles Edward's forces on the retreat from Derby, was tried by court-martial; he was acquitted, but was not afterwards employed.

1 m. N.W. of Godalming, on an elevated site of over 90 acres, is the **Charterhouse School**, removed from London in 1872. The building is of Bargate stone, of mixed E. E. and Dec. styles, with a central gatehouse tower, 130 ft. high. The *Chapel* is of large size (118 ft. by 40 ft.), calculated to accommodate 500 boys, and has also a tower, 125 ft. high, and several painted windows, mostly provided by old Carthusians; the E. window is the gift of the Queen. The whole edifice, which was built from designs by the late *Mr. Philip Hardwick*, is of very striking appearance. It consists of library (to which has been added a **Hall**, for concerts, &c., 100 ft. by 40 ft., from designs by *Sir A. Blomfield, A.R.A.*, the two rooms communicating by sliding screens), schoolroom, class-rooms, laboratories, museum, boarding-houses, &c., all

connected by cloisters having columns and arches of Bath stone. The *Library* contains some 10,000 volumes, of which many, as well as the paintings there and in the schoolroom, are the gifts of Mr. Allen, Q.C.

Besides the main building, which has 3 boarding houses capable of holding 150 boys, there are 8 masters' houses for the reception of boarders, the school now numbering some 550 scholars.

The removal from London, which was carried out under the present head-master, the Rev. W. Haig Brown, D.D., has been a most successful one, and the school now takes rank as one of the best in England.

An object of interest which should not be missed is the *Archway* against the back wall of the chapel, built with the old stones removed from London, on which are carved the names of former pupils, among them Thackeray and Leech.

Of others educated at this famous school, founded by Thomas Sutton in 1611, may be named: Addison and Steele, John Wesley, Sir H. Havelock, Chief Justices Blackstone and Lord Ellenborough, Bp. Thirlwall, and Grote the historian.

Godalming was long the residence of Mr. Inskipp, and is a favourite haunt of Creswick, R.A. The pictures of both artists, as well as those of Birket Foster and Hook, the latter of whom lives at Chureh (*post*), give the character of the surrounding scenery—full of picturesque lanes, old timbered farms, trees of great age and beauty, and low wooded hills, affording glimpses into the Weald beyond. The artist will find employment on almost all sides of the town.

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Excursions.

(A.) The first may well be to the woods of Haseombe and Hambledon, at the point where the hills of Shanklin sand gradually sink into the valley of the Weald.

Leaving Godalming by High Street, and ascending through the southern suburb of *Crownpits*, we come to

¾ m. *Busbridge Church*, which is small, modern, and E. E. in style, from designs by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.* Here taking the road l. (that rt. leads to *Busbridge Hall* (*post*)), we pass, l., *Munstead Heath*, and keep straight on to

2½ m., where at the fork we bear l., and, after descending to *Winkworth Farm*, ascend again to

3½ m. **Hascombe** (*Inn*). The **Church** was rebuilt in 1864, in E. E. style, with shingled spire, from designs by the late H. Woodyer, Esq. The Church, small but beautifully finished, has an apsidal termination and a good stone porch. The chancel, decorated (1890) with Scripture scenes, contains sedilia and a piscina, and is shut off by a screen; the narrow lancet windows are filled with painted glass by *Hardman*, and on 7 sides of the apse (the 8th is a doorway) are demi-figures of the angels of the Seven Churches, each holding a stone candlestick; the reredos is of alabaster; the floor is of encaustic tiles. On the S. side of the Church is a sort of chapel, shut off from the nave by a carved oak screen, which serves as the pew of the squire, and a *hagioscope* gives a view of the altar. The dado, painted round the nave, represents the net of the Gospel. The pulpit of stone has a well-carved statuette (by Nicholls) of St. Peter; altogether it is an inte-

resting specimen of modern Gothic. Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the 'Life of Cicero,' was long rector here (d. 1750). S. is a high ridge covered with beech-trees, one of which, called "the Hascombe beech," is a great landmark. From this point very wide views are commanded over the Sussex woods, and along the projecting hill bastions, eastward, as far as Leith and its tower. A part of this ridge is named *Castle Hill*, from a small square intrenchment with a single ditch and vallum. S. is *Park Hatch* (J. Godman, Esq., J.P.).

[After having seen the Church at Hascombe, the tourist interested in modern Gothic architecture may visit a still more elaborate and highly decorated little *Church* at **Grafham** (St. Andrew, Early Dec.), a short 2 m. N.E. It is by the same architect, *Mr. Woodyer*, and was built chiefly at his own cost, close to the grounds of *Grafham Grange*, then his residence.]

[For *Dunsfold*, 2 m. S. of Hascombe, see *post.*]

In turning from Hascombe across the country to Hambledon, 2½ m. W., the tourist will pass through a series of most picturesque lanes, with here and there fine openings over the country S.

At **Burgate**, about 1 m. S.W. from Hascombe, across the fields, and by a path through a wood, he should stop to visit one of the most remarkable groups of ancient chestnuts to be found in England. There are about 20 trees, scattered over a narrow coombe of broken, ferny ground, descending suddenly upon the old manor-house. Their enormous trunks, twisted and contorted like so many struggling giants, are ribbed all over as with a cordage of bark; and between their branches, rich with glossy Titian-like leaf-masses, glimpses are caught of the blue distance over the Weald. Such a bit of Spain it would be difficult to parallel this side of the Pyrenees. The coombe should also be examined *above* the chestnuts, so as to look down upon them in the foreground. Observe also the singularly picturesque view looking up the lane on the rt., with a couple of huge chestnuts standing at the entrance like giant guardians of the road.

Beyond Burgate the road passes across *Highdown Heath*—a tract of wild ground covered with Scotch firs and hollies, and in the more open parts dotted with tall bushes of juniper, which give a name to "Juniper Valley," a picturesque dell, rt. *Highdown Hill* (595 ft.), the highest point of the sand-hills in this direction, commands wide views. A mysterious local rhyme belongs to it:—

"On Hydon's top there is a cup,
And in that cup there is a drop:
Take up the cup and drink the drop,
And place the cup on Hydon's top."

(Comp. the Scottish rhyme—

"On Tintock top there is a mist,
And in the mist there is a kist,
And in the kist there is a cup," &c.)

6½ m. *Hambledon Church* is almost entirely modern. In the churchyard are 2 very large and ancient yews; the larger measures 30 ft. at 5 ft. from the ground, but the trunk is quite hollow; the other, quite sound, is 17 ft.

From this point the tourist may return by

7½ m. *Hydestile Farm*, where are the kennels of the Chiddingfold hounds, and

8¾ m. *Busbridge Park* (Ellis Gosling, Esq.)—the house is surrounded by fine park scenery, and contains some good pictures—to

10½ m. Godalming.

Or from the Church he may make his way through the straggling village of **Hambledon** (*Inn*), past the workhouse to *Witley* Stat. (*post*), 1½ m. S.W. The scenery towards Witley is very picturesque, especially at one point on Hambledon Common, where a hill covered with pines rises rt.; the foreground is dotted with single trees, among which are some Turkish oaks: l. are cottages and an old saw-pit; and over a wooded middle distance the blue crests of Hindhead lift themselves.

(B.) An excursion may be made to the country of altogether different character on the W. of the line, visiting Peperharow and Elstead. Leaving Westbrook on the rt., before reaching

1 m. **Easbing,** remark in Charcoal Lane a most picturesque old timbered farm. Easbing lies in a valley, opening towards Peperharow and the wild heaths about Frensham in the distance. The scene is well commanded from *Easbing House* (Lord Penzance), the park of which we skirt l., to nearly its extremity, when we take the road rt. to

2½ m. *Oxenford Grange*, the southern portion of Peperharow Park (Lord Midleton), once belonging to the Cistercians of Waverley. Of the old building, scarcely a fragment remains. The present most striking assemblage of roofs and gables was erected in 1844, from *Pugin's* designs; they are farm buildings. The style is Early Dec.; and the White Monks, could they find their way back, would at once feel at home here.

There is a tradition that a large treasure is buried at Oxenford, which none but the right owners will ever find. It is enclosed in a coffer, which can only be stirred by seven milk-white oxen. The chest has once been discovered; but some black hairs defiled the pure white of the oxen used for removing it, and it sank again into the ground. (At Marden, Herefordshire, a large silver bell, it is said, lies in the river Lugg, which can only be drawn out by two white oxen, and similar traditions prevail elsewhere.)

Near the farm-buildings is the *Bonfield Spring*, with a cell over it, also designed by *Pugin*. The water is esteemed medicinal, and is in high repute as eye-lotion.

Through the gate-house of Oxenford, in designing which Mr. Pugin must have recollected that of St. Mary's Priory at Dover (parts are also copied from the vaults of the refectory at Waverley), we reach

3¼ m. the mansion and Church of **Peperharow** (= Pipard's *are*, or estate). The park is large, intersected by the Wey, and well stocked with deer. The house (not shown) was built (1771) from the designs of *Sir Wm. Chambers*, but was enlarged and altered by *Cockerell*. In the garden are some very grand cedars of Lebanon, to see which permission should be asked. The four oldest were planted in 1736. One of these is 15 ft. in circumference at 3 ft. from the ground. Its dark layers of shade extend for nearly 100 ft. horizontally, and some of its branches are 7 ft. round. These cedars are worthy brethren of the Burgate chestnuts and should not be missed.

The **Church** (ded. to St. Nicholas) adjoins the mansion. It was restored in 1845 by the late Lord Midleton, from designs by *Pugin;* in 1877 the nave was reroofed and reseated. The chancel arch is enriched Norman. The clustered shafts and arches separating the nave from the aisle are modern; the shafts are of Irish marble, from the Midleton quarries, County Cork. The Dec. windows and S. porch are in part

restorations. N. of the chancel is the *Midleton Chantry*, having the arms and quarterings of the family running round the cornice. In this and the adjoining chancel is some good stained glass, and in the latter a *Piscina*. The whole restoration is eminently Puginesque and characteristic. The slab fronting the altar, and inlaid with a brass cross, marks the burial-place of Joan Adderley, widow of Wm. Brocas, Lord of Peperharow, temp. Henry VII. The *Brass* fixed against the N. wall of the chancel belongs to the same lady, who died in 1487. The recumbent figure under a pointed arch, N. of the chancel, is that of the fourth Lord Midleton (d. 1836), by *Weekes*.

The return from Peperharow may be made by (*a*) Elstead, Thursley Common, and the Portsmouth road; or (*b*) Shackleford and Hurtmore to the N.

(*a*) By footpath across the park, and by a lovely Surrey lane to *Somerset Bridge*, spanning the Wey (here a fine trout stream) we reach

5¼ m. **Elstead** (*Inn*), which lies on the edge of the heaths that stretch away to Hindhead. The **Church** (restd. 1872) is small, and Bishop Fox's pelican on the chancel roof marks Perp. work about it. The belfry stair is one solid slab of oak, out of which the steps have been cut. From here a drive or walk of about 2 m. across *Thursley Common* leads to

7½ m. *Thursley* (*post*), and so into the Portsmouth road, and back to

13 m. **Godalming**.

(*b*) ¾ m. N.E. of Peperharow Church (on leaving the park, turn rt. over *Shackleford Heath*) is that of **Shackleford**, built (1865) by the Rev. A. Buttimer, the late rector, in memory of his wife, from designs by the late *Sir G. Scott, R.A.* It is a small E. E. structure with apse and central tower, and has much excellent carving, particularly on the heads of capitals, where ferns, lilies, primroses, &c., appear; there are also several memorial windows of painted glass, by *Clayton and Bell*. [At the village (*Alehouse*), 1½ m. N.W., many Romano-British urns have been found, of the pottery which seems to have been manufactured in the Alice Holt Forest.] From Shackleford Church we may proceed by Hurtmore (whence a détour of about 2 m. will enable the tourist to visit *Compton Church* (p. 333), 1½ m. N., though this will be better taken with Loseley, from Guildford).

The view from the top of the hill, about half-way between Hurtmore and Godalming, is very fine, embracing a wide sweep in all directions, and is worth seeking. The whole will be a round of about 7½ m. back to Godalming.

The *Railway* from Godalming for several miles keeps pretty close to the line of the old Portsmouth coach-road, sometimes to the E. and sometimes to the W. The works on the line are generally heavy, being a rapid succession of deep cuttings and high embankments, allowing but tantalising glimpses of a most picturesque country.

12¼ m. **Milford** Stat., ½ m. S.E. of the thriving little village. ✲ The **Church**, St. John's, a modern Gothic building, was enlarged in 1864, and again in 1889, when it was restored. Here is Messrs. Young's *Nursery-ground*, containing choice coniferæ, &c. *Milford House* is the seat of R. W. Webb, Esq., J.P.

14 m. **Witley** Stat. (*Hotel*).

Witley is mentioned in *Domesday*, when the manor was held by the de Aquila or d'Aigle family. The honour of the eagle with all its appurtenances was granted by Henry III. to his son Prince Edward, and privileges were granted to the men of Witley, as tenants *in capite* of the Crown, by Charter in the reign of Henry IV., and confirmed by letters patent of Elizabeth.

The village (*small Inn*), 1¼ m. N.W. of the Stat., is a very pretty one, and, with the scenery around, is a favourite resort of the landscape painter. The **Church** (All Saints), which stands on high ground, will repay a visit. It has been restored at the sole cost of J. H. Foster, Esq., who has also given the stained E. window, reredos, and oak roof to the nave. The Church is cruciform, with central tower and shingled spire. The style is E. E. with a good Dec. E. window, but the Norm. S. doorway, with cushion capitals, remains within the E. E. one. There are an E. E. octagonal font, sedile, piscina, and aumbry, some good 15th-cent. heraldic glass, and a Perp. screen. One mutilated *Brass*, dated 1468, mentions "Georgii Ducis Clarence, Dns. de Wytle," and there are others, for T. Jonys, sewer of the chamber to Hen. VIII., his wife and 6 children, 1525; for H. Bell, clerk of the household to James I., 1634; beside several of more modern date.

At Wormley, near Witley, though in the parish of Godalming, is *King Edward's Industrial School*, belonging to Bridewell Hospital, London, for the training of 240 destitute unconvicted boys.

Pine Wood is the seat of Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

[2 m. S.E. of Witley Stat., on the Petworth road (on the way is the *Winterton Arms Inn*) is **Chiddingfold**, ✲ a quiet out-of-the-way Weald village, built round a large green, and in the midst of fruitful fields and orchards; but once a place of some manufacturing industry, having its weekly market and annual fair, busy iron-smelting furnaces, and in the reign of Elizabeth, 11 glass-houses by the village green; but these last the queen ordered to be stopped, they having been petitioned against as a nuisance. Vitrified fragments and slag are still dug up here; and backs of grates and fire-dogs, with grotesque ornaments, of Chiddingfold make, are frequent in the farm-houses. The **Church**, restored in 1870, when the N. aisle was added and the tower heightened, has some interesting features. The chancel is E. E. (there are 5 tall lancet-windows on the S. side), with a Dec. E. window inserted. The windows of the N. aisle are Perp.; rt. of the altar are a piscina and an aumbry.

Adjoining the green is a fine old holly-tree. The old *Crown Inn*, (estab. in the 13th cent.) is picturesque.

[From Chiddingfold a pleasant walk, of about 6 m. may be taken to Thursley (*post*). Leaving the village by the Godalming road and turning l. by the school, we cross the park of *Combe Court* (Mrs. Pinckard), and take the path, which skirts the carriage drive, and leads through the woods. After crossing the Rly. line turn l. to the "hard" road, and follow it through the hamlet of Brook Street, and turn l. through Bowlhead Green (*Alehouse*), and past *Cosford House* (Capt. Rushbrook), to

6 m. *Thursley* (*post*).]

Dunsfold Church (ded. to St. Mary, 3 m. E. of Chiddingfold, by some characteristic Surrey lanes, is cruciform, of Dec. period throughout. The chancel and transepts were restored in 1882, and the W. gallery taken down in 1893, when the W. wall and tower were rebuilt

and the nave re-roofed. There are traces of a former S. aisle. The nave is unbroken by columns. The chancel, which is large, has two good Dec. windows on each side. S. of the altar are 3 sedilia, separated by detached shafts of Sussex marble, and an aumbry, and double piscina. The Church contains 2 other piscinæ, and in the N. transept is a hagioscope. Observe the cylindrical stringcourse carried round the chancel.

The Church is reputed by Roman Catholics to be specially favoured by the presence of the Virgin, and has been made the object of a pilgrimage by them within recent years. In the churchyard is the hollow trunk of a very old yew-tree.

From the Church we may proceed S.E. past, rt., *Dunsfold Common*, along rough, and in wet weather *very* muddy lanes, "lanes of bottomless clay" (as Cobbett characteristically terms them), and crossing an arm of the Arun river, and then the Surrey and Sussex Canal, reach in another 2½ m.

8½ m. (from Witley Stat.) **Alfold** (like the other Weald *folds*, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, &c., an ancient enclosure for cattle in the midst of the woods). This curiously secluded Weald village (*small Inn*) has a Church dedicated to St. Nicholas, partly late Norm., but repaired and altered. The Church has a piscina and an oak chest, dated 1687, and bearing the names of the then churchwardens.

The tourist should traverse a portion of this Weald country with its fine old farmhouses, relics of the prosperous old times of the Weald, its hammer-ponds, vestiges of the many iron-furnaces of former days, its old families of yeomen and labourers, and wide-stretching oak-plantations still maintaining for it something of its primal character. Cobbett says of "the real Weald of Surrey," that it is "a country where, strictly speaking, only three things will grow well—grass, wheat, and oak-trees."

Baynard's Stat. (p. 355), on the L. B. & S. C. Rly., is 4 m. E.]

[Rt. of the Rly., 3½ m. W. of Witley Stat., is **Thursley** (*small Inn*), a picturesque village W. of the Portsmouth road. The **Church** is a plain E. E. edifice with occasional Norm. remains. It was restored 1842 (at the cost of the then Vicar), and again in 1884 and 1885, when the porch and N. aisle were added. The tower which rises from the nave is supported by massive timber piers and arches within.

There is a wide view from the churchyard in the direction of the Hog's Back, with Crooksbury Hill prominent. Remark, standing apart on N.W. of the Church, a headstone, with a rude sculpture representing the murder of

"A generous but unfortunate Sailor,
Who was barbarously murdered on Hindhead on Sept. 24th, 1786,
By three Villains
After he had liberally treated them,
And promised them his further assistance,
On the road to Portsmouth." †

This sailor was murdered at Hindhead, September 24, 1786, and rolled into the hollow of the "Devil's Punchbowl," which is in this parish. His body was found by some labouring men; and the murderers (three sailors named Lonegon, Casey, and Marshall, like the sufferer, on their way to Portsmouth) were taken the same day at Sheet, near Petersfield, while selling their victim's clothes. They were hung in chains on Hindhead Heath, near the scene of the murder, where a stone with an inscription was placed to mark the

† *Baring Goulde's* novel, 'The Broom Squire,' deals with the murder and life in the Punchbowl generally.

spot by Jas. Stilwell, Esq., then of Cosford.

In the name of Thursley, Mr. Kemble (*Sax. in Eng.*, i. 348) finds a record of the old Saxon god Thunor, the "Thor" of the Norsemen, as also in *Thunder Hill*, not far from the village; but the *Hammer Ponds*, which Mr. Kemble supposed to be an allusion to the famous hammer of Thor, are relics of an ancient iron-forge, like the various "hammer posts" and "hammer ponds" scattered throughout the forest ridge of Sussex.

Less questionable traces of ancient heathenism are to be found in the names of the "Devil's Jumps" and the "Devil's Punchbowl," both near Thursley, the neighbourhood of which offers many other indications of the old "profession" of its Saxon settlers. (See *Kemble*, i. p. 351.)

From Thursley we may ascend by a lane, near the Church, which leads into the Portsmouth road, direct to 5½ m. *Hindhead* (*post*).

Or we may make the following détour (about 4 m.) by the *Devil's Jumps*.

A field-path leads from the churchyard W. to *Smallbrook Farm*. Here take the lane rt., and in a few minutes turn l. over a stile and take the footpath past the grounds of *Dye House* (C. D. Cobb, Esq.) to the "hard" road. Here turn l. and keep straight on, having *Kettlebury Hill* on the rt., to

6 m. (from Witley Stat.) the **Devil's Jumps**, "3 singular natural mounds, which form most conspicuous objects upon a very wild and desert heath," S. of Frensham, and are of considerable interest to the geologist. They consist, like all this district, of Shanklin sand, and are apparently

"the remaining portions of a stratum of sand, reduced by abrasion to their present irregular form. The pebbles and rolled masses on Thursley Common, immediately to the N. of Hindhead, are sand-rock, passing into chert, which seems to be unmixed with other matter, and to be the débris of the beds now removed." —*Fitton*.

Note the *tubular* formation of the stone, which is especially marked on the Great (or Eastern) Jump. On the top of the Western Jump is a cottage; the bungalow lying between the Jumps and Frensham Ponds is *Howicks* (E. J. Horniman, Esq.).

[W. again of the Jumps is the straggling village of **Churt**, ✲ The *Church*, E. E. in style, was enlarged in 1883 and in 1892. *Silverbeck* is the residence of J. C. Hook, Esq., R.A.]

From the Great Jump, the road running S. at the *Pride of the Valley* Inn, leads to the *Huts Hotel*, Hindhead, by an ascent, which if long (3 m.) is gradual and cheered by beautiful views N. If on foot, avoid what look like short cuts, for the "Punchbowl" is to be reckoned with, and follow the road to

8¾ m. the *Royal Huts Hotel*. Here turn l. along the Portsmouth road (leaving to the rt. *Hindhead House*, where Professor Tyndall lived and died in 1893) to

9½ m. **Hindhead**; on *Gibbet Hill*, the highest point, 895 ft. over sea-level and 345 ft. above the lowest part of the "Punchbowl," is a cross of Cornish granite, erected 1851, by Sir Wm. Erle, and bearing inscriptions relating to the murder of the sailor buried at Thursley (*ante*). It is, except Leith Hill, which is 70 ft. above it, the highest point of the sandstone in the S.E. of England.

"The whole of the tract here occupied by the sands, though not unpicturesque, is wild and barren in its aspect, destitute of wood, and producing only ferns, heaths, and furze. The surface is, in fact, to this hour, nearly such as it may be conceived to have been when first uncovered by the sea; and its structure is just what may be imagined to result from the levelling effect of water under the influence of motion of no great violence."—*Fitton*.

The views, which extend far over the Wealds of Surrey and Sussex, and command a great sweep of broken and picturesque country in the direction of Petersfield, become more and more panoramic as we approach the **Devil's Punchbowl** (properly Haccombe, or in the new Ordnance, Highcombe Bottom), round which the road is carried a little under the crest of the hill. The "bowl" itself is a deep hollow in the sand, much steeper than those ordinarily occurring, which are so characteristic of the formation.

The Devil has been furnished with sundry Punchbowls in different parts of the world; but since "punch" was apparently unknown to the heathen Northmen or to their Saxon cousins, Mr. Kemble suggests that at some early period the valley was known as "Thunres-cup."

The old Portsmouth road passed round the extreme edge of the hollow, and was far from safe. In 1826 the present road was carried about 60 ft. lower, and an embankment raised along the outer side. The stone meant to mark the place at which the sailor was murdered has been removed to the lower road. Cultivation has crept down into the Devil's Punchbowl itself, into which the tourist should not fail to descend. But he will do so with discretion and care to disturb as little as possible the game with which the valley abounds; the bowl is let for shooting. It is a most peculiar and characteristic spot, equally delightful to the lover of scenery and the votary of science. Vegetation is rife here. Ferns especially are unusually varied and vigorous. The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*), the sweet mountain fern (*Lastrea oreopteris*), and the marsh fern (*L. thelypteris*), together with the pretty bog pimpernel, drosera or sun-dew, and other beautiful and not very common plants, are still occasionally to be found here.

The ridge of Hindhead is the watershed of the district: the rivulets which rise on its N. and W. sides (one of which breaks forth from the hollow of the Punchbowl), directing their course to the River Wey, and so into the Thames; whilst those which rise S. and E. join the Arun, after wandering for some distance through the Weald eastward.

The view from the top of Hindhead is, we think, wilder than that from Leith Hill. N. we see Farnham with its Castle and the high land beyond, nearer Crooksbury Hill and, behind it, part of Aldershot. In the middle distance, N.E., are Charterhouse School and Godalming, whilst further off the Hog's Back and the hills to Ranmore appear to merge into Box Hill and the Downs as far as Reigate. E. lie Ewhurst Mill and Leith Hill, and the plain between is a wealth of woods, scarcely broken by pasture and crops, and dotted with villages, houses, and farmsteads. Moving to a mound, a few feet S.E. of the highest point, and looking S., we see at our feet Haslemere, and beyond it Blackdown. Further S., Chanctonbury Ring shows up prominent, while W. the panorama is closed and capped by the rounded tops of Woolmer Forest.

If time allows the pedestrian

should follow the path through the fir wood, on the l., and on emerging from it, bear rt. and regain the high road between the Cross and the Huts Hotel.]

From Witley Stat. a heavy embankment and deep cuttings bring us to

18¾ m. **Haslemere** Stat.

The easiest way to ascend Hindhead from the Stat. is to turn rt., take the road under the line, and ¼ m. further turn up a lane rt. Follow this and then the track to the summit (about 2½ m.).

Haslemere, ✲ once a town with its weekly market and annual fair, is now a large rambling village of some 1300 inhabitants.

Previous to the first Reform Act it sent two representatives to Parliament, and was a borough, by prescription, from 1584.

Haslemere does a large business in hooping for casks, and walking sticks, of which latter several tons weight are annually sent to London. The **Church** (St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1871, and enlarged in 1888) lies away from the village, near the Stat. It is in the E. E. style, with square tower.

Lord Tennyson's house, *Aldworth*, stands in a magnificent position on Blackmoor (*Mr. Knowles*, Archt.); it is in Tudor style with large oriel windows and massive chimney-stalks. Here died Alfred, Lord Tennyson, in 1892. On *Lythe Hill* is the handsome modern residence of J. S. Hodgson, Esq., lord of the manor, built 1870, rich in works by modern artists, and standing in lovely grounds.

The attractions of Haslemere consist in its situation in a most picturesque valley on the Wey between the heathery heights of Blackdown and Hindhead. It has long been the favourite resort of artists, and is a good centre from which to explore the wild and picturesque district lying in the triangle between it, Midhurst, and Petersfield (see *H.Bk. for Sussex*). *Blackdown* (Sussex), 3 m. S.E., commands one of the finest views in the S.E. of England, which the tourist should by no means leave unseen.

After passing **Shottermill** (1 m. S.W. of Haslemere), where is a mill for the manufacture of military lace, braiding, &c., and another for dressing buckskin and chamois leather, the Rly. at

20 m. quits Surrey and enters Hants.

ROUTE 16.

ALDERSHOT.

Many Rly. Stats. surround Aldershot district at distances from 2 to 4 m. from the camp, but for practical purposes the visitor will find 3 of them most convenient.

(1) *Aldershot Town Stat.*, accessible either from Waterloo or Charing Cross, is within a mile of the Cavalry and Artillery barracks, and nearest to the South Camp generally. This Stat. is most suitable if visitors are attending a review in the Long Valley, which is reached by a drive of 3 m. by road (cabs and

conveyances always obtainable), or by a pleasant walk, on a cool day, of 2 m. across the heath. The road is sandy and dusty for bicyeles, and much cut up by gun-wheels.

(2) *North Camp Stats.*, on the L. & S. W. Rly. and the S. E Rly., are near together, and are most handy if the North Camp, Fox Hills, Queen's Parade are the objeetive. Laffan's Plain is about the same distanee (2½ m.) from either Stat.

(3) *Farnborough Stat.*, L. & S. W. Rly. (3 m. to the N. of the Queen's Parade), may be used if an approaeh is desired from this direction, but as Aldershot eovers a large area, it will be well for the intending visitor to inquire beforehand to whieh part of the eamp his steps are to be directed.

Aldershot Camp ✲ is wholly within Hampshire; but lies in a nook of the county whieh penetrates into Surrey, and is enclosed on two sides by it; and further, as the Stats. by which it is reached are all in Surrey, except Farnborough, whieh is just outside the boundary, it will perhaps be most convenient to the tourist to include the notice of the eamp in the *H.Bk. for Surrey* as well as that for *Hampshire*.

The whole of Aldershot Heath, together with the downs stretching away toward the N. of Surrey, consist of the Bagshot sand, whieh reaches its southern termination, and its highest elevation (about 600 ft.), here. Bricksbury Hill and Beacon Hill, both lying N.E. of Farnham, are the highest points of the Bagshot sand, with which they are in fact only capped. The greatest part of the hill on which Cæsar's Camp (*post*) stands, is of chalk, and forms the W. extremity of the N. Downs—a sort of bastion flung forward into the flat country of Hampshire, a wide stretch of which is overlooked from its summit. The hill itself descends sharply into the heath on the N. and N.W. sides: on the S. the intrenchment (the form of which is irregular) has a triple vallum. It is probably of British origin, and it has been suggested that it may have been occupied by Alfred the Great before his defeat of the Northmen at Farnham in 894.

The camp was permanently established here at the time of the Crimean War, a preliminary survey of the heath having been made by engineers from Chobham in 1853, and a more complete one in the spring of 1854. The barracks lie on the E. side of the Winchester turnpike road, and are divided into a North and a South Camp by the Basingstoke Canal, and an open green grass space. This is intersected by Cranbrook Road, which runs parallel to the Winchester Road and connects both camps. The space nearest to the high road is called **Queen's Parade**, and is used as a drill ground and also for polo. On the farther side are the grounds of the **Army Athletic Club**, including a steeplechase course.

The plateau on which the camps stand is on an average 320 ft. above the sea, and the situation has proved singularly healthy. The country westward, a wide stretch of sand and heather, is chiefly used for field days; the rifle ranges are mostly to the E., under the Fox Hills.

The entire reconstruction of both North and South Camps was commenced in 1890, and the wood huts, so long the characteristic feature of the place, have disappeared, and have been replaced by serviceable red-brick barracks, the officers' quarters of which are surrounded by bright and well-tended gardens.

For the old designations North Camp, South Camp, and Permanent Barracks, have now been respectively substituted Marlborough Lines, Stanhope Lines (after the late Secretary of State for War under whom the reconstructions was commenced),

and Wellington Lines. The different Infantry barracks are distinguished by the names of celebrated English victories. Thus in Marlborough Lines are the following barracks, named after the Duke of Marlborough's battles:—

Malplaquet. Tournay.
Oudenarde. Ramillies.

In Stanhope Lines—

Albuhera. Mandora. Corunna.
Maida. Barossa.

In Wellington Lines—

Talavera. Badajos. Salamanca.

Each of these barracks holds a battalion of Infantry, who are housed in detached buildings, each holding a company.

On leaving Aldershot Town Stat., we pass through the town, which has grown from a mere village before the establishment of the camp, into a well-built, though uninteresting, garrison town, in which there is little to call for a pause except the excellently conducted **Soldiers' Institute**, a visit to which will give an idea of the great moral and material progress of the British soldier of late years.

There are two **Churches**, the parish, *St. Michael's*, which stands rather remote S. of Aldershot Rly. Stat. on the road to Ash; it has been repaired in true churchwarden's fashion, as a monument for one of the Tichborne family, who at one time had a residence in the parish; and the district Church, *Holy Trinity*, in Victoria Road. There are also several dissenting chapels, the most noticeable one being that of the Presbyterians, in Victoria Road, in the Italian Byzantine style. *Ash Church*, 2 m. E., originally Norm. and E. E., has been almost rebuilt by *Woodyer*, who has substituted a lofty stone spire for the shingled one. Ash, like Aldershot, has greatly grown since the establishment of the camp.

On emerging from the town on the N. side, a striking feature on a hill to the rt. is the large **Cambridge Military Hospital**, which has been built, at a cost of 45,000*l.*, for 250 male patients. There is also a small hospital for women and children connected with the regiments in the Lines. The **Cemetery** is prettily situated on a hill to the E., and is the scene of many touching military funerals.

Below the hospital on the N. side lie the **Army Service Corps Barracks**, while nearer, to the S., are the **Royal Artillery Barracks**, and adjoining them on the W., are the spacious, substantial barracks now known as the **Wellington Lines**. One set of which, called the Block Barracks, has a verandah to each story, and its parade ground is roofed over with glass. The Grand Parade between the Infantry (N.) and Cavalry (S.) Barracks, has a double avenue of trees, beyond which, in an imposing situation, is to be seen the colossal **Statue** of the 1st Duke of Wellington, removed in 1885 from Hyde Park Corner.

A walk through the E. and W. cavalry barracks, where any morning the routine of cavalry work may be seen going on, will now bring us out on to the Farnborough Road nearly opposite a fir-plantation, inclosed by park palings, which hides all but the stabling of the **Queen's Pavilion**, used by Her Majesty on the occasion of the Great Review in 1887. From a hillock near, however, the building itself can be seen on a rising ground amid thriving shrubberies. It is of wood, but painted with bright colours, and forms a striking contrast to most of the surrounding buildings. It is not shown to the public.

Turning to the rt. down the broad Farnborough Road we pass, at the head of Avenue Road, the permanent Church (All Saints), opened in 1863, standing on higher ground in a beautifully kept garden. It is cruciform in plan, of red brick, with stone facings; questionable E. E. in style; has N. and S. porches, and a lofty tower, with pyramidal roof (121 ft. from the ground), at the N.E. angle. It was designed by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, but has been enlarged, and now has 3000 sittings. There are several painted windows, and a tablet to the memory of Lieut. A. H. Eyre, 90th Light Infantry, killed in the Ashantee campaign.

Continuing down the road, if in summer, the white tents of militia or volunteer encampments may be seen picturesquely dotted in the wooded glades of Rushmoor Bottom to our l., while to the rt., infantry details may be observed drilling between the rows of red-brick barracks known as the **Stanhope Lines**, the largest of the camps, which includes all the chief Government establishments. On the rt. is the old iron Church, commonly known as the Tin Church. About 100 yds. S. of it is **St. George's**, a red-brick Church, which is calculated to hold 1000 persons. It was completed in 1893, the first stone having been laid by H.M. the Queen.

Several parade services take place on Sunday mornings, and the sight of the troops marching to Church with their respective bands, and forming up again after the service on the parade ground in front, forms one of the most popular and attractive sights of the camp.

Just before reaching the officers' club-house on the l., the driving road to the Long Valley turns off in the same direction, leading eventually to Eelmoor bridge and Norris bridge over the Basingstoke Canal, both of which figure so continually in the decisive movements of Aldershot field days.

The Officers' Club is now passed on the l. Here are held the balls and other entertainments which from time to time enliven the camp, whilst during the summer months cricket matches take place on the grounds below. Usually a military band plays in the grounds two or three times a week. The house contains a fine club-room and 16 other apartments. A little further on, to the rt., are the **Royal Engineers'** barracks and establishment which includes the Balloon House, an object of curiosity to many. Their fine recreation ground is also here.

A few steps more take us across the bridge over the canal, where a road to the l. branches off to the well-known review ground of **Laffan's Plain**, formerly a sandy waste, but which by dint in past years, of unceasing care on the part of Colonel Laffan, has been converted into a fine grassy sward. Aldershot is still famous for its dust, but much has been done, and is still being done, to improve it in this respect. In parts, however, where the tramp of horses and men and the roll of the gun-wheels is incessant, the clouds of fine dust which are so characteristic of the neighbourhood, will always be seen. Passing across the **Queen's Parade**, before mentioned, we see before us the **North Camp** and **Marlborough Lines**, which, like the South Camp, has of late been entirely renovated. At the extreme E. of the Lines stands, on higher ground, a wooden Church, used also by the garrison, commanding a fair prospect.

Government House, the residence of the General commanding the

Aldershot Division, lies here on the l.-hand side of the Farnborough Road, embedded amongst pine-trees, and a few steps further bring us to the Queen's Hotel, where the road from the North Camp Rly. Stat., about a mile off, comes in on the rt. In this neighbourhood are many of the small houses inhabited by the married officers of the division and their wives.

Together the camps cover an area of about 7 sq. m.; and they commonly contain about 15,000 troops, beside women and children. Of late the garrison has been much increased, owing to the concentration of troops from outlying stations. According to the official return there is accommodation for 585 officers, 19,647 men, and 4358 horses; or including Woking and Pirbright, which are also in the Aldershot command, 21,200 officers and men. When, as at the summer drills, militia and volunteers are also present, they are usually placed under canvas on **Cove Common**, near the Farnborough Stat., at **Bourley, Tweseldown Hill**, and along the W. side of the Winchester Road.

An amply supply of water has been brought from a distance, avenues of trees have been planted, and convenient recreation-grounds formed.

A well-appointed fire-brigade has its stations all over the camps, and there are post-offices and telegraph-offices inside, and cabstands outside the gates.

Taken as a whole there is much to interest a visitor in this military centre of England, where in summer the constant movement of troops, the tramp of cavalry with fluttering pennons, or the stern rumbling of the guns drawn by their smart teams, afford an unusual spectacle to the English civilian eye. The sight from the high ground near Jubilee Hill, on the day of a review in the Long Valley, of long columns of dusty soldiers winding out of the wooded bottoms, of squadron after squadron of cavalry wheeling through a cloud of dust into line in the open, of countless wagons conveying the impedimenta of the division, blocking the roads, while now and again snatches of military music, to which the men are marching, are wafted across the purple heather—all these make a vivid and stirring impression upon the onlooker, which will reward him for any effort he has made to witness them.

The show parades are always held on Laffan's Plain, the larger reviews generally in the Long Valley, and the Field days either on the well-known Fox Hills or on the stretch of waste country lying to the W. of the camp. To witness a Field day, it is best to follow the troops on horseback. The Fox Hills are too rough for a bicycle, but a good deal can be seen of manœuvres about the canal if one is provided with a good map of the country.

ALDERSHOT CAMP (NORTHERN SECTION)

A R. A. BARRACKS
B TOURNAY BARRACKS
C BLENHEIM ,,
D MALPLAQUET ,,
E OUDENARDE ,,
F RAMILLIES ,,
G ALBUHERA ,,
H BARROSA ,,
J CORUNNA ,,
K MAIDA ,,
L A & B SQUARES
M C SQUARE
N D SQUARE
O A. S C BARRACKS
P MANDORA BARRACKS
Q R. E. ESTABLISHMENT

Trunk Fm
FARNBOROUGH STA.
Napoleon III Mausoleum
The Coombs
Rectory
Coleford Bridge
Miners Arms
Doglets
Cove Green
Old Trunk Fm
Church
Farnborough Park
Cove
White Hall Fm
Southwood Fm
Brook Ho Fm
Fishpond Fm
Forest L.
The Sycamores
Coleford Fm
Linsford Fm
Ponthail Fm
Whiteland Fm
Willow Cott
Chalton Fm
Castledon Hall
Knellwood
Mitchet Fm
Mitchet House
Eelmoor Fm
Ively Fm
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Farnborough Common
Stratfords Fm
Mitchet L.
To London
Cove Common
Pondtail Bri.
Pyestock Hill
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Norris Bri.
Pyestock Wood
Eelmoor Marsh
Eel Moor
222
Lynchford
Lynchford Fm
ALDERSHOT NORTH CAMP STA.
Queen's Rifle Club
Government House
Laffans Plain
Danger Hill
Marlborough
NORTH CAMP
Lines
NORTH CAMP STA.
Great Bottom
Greatbottom Flash
No 1 Range
Norris Hill
300
BASINGSTOKE CANAL
Miles Hill
Eelmoor Bri.
Nursery
Vine Cott
Church
Redoubt
Smallshot Bottom
Red Knowles
Heathvale Lo.
Ash Common
Heathvale Bri.
Eelmoor Hill North
Brocks Hill
Gymnasium
Army Athletic Club
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387
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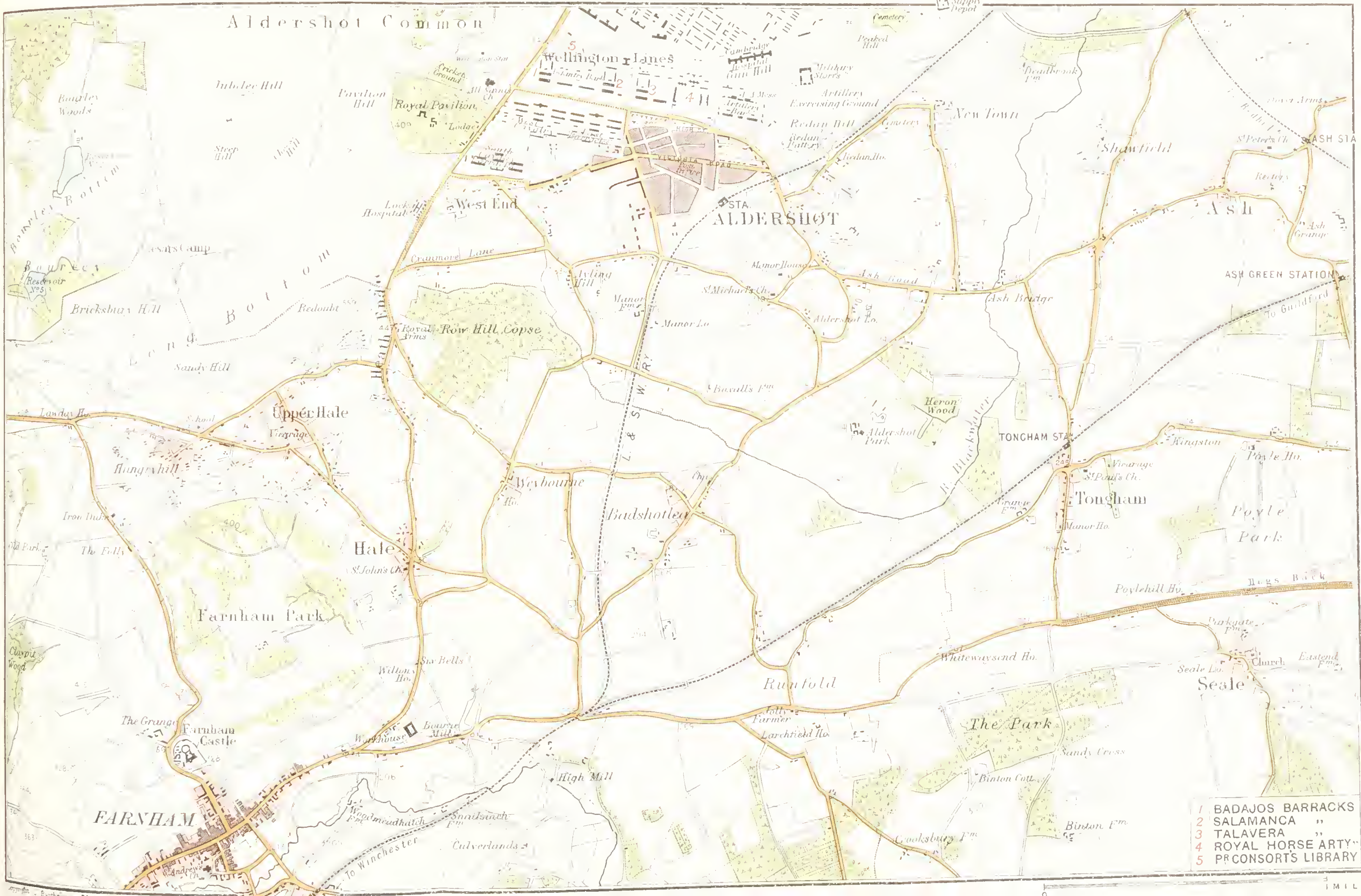
ALDERSHOT CAMP (SOUTHERN SECTION)



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Coach: The "Vigilant," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Grand Hotel*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Barnes** (*Red Lion*) at 11.30 A.M., arr. **Ascot** (*Royal Hotel*) at 1.50 A.M. Returns, **Ascot** at 3.20 P.M., arr. **Barnes** at 5.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.30 P.M.
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L. B. & S. C. Rly., London Bridge or Victoria — **Box Hill** Stat. (¼ m.)—Horsham.
S. E. Rly., Charing Cross or Cannon Street to **Box Hill** Stat. (1 m.)—Reading.
Coaches: Week days during summer, the "Rocket" leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Box Hill** (*Burford Bridge Hotel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Box Hill** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.45 P.M. Fare, 10*s.*; 15*s.* return. The "Perseverance," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. *Burford Bridge Hotel* at 1.48 P.M., **Dorking** at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Dorking** at 3.15 P.M., arr. **Burford Bridge** at 3.23 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.25 P.M. Fare to **Box Hill**, 9*s.* (down); 1*s.* (up).

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S. E. Rly.'s branch, Charing Cross or Cannon Street — Purley — Caterham.

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L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) Waterloo — Chertsey — Virginia Water; (b) Windsor—Chertsey—Weybridge.
Coach: The "Old Times," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Chertsey** (*Crown*) at 1.35 P.M., arr. **Virginia Water** (*Wheatsheaf*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Virginia Water** at 3.30 P.M., arr. **Chertsey** at 3.55 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.50 P.M. Fare to Chertsey, 12*s.* 6*d.* (down); 2*s.* (up).
Market Day: Wed.
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L. C. & D. Rly.'s lines (a) main Victoria or Holborn Viaduct — Clapham Stat. — Herne Hill; (b) Victoria — Clapham — Crystal Palace (H. L.); (c) (Metrop. Extension) Victoria—Clapham—Holborn Viaduct — King's Cross (G. N. Rly.) and Kentish Town (Midland Rly.).
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Ludgate Hill—Clapham—Wandsworth.
Also L. B. & S. C. Rly. to Clapham Road Stat.
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Refreshment Rooms: East, New, and *West Croydon Stats.*; *Café Royal* (80, North End).
For Rlys., see text, pp. **21–22.**
Tramcars: Between (a) **High Street** and "**Red Deer**," every 10 min.; (b) **Crown Hill** and **Ashburton Road**, every 20 min. (*week days only*); (c) **Crown Hill** and **Thornton Heath** (*Prince George*), every 15–20 min.; (d) **Crown Hill** and **Norwood** (High Street), every 15–20 min.
Omnibuses: (a) between "**Duke's Head**" (South End) and **LONDON** (*Blue Posts*), twice daily; (b) to **Brixton** Stat., about hourly.
Recreation Grounds: *Wandle Park*; *Duppas Hill*; *Park Hill* (Brighton Road).
Market Days: Thurs. (cattle) (S. end of town); Thurs. (corn) (Corn Exchange, Town Hall).
Fair: 2nd Oct. (cattle and horses) (near the "*Windsor Castle*," Brighton Road).
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Hotels: *White Horse*; *Red Lion* (High Street); *Star and Garter* (near L. B. & S. C. Rly. Stat.).

L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines, LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA — **Dorking** — HORSHAM.

S. E. Rly.'s line, CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET — **Dorking** — GUILDFORD — READING.

Omnibus meets all trains at S. E. Rly. Stat.

Coach: The "Perseverance," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Dorking** (*White Horse*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Dorking** at 3.15 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.25 P.M. Fare, 10*s.*; 15*s.* return.

Market Days: Thurs.

Fairs: Holy Thurs. and day before (cattle and horses).

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Hotels: *Greyhound* (High Street); *Half Moon* (close to **Herne Hill** Stat.).

L. C. & D. Rly., VICTORIA or HOLBORN VIADUCT to **Dulwich** (nearest for College and Gallery, and for **W. Dulwich**).

L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines (a) LONDON BRIDGE — **E. Dulwich** and **N. Dulwich** (nearest for village); (b) KENSINGTON — **N. Dulwich** and **E. Dulwich.**

Coach: The "Excelsior," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Dulwich** (*Greyhound*) at 11.35 A.M., arr. **Sevenoaks** (*Royal Oak*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Sevenoaks** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Dulwich** at 6.10 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 7 P.M. Fare to Dulwich, 2*s.* (down); 8*s.* (up).

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Hotels: *Ye Dorset Arms; Railway; Crown.*
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s line, London Bridge or Victoria —East Grinstead—Lewes —Brighton.
Market Days: Thurs. (corn), 2nd Thurs. monthly (stock).
Fairs: 21st April; 11th Dec. (horses, cattle, sheep).

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EDENBRIDGE (Pop. 2266) 32.
Hotels: *Crown; White Horse.*
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s line, London Bridge or Victoria —Edenbridge Town—Tunbridge Wells.
S. E. Rly.'s lines (a) main, Charing Cross or Cannon Street — Edenbridge Stat. (1 m.); (b) Charing Cross or Cannon Street — Oxted — Edenbridge—Tonbridge.

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Hotels: *Catherine Wheel; King's Head.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) Waterloo—Staines—Egham; (b) Windsor—Egham — Woking; (c) Windsor—Egham—Reading.
Fairs: 29th May; 19th Sept.

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Hotels: *King's Head, Spread Eagle.*
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines, London Bridge or Victoria —Epsom—Dorking.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo—Epsom—Bookham—Guildford.
Coaches: The "Perseverance," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Epsom** at 1.2 P.M., arr. **Dorking** (*White Horse*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Dorking** at 3.15 P.M., arr. **Epsom** at 4.10 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.25 P.M. Fare to Epsom, 6*s.* 6*d.* (down); 3*s.* 6*d.* (up).
The "Rocket," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Epsom Common** (*Marquis of Granby*) at 1.10 P.M., arr. **Box Hill** (*Burford Bridge Hotel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Box Hill** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Epsom Common** at 4.35 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.45 P.M.

Market Day: Wed. (corn and cattle).
Fair: 25th July.
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Hotel: *The Bear*.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s main line, WATERLOO — **Esher** Stat.
Omnibuses: Between **Esher** (*White Lion*)—**Long Ditton—Kingston** (Market Place), about ½ hourly.
Coaches: The "Telegraph," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*The Berkeley*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Esher** (*Bear*) at 12.23 P.M., arr. **Guildford** (*Angel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Guildford** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Esher** at 5.22 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 9 P.M. Fare to Esher, 5*s*. 6*d*. (down); 4*s*. 6*d*. (up).
The "Sportsman," *every* day during the summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Esher** (*Bear*) at 1.5 P.M., arr. **Ockham** (*Hautboy*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Ockham** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Esher** at 4.35 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.40 P.M. Fare to Esher, 6*s*. 6*d*. (down); 3*s*. 6*d*. (up).
Fair: 4th Sept. (cattle).
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Hotel: *Spring*.
L. B. & S. C. Rly., LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA —**Ewell**—HORSHAM.
L. & S. W. Rly., WATERLOO—**Ewell**—BOOKHAM.
Coach: The "Rocket," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Ewell** (*Spring Hotel*) at 12.55 P.M., arr. **Box Hill** (*Burford Bridge Hotel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Box Hill** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Ewell** at 4.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.45 P.M.
Fairs: 12th May; 29th Oct. (cattle and sheep).
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Hotel: *Queen's* (North Camp), 1½ m. from Farnborough Stat.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s main line, WATERLOO — **Farnborough** Stat.
S. E. Rly.'s line, CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET — NORTH CAMP — **Farnborough**—READING.
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Hotels: **Bush*; *Lion and Lamb*.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) WATERLOO — **Farnham** — WINCHESTER Junct.; (b) **Farnham**—GUILDFORD; —(c) **Farnham** — ALDERSHOT—FRIMLEY.
Omnibus, between the *Bush Hotel* and Stat., meets every train.
Market Day: Thurs. (corn and cattle).
Fairs: 10th May; 24th June; 10th Nov. (cattle, horses, sheep). Hop fair at Wey Hill, Andover, Hants, 10th–15th Oct.
Cattle Show: Dec.
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L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo—Farnham Stat. (4 m.)—Winchester.
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Hotels: *King's Arms; Angel.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo — **Godalming (New)**—Portsmouth.
Market Days: Wed., Sat. (corn).
Fairs: 13th Feb.; 10th July (cattle, horses).
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Hotels: **Angel*; *White Hart; White Lion.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) Waterloo — **Guildford** — Portsmouth; (b) Waterloo—**Guildford** (*viâ* Surbiton and Effingham Junct.); (c) **Guildford** — Ash — Aldershot; (d) **Guildford** — Ash Green—Farnham.
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s line, **Guildford**—Horsham.
S. E. Rly.'s line, Charing Cross or Cannon Street——**Guildford**—Aldershot—Reading.

Coach: The "Telegraph," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*The Berkeley*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Guildford** (*Angel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Guildford** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 7 P.M. Fare, 10*s*.; 15*s*. return.

Market Days: Tues. (cattle), Wed., Sat.

Fairs: 4th May; 22nd Nov. (cattle, horses, sheep).

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Hotels: **Mitre*; *Greyhound*; *Castle*; *Thames*; *King's Arms*.*

L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, WATERLOO — **Hampton Court.**

Omnibuses, between **Hampton Court** and (a) **Kingston** (*Market Place*), about every 20 min.; and (b) **Teddington, Twickenham**, and **Richmond** Stat., about every 15 to 20 min.

Coaches: The "Old Times," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*King's Arms*) at 12.25 P.M., arr. **Virginia Water** (*Wheatsheaf*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Virginia Water** at 3.30 P.M., arr. **Hampton Court** at 5 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.50 P.M. Fare to Hampton Court, 6*s*. 6*d*. (down); 8*s*. (up).

The "Vivid," *every* day during the summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11.30 A.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 1.20 P.M. Returns, **Hampton Court** at 4.30 P.M., arr. **LONDON** (*Grand Hotel* and *Metropole*) at 6.15 P.M. Fare, 5*s*. 6*d*.; 10*s*. 6*d*. return.

The "Present Times," *every* day during the summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Cecil*) at 12 P.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 1.45 P.M. Returns, **Hampton Court** at 4.40 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.30 P.M. Fare, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 10*s*. return.

Steamers: The "Cardinal Wolsey," *every* day, and the "Queen Elizabeth," every day but *Friday*, during summer, leave **London Bridge** at 9.45 A.M. for **Hampton Court**, calling at intermediate piers, returning from **Hampton Court** about 5 P.M. Fares, 1*s*. 6*d*.; 2*s*. return.

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Hotel: *White Horse*.

L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, WATERLOO — **Haslemere** — PORTSMOUTH.

Market Days: First Mon. *every* month (cattle, sheep, poultry).

Fairs: 13th May; 26th Sept. (cattle).

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L. C. & D. Rly.'s main line, VICTORIA or HOLBORN VIADUCT—**Herne Hill** Junct., with branches; to (a) ASHFORD; (b) BICKLEY.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch, LUDGATE HILL — **Herne Hill**—TOOTING.
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L. B. & S. C. Rly. lines, LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA — **Holmwood** Stat. (1¼ m.) —HORSHAM.

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L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s main line, LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA—**Horley**—BRIGHTON.
Coaches: The "Comets," *week* days during summer, leave **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Horley** (*Chequers*) at 1.40 P.M., arr. **BRIGHTON** (*Old Ship*) at 5.15 P.M. Up, leave **BRIGHTON** at 12 noon, arr. **Horley** at 2.50 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to Horley, 7*s.* 6*d.* either way.
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L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines (a) LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA — **Horsham** — FORD JUNCT.; (b) **Horsham** — GUILDFORD; (c) **Horsham** —BRIGHTON.

Market Days: Altern. Wed., Fri. (corn).

Fairs: 5th April, Mon. before Whits.; 18th July (lambs); 17th Nov. (horses, cattle); 27th Nov. (horses).

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KENLEY (Pop. 918), **47.**

Hotel: *Rose and Crown* (Riddlesdown).

S. E. Rly.'s branch, CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET —PURLEY — **Kenley** —CATERHAM.

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Hotels: *Kew Gardens* (near Victoria Gate); *Coach and Horses.* Refreshments may also be obtained in Kew Gardens, near the Pagoda, from about March till Oct.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo (or Ludgate Hill)—Kensington (Addison Road)—Gunnersbury—**Kew Gardens**—Richmond. For the **Metropolitan** and **Metropolitan District Rlys.** to **Kew Gardens** Stat., the next Stat. to Richmond, see text, p. **237.**
Tramcars: Between **Kew Bridge** and near **Richmond** Stat. about every 7 min.; *Sundays* every 5 min.
Omnibuses between **Kew Bridge** and (a) **Brentford—St. Margarets** and **Richmond**; and (b) **Brentford—Isleworth** and **Hounslow**, about every 40 min.
Steamers, every day during summer, between **Kew Bridge** and **London Bridge**, calling at intermediate piers. See also **Hampton Court.**
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Hotels: *Griffin; Sun.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) Waterloo (or Ludgate Hill)—Wimbledon—**Kingston**—Twickenham; (b) Waterloo—Twickenham—**Kingston.**
Omnibuses between **Kingston** (Market Place) and (a) **Surbiton** Stat. about every 7 min.; (b) **Kingston** Stat.—**Albany Club—Ham—Petersham** and **Richmond** Stat., about every 20 min.; (c) **Hampton Court**, about every 20 to 30 min.; (d) **Esher** (*White Lion*), about ½ hourly; (e) between **Norbiton** and **Surbiton** Stat. direct, about once hourly (*week* days only).
Coaches: The "Telegraph," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*The Berkeley*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Kingston** (*Griffin*) at 11.55 A.M., arr. **Guildford** (*Angel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Guildford**, at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Kingston** at 5.50 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 7 P.M. Fare to Kingston, 4*s.* 6*d.* (down); 5*s.* 6*d.* (up).
The "Perseverance," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Kingston** at 12.13 P.M., arr. **Dorking** (*White Horse*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Dorking**, at 3.15 P.M., arr. **Kingston** at 5 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.25 P.M. Fare to Kingston, 4*s.* 6*d.* (down); 5*s.* 6*d.* (up).
The "Rocket," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Kingston** (*King's Arms*) at 12.20 P.M., arr. **Box Hill** (*Burford Bridge Hotel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Box Hill** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Kingston** at 5.25 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.45 P.M.
The "Sportsman," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Métropole*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Kingston** (*King's Head*) at 12.35 P.M., arr. **Ockham** (*Hautboy*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Ockham**, at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Kingston** at 5.5 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.40 P.M. Fare to Kingston, 5*s.* either way.
The "Present Times," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Cecil*) at 12 P.M., arr. **Kingston** (*George*) at 1.15 P.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 1.45 P.M. Returns, *viâ* **Richmond.** Fare to Kingston, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Market Days: Thurs. (corn and cattle), Sat.
Fairs: 2nd Aug.; 13th Nov. (for cattle; largest in S. England; under charter no other may be held within 7 miles).
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L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines, LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA —Leatherhead—DORKING.
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, WATERLOO—Leatherhead—PUTTENHAM—GUILDFORD (*viâ* EFFINGHAM JUNCT.).
Coaches: The "Perseverance," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 10.15 A.M., arr. Leatherhead (*Swan*) at 1.28 P.M., arr. Dorking (*White Horse*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, Dorking at 3.15 P.M., arr. Leatherhead at 3.44 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.25 P.M. Fare to Leatherhead, 7*s.* 6*d.* (down); 2*s.* 6*d.* (up).
The "Rocket," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. Leatherhead (*Swan*) at 1.35 P.M., arr. Box Hill (*Burford Bridge Hotel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, Box Hill at 3.45 P.M., arr. Leatherhead at 4.10 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M.
Fair: 10th Oct. (cattle and horses).
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L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines, LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA —Lingfield — EAST GRINSTEAD.
Fairs: 13th and 22nd May, 29th June, 15th July (cattle), 11th Oct.
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Hotel: *The Feathers*.
S. E. Rly.'s main line, Charing Cross or Cannon Street—**Merstham** Stat.—Brighton.
Coaches: The "Comets," *week* days during summer, leave **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Merstham** (*The Feathers*) at 1.5 P.M., arr. **Brighton** (*Old Ship*) at 5.15 P.M. Up, leave **Brighton** at 12 noon, arr. **Merstham** at 4.10 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to Merstham 6*s.* (down); 9*s.* 6*d.* (up).
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Hotels: *Thames; Tagg's Island; Castle.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo—**Hampton Court.**
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Norton, Sir Fletcher, **352.**

NORWOOD (Pop. 22,062), **7, 161.**

Hotels: **Queen's*; *Royal Crystal Palace* (Anerley Road); *Beulah Spa Hydropathic* (all in Upper Norwood).

(A) For **Upper Norwood:** To **Crystal Palace** Stat. (High Level), **L. C. & D. Rly.**'s lines, Victoria or Holborn Viaduct—Loughborough Junct. — **Crystal Palace** (H. L.). To **Gipsy Hill** Stat., **L. B. & S. C. Rly.**'s lines (a) London Bridge—**Gipsy Hill**—Victoria; (b) London Bridge—**Gipsy Hill**—West Croydon; (c) Victoria—**Gipsy Hill**—West Croydon.

L. & N. W. Rly.'s line, Euston—Clapham Junct. — **Gipsy Hill** — Croydon (New).

(B) For **South Norwood:** To **Norwood Junct., L. B. & S. C. Rly.**'s lines (a) main, London Bridge or Victoria — **Norwood Junct.**; (b) London Bridge—**Norwood Junct.** — Victoria; (c) London Bridge—**Norwood Junct.** — West Croydon; (d) Victoria — **Norwood Junct.**—West Croydon.

G. E. Rly.'s line, Liverpool Street — **Norwood Junct.**—Croydon (New).

L. & N. W. Rly.'s line, Euston—Clapham Junct. —**Norwood Junct.**—Croydon (New).

L. B. & S. C. and **L. C. & D. Rlys.**' line, Beckenham—**Norwood Junct.**

(C) For **Lower** or **West Norwood:** To **West Norwood** Stat., **L. B. & S. C. Rly.**'s lines (a) London Bridge—**West Norwood**—West Croydon; (b) Victoria — **West Norwood** — West Croydon; (c) London Bridge—**West Norwood**—Victoria.

L. & N. W. Rly.'s line, Euston—Clapham Junct. —**West Norwood**—Croydon (New).

Tramcars between **West Norwood** and **Vauxhall** every 10 min:

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Nun's Well, **369.**

Nunhead, **44.**

NUTFIELD (Pop. 1642), **[15], 57, 58, 59.**

Inns: *Crown*; *Queen's Head.*

S. E. Rly.'s main line, Charing Cross or Cannon Street—Redhill—**Nutfield** Stat. (1 m.)—Tonbridge.

Omnibus to and from Redhill Junct. 3 times daily (1*s.*)

Nutfield Church, **57.**

Nutfield Court, **58.**

Nutfield Marsh, **55.**

Nutfield Priory, **57.**

NUTFIELD (SOUTH) (Pop. 645), **58.**

Inn: *Station Hotel.*

S. E. Rly.'s main line, Charing Cross or Cannon Street—**Nutfield** Stat.

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Oakwood (Pop. 645), **192.**

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OATLANDS PARK (Pop. 1349), **233, 230, 234, 235.**

Hotel: **Oatlands Park.*

L. & S. W. Rly.'s main line, **Waterloo — Walton** Stat. (1 m.).

Coach: The "Old Times," on *week* days, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Oatlands Park Hotel** at 1 P.M., arr. **Virginia Water** (*Wheatsheaf*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Virginia Water** at 3.30 P.M., arr. **Oatlands Park** at 4.20 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.50 P.M. Fare to Oatlands Park, 10*s.* (down); 4*s.* 6*d.* (up).

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OCKHAM (Pop. 570), **312, 311, 379.**

Inn: *Hautboy.*

L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo — **Horsley** Stat. (2¼ m.)—Guildford.

Coach: The "Sportsman," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Ockham** (*Hautboy*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Ockham** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.40 P.M. Fare, 10*s.* 6*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* return.

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OTTERSHAW (Pop. 829), 370.
Inns: *Otter; Gardeners' Arms.*
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo—Chertsey Stat. (2 m.).
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Hotel: *Hoskins' Arms.*
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s line, London Bridge or Victoria—Oxted—East Grinstead.
S. E. Rly.'s line, Charing Cross or Cannon Street—Oxted—Tonbridge.
Omnibus to Westerham at 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 7 P.M.
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PETERSHAM (Pop. 629), 271, 253, 257.
Hotels: *Sudbrook Park; Dysart Arms.*
L. & S. W., N. London, Metropolitan, and Metropolitan District Rlys. to Richmond Stat. (1¼ m.). (See text, p. 237.)
Omnibuses between Richmond Stat. — Petersham (*Dysart Arms*)—Ham (*New Inn*) — Kingston Stat. — Kingston (Market Place), and Surbiton Stat., about every 20 min.
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PURLEY (Pop. 1279), 46.
Inn: *Windsor Castle.*
L. B. & S. C. and **S. E. Rlys.'** main lines (a) London Bridge or Victoria—**Purley**; (b) Charing Cross or Cannon Street—**Purley**—Redhill.
S. E. Rly.'s branch, Charing Cross or Cannon Street — **Purley** — Caterham.
Coaches: The "Comets," *week* days during summer, leave **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Purley** (*Windsor Castle*) at 12.25 P.M.. arr. **BRIGHTON** (*Old Ship*) at 5.15 P.M. Up leave **BRIGHTON** at 12 noon, arr. **Purley** at 4.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to Purley, 3*s.* 6*d.* (down); 11*s.* (up).
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PUTNEY (Pop. 17,771), 239–242.
Inns: *Star and Garter* (by river); *Railway; Fox and Hounds* (near L. & S. W. Rly. Stat.).
L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo—**Putney**—Richmond.
Metropolitan District Rly.'s line, New Cross—Earl's Court — **Putney Bridge — East Putney** — Wimbledon.
Omnibuses between (a) **Putney Bridge** Stat. and *Arab Boy* (Upper Richmond Road) about every 20 min.; between (b) *Northumberland Arms* (Upper Richmond Road) and **Clapham** every 15 min.
Boats may be hired at Alexander's.
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REDHILL (Pop. 13,789), **55**, [15], **46**, **65**, **75**, **86**, **160.**

Hotels: *Warwick Arms; Laker's Railway; Queen's Arms.*

L. B. & S. C. and **S. E. Rlys.'** main lines (a) LONDON BRIDGE or VICTORIA—**Redhill**; (b) CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET—**Redhill.**

Omnibuses between Stat. — **Bletchingley** and **Nutfield**, 3 times daily.

Coaches: The "Comets," *week* days during summer, leave **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 11 A.M., arr. **Redhill** (*Queen's Arms*) at 1.15 P.M., arr. **Brighton** (*Old Ship*) at 5.15 P.M. Up, leave **Brighton** at 12 NOON, arr. **Redhill** at 3.55 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to **Redhill**, 6*s.* 6*d.* (down); 9*s.* (up).

REDHILL: Assembly Rooms, **55**; Farm School, **55**; Market Hall, **55**; St. Anne's Royal Asylum, **55**; Excursions from, **57.**

REDHILL COMMON, **69.**

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REEDHAM ASYLUM, **49.**

REIGATE (Pop. 22,646), **75–84**, [8], [14], [15], **54**, **66**, **86**, **96**, **103.**

Hotels: *White Hart; Swan.*

S. E. Rly.'s lines, CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET—**Reigate**—READING.

Omnibuses between **Reigate** and **Redhill** half-hrly.

Market Days: Tues.

Fairs: Whit. Mon. (cattle); 14th Sept.; 9th Dec. (horses, sheep).

REIGATE: Castle, [9], **76**; Church, **78**; Fort, **84**; Grammar School, **79**; Market House, **77**; Park, **80**, **81**; Public Hall, **78.**

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RICHMOND (Pop. 27,684), **252–70**, **237**, **280.**

Hotels: *Star and Garter; Queen's; Roebuck* (on the hill); *Talbot* (facing bridge); *Greyhound* (George Street); *Pigeons* (Petersham Road); *Mansion*, private (Petersham Road).

Refreshment Rooms: At Rly. Stat.; *Castle Assembly Rooms* (Whittaker Avenue); the original "*Maids of Honor*" shop (Hill Street).

For Rlys. see text, p. **237.**

Omnibuses between **Richmond** Stat., and (a) **Petersham — Kingston** Stat. — **Kingston** (Market Place), and **Surbiton** Stat., about every 20 min.; (b) **Twickenham—Teddington** Stat., and **Hampton Court**, about every 15 to 20 min.; (c) **St. Margaret's** Stat. — **Isleworth**, and **Hounslow**, about every 40 min.; (from **Hounslow** and **Isleworth** on to **Kew Bridge**, about every 40 min.); and (d) **St. Margaret's — Isleworth** and **Brentford**, about every 40 min.

Tramcars between, near **Richmond** Stat. and **Kew Bridge**, every 7 min.; *Sundays*, every 5 min.

Coaches: The "Vivid," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11.30 A.M., arr. **Richmond** at 12.45 P.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 1.20 P.M. Returns, **Hampton Court** at 4.30 P.M., arr. **Richmond** at 5.5 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to Richmond, 3*s.* 6*d.* (down); 2*s.* (up).

The "Old Times," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Richmond** (*Greyhound*) at 11.55 A.M., arr. **Virginia Water** (*Wheatsheaf*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Virginia Water** at 3.30 P.M., arr. **Richmond** at 5.30 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.50 P.M. Fare to Richmond, 5*s.* (down); 9*s.* 6*d.* (up).

The "Present Times," *every* day during summer, *returns* from **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 4.40 P.M., arr. **Richmond** at 5.15 P.M., arr. **LONDON** (*Hotel Cecil*) at 6.30 P.M. Fare *to* Richmond, 2*s.* 6*d.*, whole journey, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Steamers: The "Cardinal Wolsey," *every* day, and the "Queen Elizabeth," every day but *Friday*, during the summer, leave **London Bridge** at 9.45 A.M. for **Hampton Court**, calling at **Richmond** and intermediate piers. Fare to Richmond, 1*s.*; 1*s.* 6*d.* return.

Boats may be hired at *E. Messum & Sons.*

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L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, Waterloo — Clandon and **Ripley** Stat. (3 m.)—Guildford.
Coach: The "Telegraph," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*The Berkeley*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **Ripley** (*Talbot*) at 1.16 P.M., arr. **Guildford** (*Angel*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Guildford** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **Ripley** at 4.29 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 7 P.M. Fare to Ripley, 8*s.* (down); 2*s.* (up).

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L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, WATERLOO — MORTLAKE — **Richmond.**
Coaches: The "Vivid," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11.30 A.M., arr. **East Sheen** (*Bull*) at 12 30 P.M., arr. **Hampton Court** (*Thames Hotel*) at 1.20 P.M. Returns, **Hampton Court** at 4.30 P.M., arr. **East Sheen** at 5.15 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.15 P.M. Fare to East Sheen, 3*s.* (down); 2*s.* (up).
The "Old Times," *week* days during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Victoria*) at 10.45 A.M., arr. **East Sheen** (*Bull*) at 11.40 A.M., arr. **Virginia Water** (*Wheatsheaf*) at 2 P.M. Returns, **Virginia Water** at 3.30 P.M., arr. **East Sheen** at 5.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.50 P.M. Fare to East Sheen, 3*s.* (down); 11*s.* 6*d.* (up).
The "Sportsman," *every* day during summer, leaves **LONDON** (*Hotel Metropole*) at 11 A.M., arr. **East Sheen** (*Hare and Hounds*) at 11.55 A.M., arr. **Ockham** (*Hautboy*) at 1.55 P.M. Returns, **Ockham** at 3.45 P.M., arr. **East Sheen** at 5.45 P.M., arr. **LONDON** at 6.40 P.M. Fare to **East Sheen**, 2*s.* 6*d.* (down); 7*s.* 6*d.* (up).
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(A) To Streatham Stat., L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, LUDGATE HILL—Streatham —TOOTING—WIMBLEDON.
L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s line, LONDON BRIDGE — Streatham—MITCHAM JUNCT.
(B) To Streatham Hill Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines (a) LONDON BRIDGE—Streatham Hill—CLAPHAM JUNCT. — KENSINGTON; (b) VICTORIA—Streatham Hill —CRYSTAL PALACE; (c) LONDON BRIDGE — WEST NORWOOD—Streatham Hill —VICTORIA.
L. & N. W. Rly.'s line, EUSTON—CLAPHAM JUNCT. —Streatham Hill — CROYDON (NEW).
(C) To Streatham Common Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly.'s lines (a) LONDON BRIDGE—NORWOOD JUNCT. —Streatham Common — VICTORIA; (b) VICTORIA—Streatham Common — SELHURST.
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L. & S. W. Rly.'s lines (a) main, WATERLOO—Surbiton; (b) WATERLOO — Surbiton—HAMPTON COURT; (c) WATERLOO—Surbiton—GUILDFORD.
Omnibuses between Surbiton Stat. and (a) Kingston (Market Place), about every 7 min.; (b) Kingston (Market Place)—Kingston Stat. — Ham — Petersham, and Richmond Stat., about every 20 min.; and (c) between Surbiton Stat. and Norbiton, direct, about once hourly, *week* days only.
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G. E. Rly.'s line, LIVERPOOL STREET—Sydenham—CROYDON (NEW).
(B) To Sydenham Hill Stat., L. C. & D. Rly.'s lines, VICTORIA or HOLBORN VIADUCT — HERNE HILL — Sydenham Hill—BICKLEY.
(C) To Upper Sydenham Stat., L. C. & D. Rly.'s lines, VICTORIA or HOLBORN VIADUCT—Upper Sydenham —CRYSTAL PALACE (High Level).
(D) To Lower Sydenham Stat., S. E. Rly.'s line, CHARING CROSS or CANNON STREET—Lower Sydenham —BECKENHAM.
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L. & S. W. Rly.'s line, LUDGATE HILL — STREATHAM — **Tooting** — WIMBLEDON.
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Inn: *Wheatsheaf* (Upper Tooting Road).
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L. & N. W. Rly.'s line, EUSTON — CLAPHAM JUNCT. — **Balham** — CROYDON (NEW).
Omnibuses between **Tooting** (the *Wheatsheaf*) and

(a) **Merton** and **Wimbledon** Stat., about half-hrly. on *week* days, and every 15 min. on *Sundays;* and (b) **Clapham Junct.**, about every 15 min. on *week* days, and about half-hrly. on *Sundays.*

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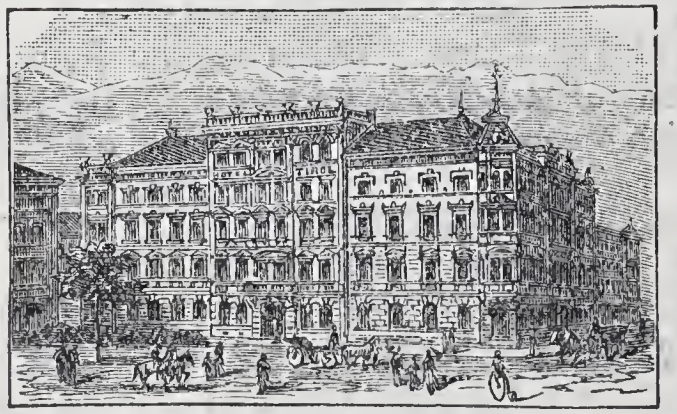

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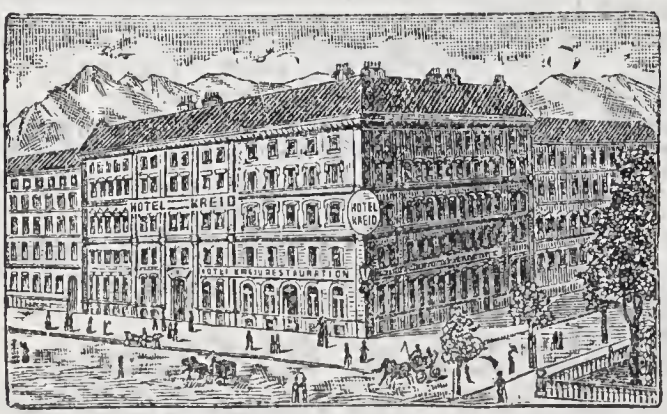

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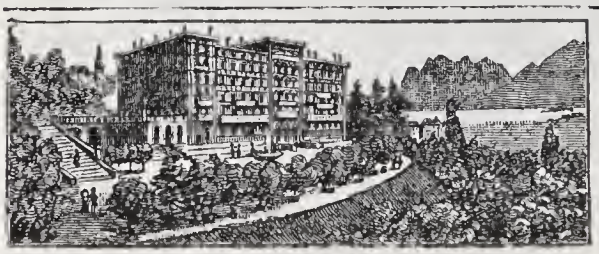

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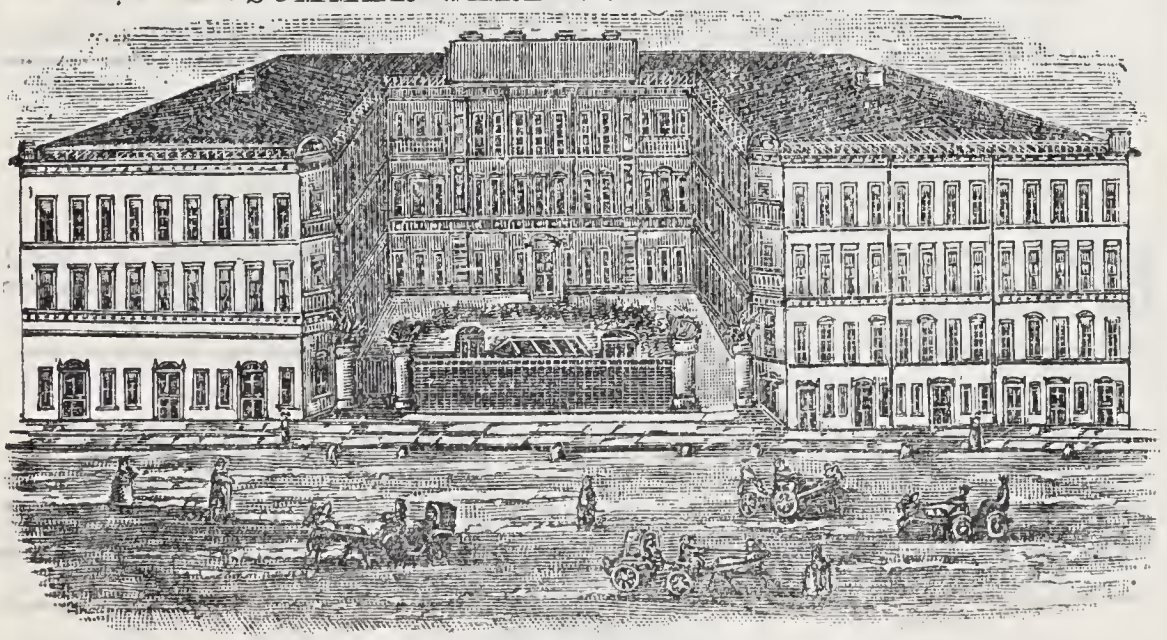

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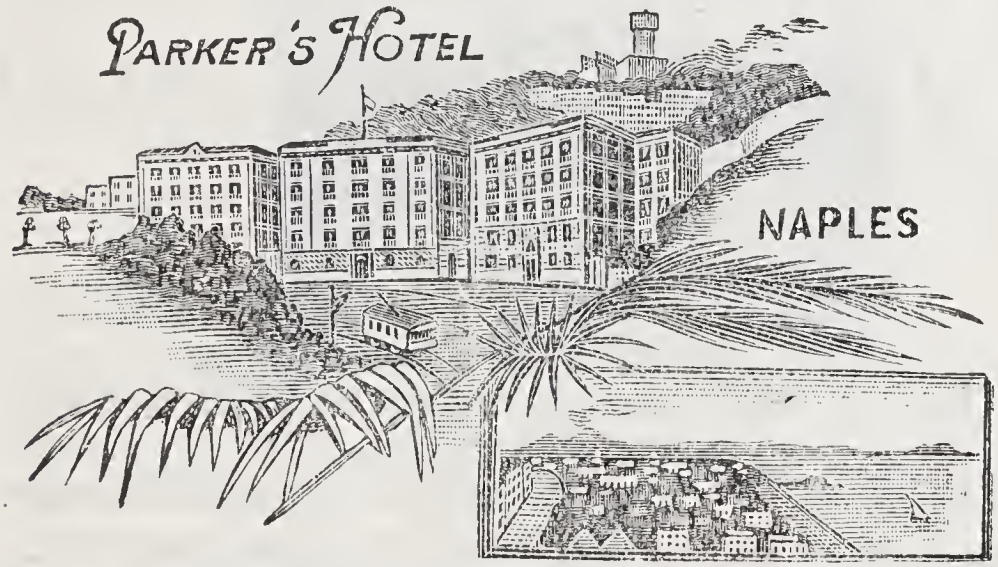

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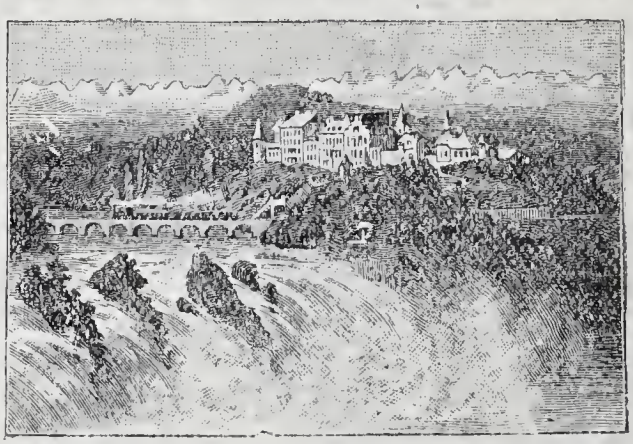

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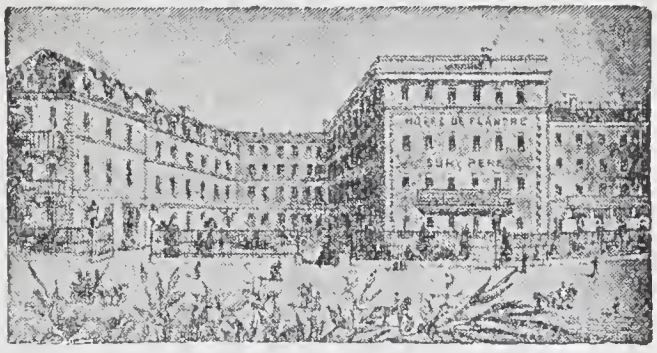

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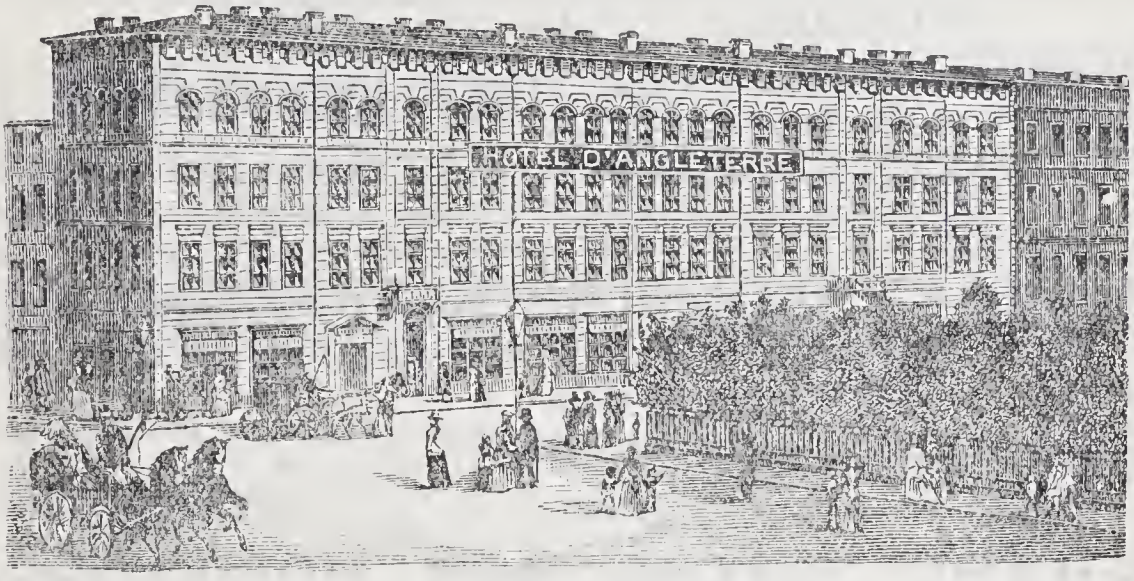

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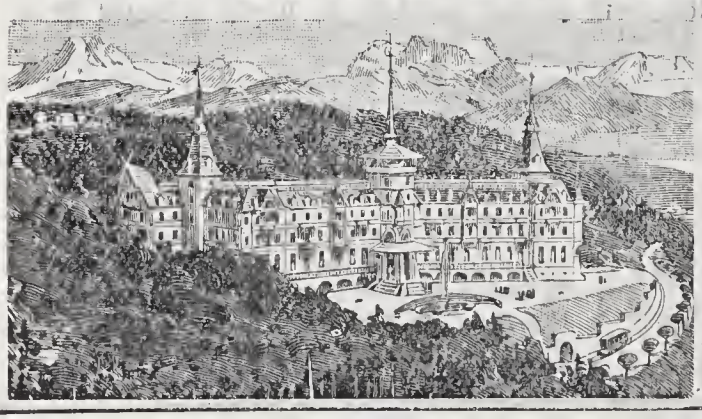

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